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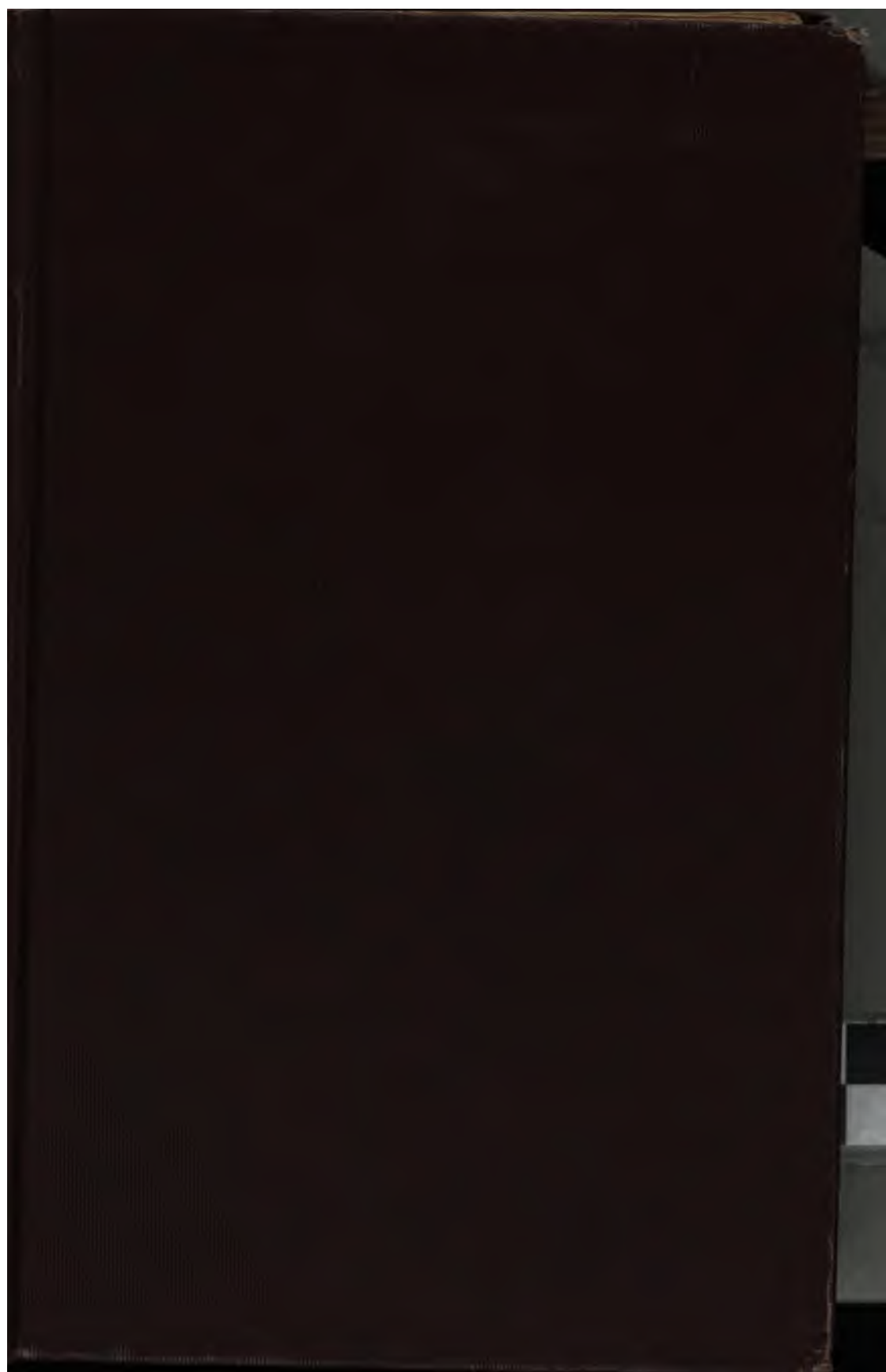
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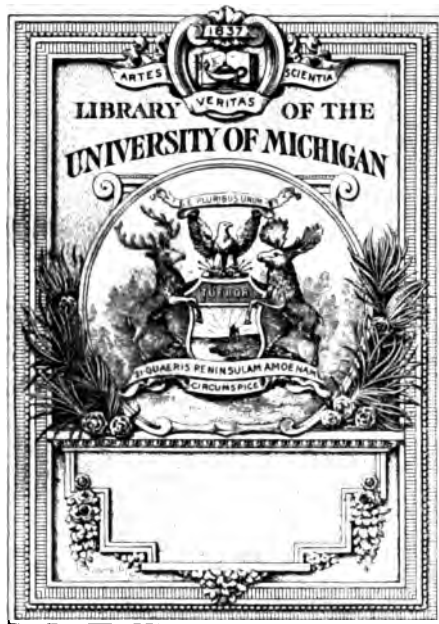
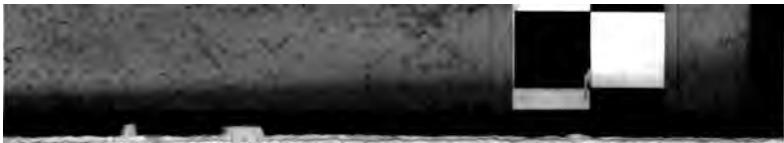
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Lemington Church, Somerset.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1825.

VOLUME XCV.

(BEING THE EIGHTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

ODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London:

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;
WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS,
AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;
AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURG.

1825.

THE
TEMPLE OF VESTA,
NEWDIGATE PRIZE POEM FOR 1825.

By RICHARD CLARKE SEWELL, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

THE dark pine waves on Tibur's classic steep,
From rock to rock the headlong waters leap,
Tossing their foam on high, till leaf and flower
Glitter, like emeralds, in the sparkling shower:
Lovely—but lovelier from the charms that glow
Where Latiuni spreads her purple vales below;
The olive, smiling on the sunny hill,
The golden orchard, and the ductile rill,
The spring clear-bubbling in its rocky font,
The moss-grown cave, the Naiad's fabled haunt,
And, far as eye can strain, yon shadowy dome,
The glory of the earth, Eternal Rome.

This, this was Vesta's seat—sublime, alone,
The mountain crag appear'd her Virgin throne,
In all the majesty of Goddess might,
Fann'd by pure gales, and bathed in cloudless light;
Her's was the dash of Anio's sacred tide,
The flame from Heaven's ethereal fount supplied,
And the young forms that trod the marble shrine,
For earth too fair, for mortal too divine.

And, lo! where still ten circling columns rise
High o'er the arching spray's prismatic dyes,
Touch'd, but not marr'd—as time had paus'd to spare
The wreaths that bloom in lingering beauty there—
E'en where each mouldering wreck might seem to mourn
Her rifted shaft, her lov'd acanthus torn,
Nature's wild flowers in silent sorrows wave
Their votive sweets o'er Art's neglected grave.

But ye who sleep the calm and dreamless sleep,
Where joy forgets to smile, and woe to weep,
For you, blest maids, a long and last repose
Has still'd each pulse that throbs, each vein that glows;
For oft, too oft, the white and spotless vest
Conceal'd a bleeding heart, an aching breast;
Hope, that with cold despair held feeble strife,
And love that parted but with parting life;
Still would the cheek with human passion burn,
Still would the heart to fond remembrance turn,
Vow all itself to Heaven, but vow in vain,
Sigh for its thoughts, yet sigh to think again.

And thou, Immortal Bard, whose sweetest lays
Were hymn'd in rapture to thy Tibur's praise,
What, though no more the listening vales prolong
The playful echoes of thy Sabine song;
Weep not her olive-groves' deserted shade,
Her princely halls, in silent ruin laid,
Her altars mouldering on a nameless hill—
There all is beauty, all is glory still;
Flowers—yet more bright than Roman maiden wreath'd;
Prayers—yet more pure than virgin priestess breath'd;
A fane—more noble than the vestal trod—
The Christian's temple, to the Christian's God!

P R E F A C E.

THE Catholic Question forms the most prominent feature in the "Historical Chronicle" of our present volume. Indeed our Parliamentary record is chiefly occupied with discussions on this momentous subject; and "at no period of our history," as an intelligent Correspondent observes, in p. 210, "did the claims of the Irish Catholics more strongly occupy public attention."—"The Catholic Association," he continues, "had usurped powers in the collection of 'Rent,' &c. which no well-organized Government could tolerate, without endangering the safety of the state." It was therefore the imperative duty of the Ministry and the Legislature to adopt such energetic measures as were best calculated to repress so monstrous an assumption of dictatorial authority as was then arrogated by an audacious faction. They have happily succeeded, and tranquillity has been partially restored to the Sister Kingdom. In the mean time, the usual question of "Catholic Emancipation" has been renewed with determined and re-iterated pertinacity; and every species of sophistry has been adduced in support of Catholicism by the friends of the measure. The question was carried in the House of Commons, but fortunately lost in the Lords by a majority of forty-eight. The memorable and impressive speech of the Heir Presumptive to the throne, and the brilliant and irrefutable arguments of the Bishop of Chester, Lord Liverpool, and Lord Eldon, gave a death-blow to the hopes of papistical ambition.

As ardent admirers of our Protestant Constitution, and as decided opponents to the spiritual tyranny and artful designs of the Romish Church, we shall never cease to deprecate every concession to a sect whose sanguinary and despotic principles have been evinced in every age and every nation—who have the wish, but happily not the power, to re-issue their exterminating edicts, and re-kindle the fires of Smithfield. Let us not then restore the blood-stained weapons which our brave and illustrious ancestors so nobly wrested from their grasp. Let us not compromise that pure faith which Cranmer, Hooper, and Latimer so gloriously attested with their blood; and which a Tillotson, a Porteus, and a galaxy of Dignitaries have adorned with every social virtue and intellectual worth. The Papal monster has been rendered powerless by the energies of our forefathers. Though the same deadly virus flows through his system, he is now paralyzed, and lies prostrate at our feet; let us not then administer resuscitatives, lest, like the frozen viper in the fable, he betray his inherent propensities, and turn his venomous fangs upon a generous but too-confiding benefactor. "According as advantages have been afforded by the Legislature to the Roman Catholics, (observes his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in his important evidence before the Parliamentary Committee,) there has been uniformly a progressive advance in the tone both of confidence and demand." The venerable Primate then adds:

"The great body of the lower Roman population in Ireland is known to be of a character the most superstitious and ignorant. Their minds, it is well known, have been recently filled with undoubting expectations of a certain great event in their favour being to take place agreeably to prediction about this time. Should a change now take place that might be construed into a fulfilment of this prediction, this would be felt by the multitude as the direct interference

interference of the Almighty, even without any such teaching as would, it is too much to be apprehended, be employed to imprint it on their minds, as it already has been to prepare their minds for it."—"So convinced am I (he adds) of the ultimate intention of the Roman Catholic body in Ireland (that is, of that portion of it which will necessarily carry with it in the end the entire mass,) so convinced am I that it is their intention to endeavour to obtain the country ultimately for themselves, that I have no hesitation in saying, that if England were embarrassed by any very serious war, in which she found it difficult to maintain herself, the attempt would speedily be made to effect a total separation of the two countries; and this principally, as I take it, for the accomplishment of the abolition of that which the Roman Catholics in Ireland are sedulously taught to believe a damnable heresy."

During the present Session of Parliament the most wise and beneficial measures have been adopted for promoting the interests of our foreign relations, and improving our internal and municipal polity. The new colonial regulations, and the late reduction of our export and import duties, as stated in pages 263, 354, have already contributed to the national prosperity; and promise to realize, at no distant period, the most permanent advantages. Many useful Laws have been enacted, which the ever-changing nature of society rendered imperatively necessary;—a law of plain and impartial equity between Masters and Workmen for the regulation of wages, &c.—a law of justice as to the relation of Merchant and Factor,—a law repealing the obsolete Bubble Act,—a most important law for the regulation of Jurors,—another to prevent frivolous and fraudulent Writs of Error,—a whole series of laws for the improved regulation of the Customs,—an Act for the regulation of Consuls and Consulage Fees,—for the Amendment of the Navigation code,—of the Quarantine Laws,—of the Ships' Registry regulations,—for the erection of additional Docks for the Trade of London,—and numberless objects of the greatest importance. To mark the activity of improvement in all directions, no less than 438 Private Bills have been discussed in the House of Commons, and 287 passed; a greater number, we believe, than were ever before known.

On reverting to our OBITUARY, which, we trust, may be justly considered a perennial record of departed worth, we have to lament the loss of many individuals, eminent for talents, rank, or virtue, who have paid the common debt of Nature;—Dr. Parr, Dr. Elmsley, Maturin, Denon, and Mrs. Barbauld have left a blank in the arena of Literature; Science and the Arts will feel the absence of Tilloch, Fuseli, and Owen;—Purvis, Sir A. Campbell, Erskine, Long, and many other Naval and Military heroes, who have individually promoted the glory of their native land, have received that just tribute, from our biographer's pen, which their manly virtues demanded.

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and the STEEPLE of ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, London.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

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S. observes, " Amongst the many pieces of poetry with which Dr. Evans has adorned his 'Richmond,' he has generally given them as quotations, with the authors' names. Where a name is not affixed, it may be supposed that the production is from the Doctor's own pen. The little poem called 'The Paper' (printed in our vol. xciii. i. 164, and copied in part by Dr. E.) not having such an addition, will, I suppose, be given to him as the author. If he is the author, I do not wonder at his desire of being considered as such; but let him avow the claim, and not leave it to be hereafter claimed by another, as was the case with the beautiful lines called 'The Beggar's Petition,' which, after much controversy, you have so lately set at rest, and given indubitably to Mr. Moss.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON DRAMATIC COSTUME.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 1.
I HAVE this season been much entertained with the performance of King John, at Covent Garden Theatre, of which my expectations had been raised by Dr. Meyrick's very judicious observations on Theatrical costume, in your Magazine for last May.

My attention, on my arrival in town, was agreeably excited by the play-bill, a part of which I beg leave to transcribe for the benefit and amusement of your dramatic readers in the country. It announces the representation of "Shakspeare's Tragedy of King John, with an attention to Costume never equalled on the English stage. Every Character will appear in the precise Habit of the period, the whole of the Dresses and Decorations being executed from indisputable Authorities, such as Monumental Effigies, Seals, illuminated MSS." &c.

"*Authorities for the Costume.*"

"King John's Effigy in Worcester Cathedral, and his Great Seals.

"Queen Elinor's Effigy in the Abbey of Fontevraud.

"Effigy of the Earl of Salisbury, in Salisbury Cathedral.

"Effigy of the Earl of Pembroke, in the Temple Church, London.

"King John's Silver Cup, in the possession of the Corporation of King's Lynn.

"Illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, Bodleian and Bennet College Libraries, and the works of Camden, Montfaucon, Sandford, Strutt, Gough, Stothard, Meyrick," &c.

Among these authorities, I was, however, somewhat disappointed to perceive the name of your late valuable correspondent John Carter omitted, not only as he first called the attention of the publick to the subject, but as whatever use has been made of the *Lynn Cup* was doubtless from his most accurate representation of it in his vo-

lumes of "Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting," which contain so many faithful delineations of the remains of antient art. He was, as you observe in the Magazine for May, a zealous advocate for propriety of costume; and I have witnessed with much pleasure the dramatic pieces, written, set to musick, and exhibited by himself, with figures and scenery, in a small theatre which he had constructed for the purpose of illustrating the subject*. What satisfaction it would have afforded him had he lived to witness the reformation so liberally carried into effect by Mr. C. Kemble.

That all the advantages will result from it, which are anticipated in Dr. Meyrick's observations, I am fully persuaded; and we are now, I hope, arrived at a period when an enlightened publick will bestow their applause on attention to the subject, and censure the disregard of it. Although there may be a trifling diminution of theatrical splendor, I trust we shall never again see the star displayed as a badge of the Order of the Garter, on the breasts or mantles of Richard II. Henry IV. Hotspur, Henry V. Richard III. Henry VIII. and their companions, or of the Earl of Essex or any other hero of the drama previous to the reign of Charles I. Since that period, indeed, our dramatic poets have very sparingly adopted subjects from the page of history. The play of King Charles the First (now never acted), is, I believe, almost the only instance in tragedy. In a recent performance, however, "The Heart of Mid Lothian," where the scene is laid in the reign of George II. John Duke of Argyll, who is properly decorated with the star, is by a strange and peculiar felicity of retroposition, attired in the Vandyke dress of the time of Charles I.

* See Vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 365.

Correctness of costume, with respect to most other plays, is not of difficult attainment. The characters of Othello, Romeo and Juliet, The Tempest, As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Much Ado about Nothing, &c. may be very properly habited, by reference to the numerous engravings from portraits by Titian, Giorgione, Paul Veronese, Domenichino, and other masters of the Italian schools.

The fanciful costume *, said to have "had its origin in the days of Garrick," was the beginning of reformation. Tragedies were performed in habits of modern times; and Booth and Quin are said to have represented Cato in a flowing wig. Garrick was not ignorant of, or insensible to, propriety of costume. His library was stored with "Montfaucon's *Monarchie Française*," Strutt's *Horda Angel-cynnan*, *Recueil de Costume de la Theatre Française*, a volume of *Military Dresses* of various epochs, Banditti, &c. by Salvator Rosa, and various other works of the same kind. On his revival and alterations of "Every Man in his Humour," the characters were correctly dressed in the habits of the period. This was also the case with respect to "The Alchymist;" and while Powell at Covent-garden was playing Lord Hastings in a modern coat of pink velvet, with star and garter, he performed the character at Drury-lane in the old English dress, as it was termed, which was not very widely different from the habits of the times. The play of "Timon of Athens," altered by Cumberland, was also got up with considerable attention to Grecian manners and habits. But the department of the wardrobe was at that time but a secondary consideration; the receipts of the moderately-sized theatres did not admit of unlimited expences, and economy was (I cannot help thinking very properly) not wholly disregarded. Add to this, that the galleries, which in those days had a considerable voice in theatrical legislation, were unprepared for great deviations from what they had been accustomed to see, and William or Harold dressed in his Bayeux tapestry would have been driven from the field by the thunder of the gods!

I most heartily concur in the observation made towards the close of the

interesting paper I have alluded to, viz. "that we palliate a great man's faults in compliment to the splendour of his talents, but only little minds will give them permanency by imitation, wishing to resemble him, but unable to copy that in which he excels." We overlook the anachronisms and carelessness of Shakspeare, who "wrote with evident allusions to his own period," but they are highly reprehensible in Franklin † and the Author of "Waverley." Fiction should at least bear the semblance of truth, and in a story where the scene is laid at a particular period, those authors who grossly violate the records of history, and disregard the customs and manners of the times, offer an insult to the taste, education, and understanding of their readers. R.

LETTERS ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—No. I.

Jamaica,
My DEAR BROTHER, July 1824.

I T was my intention to follow up the journal of my voyage across the Atlantic (which I forwarded to you soon after I landed) with a short account of the place where I landed, and my first impressions at the new scenes and state of society (so different from all I had left behind) which presented themselves to my view; but illness at that time prevented the completion of my plan. Now, having been more than a year on the island, I am better able to judge for myself, and better prepared to give you correct information on many points; such as the natural productions of the island; the state of society, especially the state and condition of the Negroes, &c. &c. which I intend to make the subject of a series of letters, and which I shall transmit to you as opportunity offers, as regularly as I can; and now begin my task, with one or two remarks upon the climate.

I had an idea that a tropical climate was much hotter, than in reality I find it to be; it is certainly intensely hot in the sun, provided there is no breeze, but Providence, ever mindful of our welfare, has sent us an antidote to the power of a vertical sun, a fine cooling refreshing breeze which accompanies him in his course, and never leaves

* *Gent. Mag.* for May 1824, p. 388.

† See his tragedy of "The Earl of Warwick."

ll he sets in the evening. This sea breeze, without which it be impossible to exist in this e, commences between 8 and 9 in the morning, and subsides 5 or 6 in the evening. As the vances in his course, the breeze ns, and blows with the greatest about mid-day. In the evening, 8 or 9 o'clock, the *land breeze* ences, which blows off, or *from* and all the night, until near sun- this wind being charged with ioxious vapours arising from s and marshes, is considered ahealthy, and is accordingly d. The hottest part of the day he intervals of the cessation of, ezes; viz. between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 and 7 in the even- Here, we have a perpetual spring. ar is not divided into four seasons, rome, for the climate is nearly m all the year round; we have tinction but the *rainy* months, occur at the time the sun crosses eridian: these months are May ue in his northern course; and t, September, and October, when urns to the South of us. The latter months are also called the *une* months, and are also the and most unhealthy months of r, and mark the continuance of is here called the "Sickly l." The thermometer ranges 0 to 90 in the shade; but in the have seen it as high as 140. In untains, it is generally 10 or 15 s lower. At times, I have seen igh as 103 deg. in the shade, was the case for a whole week ust last year, at Kingston. From on may judge of the enervating of this climate, being 5 deg. bloodheat, and if it were always ould be indeed unbearable; but lly speaking, a person's life s in his own hands, and his depends much upon his own ice and management; and it is means fair to attribute every that happens here to the in- of the climate. I know several es of British residents, who een here more than fifty years; if the climate be so insalubrious often represented at home, how to account for such longevity? inhabitants of this Colony may sed under three separate heads; e White, Brown, and *Black* or

slave population, and may be compared in some respects to the aristocracy, the middle, and the labouring classes of England.

The *first* are principally natives of the United Kingdom (of whom the Scotch are the most numerous), and may be divided into gentlemen proprietors, or planters; merchants and their clerks; overseers and book-keepers on the several estates; and in Kingston, tradesmen, &c. The greater part of these latter may be called birds of passage, as they come out, almost to a nian, not with the idea of ending their days here, but of accumulating something to return home with. An Englishman here, after going through the toils and fatigues of a tropical day, and exposing himself year after year to the dangers of a burning clime, which often wears down his constitution, or entails on him chronic disorders, liver complaints, &c. comforts himself amidst these dangers (not forgetting the obloquy thrown on the West Indian, by calumny and misrepresentation at home) with the cheering and heart-consoling hope of spending the evening of his days in his beloved native country. It is this thought which gives to the wandering emigrant the nerve and vigour of his actions, and which enables him to bear, without repining, the toils and fatigues of labour under a vertical sun. The time of business in the towns for the merchant, the tradesman, and storekeepers, is from seven in the morning, to four or five in the afternoon. Between six and seven in the evening it gets quite dark; as the sun is here nearly vertical all the year round, so as it sets, it approaches the horizon in a perpendicular direction, and leaves "no lengthened twilight behind."

Those whose means allow, such as the opulent merchants, live in a style of great luxury, having a mansion in the vicinity of the town, which is called "a pen," to which, after a day spent in the avocations of business, he retires in the evening, surrounded with every delicacy that the country affords, and is in want of nothing, except his home. The overseers and book-keepers, on some estates, are paid and live very well, on others but poorly. Though every white man, if he wish to be respected, must dress neat and clean, and keep up some appearance of dig- nity;

nity; as he is so much higher in the scale of society than the brown or mixed population. The dress of the Europeans, and indeed of the natives in general, is very light and cool, and cloth coats are not much worn, except in the large towns. We breakfast at eight; lunch, or as it is here called "second breakfast," about one; and dine at five or six in the evening. There is a prodigious quantity of salt provisions consumed here, as Irish beef and pork, dried and pickled herrings from home, and cod-fish, &c. &c. from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Indeed, the trade between these islands and our North American possessions, is very great in fish and lumber, such as pine boards and scantlings; and were the Mother Country to lose these islands, she would lose her principal market for the Irish trade, and ruin Nova Scotia.

The next class to be described is the Brown, or mixed population; the greater part of which are *free*. I need not tell you, that this class springs from the intercourse between the white men and the negroe or coloured females. That so great a proportion of them are *free*, arises from this, that the proprietors of estates do not like to put, or have in their fields, the offspring of a white person working promiscuously with a negro, and the man who has a brown child, very naturally wishes to buy its freedom, if in his power. Until within these few years, the free coloured population, in common with the slave, were under several restrictions here; but the most obnoxious of them are removed, and a free person of colour is now entitled to give evidence against a white, in any Court of Justice, upon producing his privilege papers; that is, his proofs of freedom. No slave can be admitted to give evidence on oath, nor do I think the state of their knowledge admits of that privilege being granted them, as it would be highly dangerous to admit such evidence, as they are notorious for lying, and would have no idea of the awful and solemn nature of an oath, nor would be deterred by any religious feeling from gratifying their revenge or enmity. The brown population is made up of various shades of colour, from black to white. The first is the *Mulatto*, the offspring of a white man and black female. The next, the *Quadrom*, from the white and mulatto woman. The third de-

scendent, from a white and *quadroon*, is called a *muster*; from the fourth, between a white and a *muster*, springs the *musteeephina*; and the fifth descendent, viz. from a white and *musteeephina*, is *white by law*, and of free birth; indeed the two latter classes are as white as a European.

The coloured population in general are extremely indolent, and very few look further than to provide for the passing day. If they have a negro or two belonging to them, they will sit down day after day without labour or exertion; but there are many exceptions to this character, and chiefly amongst those who have been sent home and well educated. Many of the merchants employ *brown* young men as clerks, but they are kept at a great distance, and such is the distinction of colour here, that no white person could associate or be seen in company out of business hours with them, without giving offence, and at the risque of being shunned by all his white acquaintance: it is certainly very hard upon them, and particularly to such as have been educated and received into good company in England.

The females, who are often admitted to a nearer connexion with the whites, still are never allowed to sit at the same table, with company, at meals; nor are they ever seen out of doors with them. Many of the girls are elegantly formed, but want that bloom of complexion which is the grace and ornament of our own countrywomen. They are passionately fond of dress and shew; and the brown female who has the good fortune to live with a white man, never fails to deck herself out with abundance of fine clothes, lace, and trinkets, at his expence; indeed, a person cannot take a more expeditious mode of getting rid of his superfluous cash than by keeping a mulatto. The lower orders of them, as well as the blacks, are extravagantly fond of gown patterns of chintz bed-furniture, the larger the design, and the more gaudy the colours, so much the finer in their estimation.

In my next letter I shall give you a detailed account of the state and condition of the negro or slave population, and endeavour "nothing to extenuate, or set down aught in malice;" though I must confess that my prejudices as to the extensive hardship of their condition, have been much shaken by ocular experience.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 5, 1824.

REALLY your correspondent Mr. Duke must not bind me so close to the letter as to call on me to prove that the Druids burnt incense. What I meant was, that the British priesthood had a similar practice in offering to the Divinity "on hills," and "under oaks," &c. the contents of "the mystical cauldron of Ceridwen, warmed by the breath (that is, by the incantations) of nine damsels" (or priestesses). The religion adopted by the apostatizing Jews, was that of "the neighbouring heathen," and that of *the heathen was the same in principle*, however varied in appearance, in all parts of the world. I will candidly state my opinion relative to the Druidic worship; but as it would require at least a thick octavo volume to convey the proofs in a collective form, I must be pardoned if I do not, within the limits of this paper, attempt it. Let me beg, however, of all who would study mythology, to read Bryant's learned analysis, Maurice's Indian Antiquities, Faber's Mysteries of the Cabiri, Davies's Mythology of the British Druids, and in support of this last, Turner's able vindication of the Bards; and if they do not, from conviction, come to the same conclusion as myself, I despair of offering any more satisfactory inducements. From the following slight sketch, I trust Mr. Duke will be able "to imagine the more simple mythology of the Druids."

The Druidic religion may be chronologically divided into three successive epochs:—its origin and progress—its first grand corruption by the introduction of the Arkite worship—and, its second grand corruption by the admixture of Sabæan idolatry.

I. Many of the moral and ritual precepts of the law of Moses are only renewals of a primitive and universal one, which had been in force amongst the descendants of Noah, at the time of the general dispersion. Traces of such institutions, as well as a similarity of traditions, have been remarked in several nations long secluded from each other, and widely dispersed over the face of the earth, on the borders of Siberia, in China, Japan, Africa, Mexico, and the islands of the Pacific ocean, as well as in Gaul and Britain.

The gentile systems of religion and morality, corrupt and deformed as they were by the followers of Nimrod, were

darkened by degrees. Their adherents became so gross in their ideas, as to worship the creature more than the Creator; yet in some measure they knew God and glorified him. The primitive nations had emblems and representations of the Divine Being considered in his relative characters, and delivered their sacred doctrines in mysterious allegories; nor are we informed that they were forbidden, previous to the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. They grew by degrees into gross abuse; and at last the populace began, under every relative symbol, to imagine a distinct God.

As the various societies which peopled the earth moved forward from the *cænobula gentium*, they took every precaution to preserve and cherish the sacred institutions of their ancestors, and hence whatever was engrafted subsequently on these, their primitive state is still to be discerned.

Such was the origin of Druidism and all other heathen hierarchies, which in their pure state may be regarded as raised on the basis of the patriarchal religion. Under a variety of names, as *Daw*, *Deon*, *Dorydd*, *Yr hên ddihenydd*, *Celi*, *Iôr*, *Peryv* and *Rhêen*, the Druids acknowledged one God, the maker of all things, and lord of the universe, and their conception of the divine nature they declared in the following remarkable aphorism—*Nid dim ond Duw, nid Duw ond Dim*: "God cannot be matter, and what is not matter must be God."

The theological triads seem to shew that the Druids were not altogether unacquainted with the doctrine of the Trinity; they are as follow.

1. "There are three primeval unities, and more than one of each cannot exist; one God, one truth, and one point of liberty, where all opposites equiponderate."

2. Three things proceed from the three primeval unities, all of life, all that is good, and all power.

3. God consists necessarily of three things, the greatest of life, the greatest of knowledge, and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing.

The maxims of the Druids were delivered in Triads; of these we must not expect to find many in classic authors. Mela, Lib. iii. 2, has, however, preserved one, which he says not-

notwithstanding the secrecy of the priests, had become public.

Ut forent ad bella meliores—æternas esse animas—vitamque alteram ad manes. "To act bravely in war—that souls are immortal—and there is another life after death." Diogenes Laertius gives us another:

Σέβειν Θεούς—καὶ μηδὲν κακὸν δράει
—καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἀσκήν.

"To worship the Gods—to do no evil—and to exercise fortitude."

This triad in the British language runs thus: "The three first principles of wisdom—obedience to the laws of God—concern for the good of mankind—and bravely sustaining all the accidents of life." More of these theological triads may be found at the end of Williams's Poems, vol. ii. p. 233.

Such was Druidism in its earliest state, teaching its votaries to expect in a future state a just recompence for their actions, an apprehension that served to regulate their conduct in their present life.

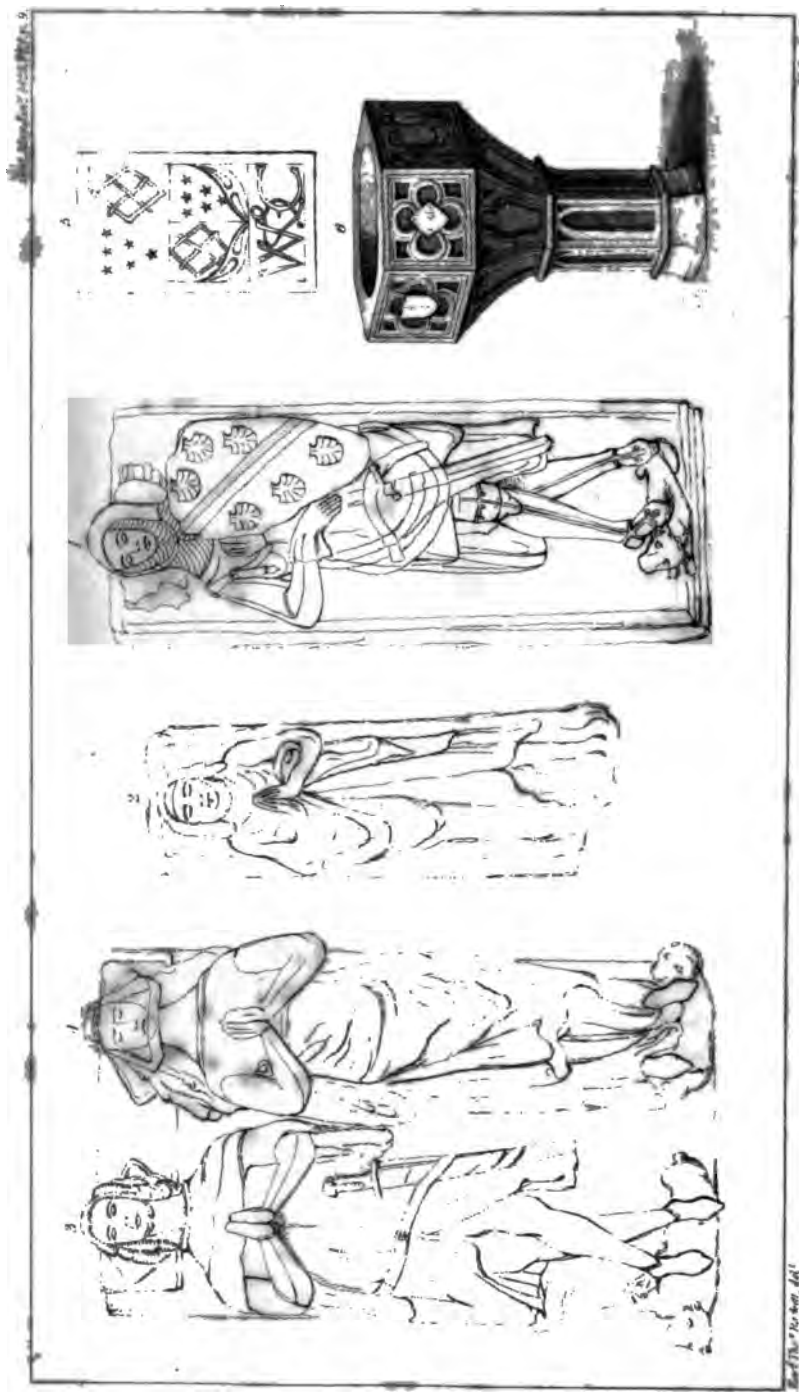
II. Among the traditions that the gentile world had received from their ancestors, the history of the Deluge was universal. All nations give an account of the destruction of the world by water, and of the preservation of a single family in a vessel; yet all of them make this to rest upon some mountain, or on the bank of some river or lake in their own territories, where some distinguished personages, their own ancestors, come to land. As the righteous Noah and his family had been miraculously preserved, and thus distinguished by a Supreme Providence, they were revered by their pious children while living, and their memory cherished after death. One of the British names of the true God was Hu gadarn, "the mighty inspector," an appellation also given to Noah. In process of time, the veneration for the character of the patriarch degenerated into worship, as afterwards with the Virgin Mary, and the title given to him and the Deity being the same, he was confounded with the author of all. Mr. Bryant, the great analyzer of heathen traditions, has traced the superstition of the Gentiles to the deification of Noah, his ark, and his immediate progeny. The Druids did precisely the same. They describe the event as "the bursting forth of the lake of Llŷon (or waters under the earth), and the overwhelming of the face of all

lands; so that all mankind were drowned excepting Dwyvan (the god-like man) and Dwyvach (the god-like woman), who escaped in a sheer hulk (also called 'the ship of the heavenly one, lord of the waters'), by whom the isle of Britain was re-peopled." Under these names, and that of ail Môr, "son of the sea," and ail ton, "son of the wave," did the patriarch Noah receive divine honours from the first inhabitants of this island, and was constituted their principal divinity. His character and history as "the just man," whose integrity preserved himself and family, made him the first object of gentile superstition. It is probable that even in the age of Noah, the ark, as the means of miraculous preservation, was commemorated with respect, a growing idolatry considered it as a benign goddess, and as from it as well as from the wife of Noah, the earth was re-peopled, these two in process of time became confounded. As the arkite male divinity was termed Hu (pronounced Hee, Hesus), the goddess associated with him was designated Kêd, said by Mr. Davies to be the Ceto of antiquity, whom Mr. Bryant and Mr. Faber pronounce to be no other than Ceres or Isis.

In a mythological poem of Taliesin's, called Gwawd Llŷdd y mawr, "the praise of the great leader," that bard professes to have derived his mystic lore from the traditions of the distinguished ogdoad, by which he means the eight persons who had been preserved in the ark. Hence this piece contains a mythological account of the Deluge, the chief of the diluvians being styled the supreme disposer of battle, and described as a Druid. He is attended by "a spotted cow, which procured blessings," and "was boiled" or sacrificed "on Mayeve," when the egress from the ark was commemorated. The spot where she was sacrificed," affords rest to the deified patriarch, who is termed "the consumer" or sacrificer. The same personage, in other parts of the poem, is called "ruler of the sea," and "the blessed," and is described as the constructor of Kêd or "Kyd (the ark) which passed the grievous waters stored with corn." He is further, in a poem entitled Angar Cyvyndawd, styled "the reaper," a character in which Hesus is sculptured, in allusion to Noah as a husbandman.

S. R. M.

(To be continued.)



Monuments at Limington, Amherstshire.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

ON my return from a friend's house in Somersetshire, where I had been spending some days, two or three years ago, curiosity led me to visit the parish Church of Limington near Ilchester, where Collinson, in his *History* of that County, mentions that Wolsey was Rector at the time of his well known adventure with Sir Amias Poulett, and that his cipher is to be seen on the pannel of an ancient pew; he having been presented to the living by the Marquess of Dorset, who had entrusted to him the tuition of his sons.

The Church contains some curious relics of antiquity, of which I made some sketches and memoranda, and as the Cardinal has lately occupied so considerable a portion of your pages, and has been so ably defended in your Magazine for November, a view of it may be gratifying to some of your readers. (*See the Frontispiece to the present Volume.*) Indeed, while examining the antiquities within the Church, I could not avoid recalling to my imagination "Wolsey and his Times," and portraying to myself the future arbiter of Europe grasping a mewling infant at the font, his eye glancing at the coral lips, ruddy cheeks, and hazle eyes of the Somersetshire wenches around him.

Leland, in his "Itinerary," vol. ii. fol. 52, says,

"One Juverney (or Fuverney) was owner of this towne and lordship. He lyeth richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North side of the Paroche Church of Limington. Ther lyeth at the feet of Juverney a woman vaylid in a low tumb with an image of stone. Ther lyeth also in the South arche of the same Chapelle, a gentilman and his wife, I think also of the Juverneys. Juverney dwelled, as some thinke, in the farme at the North-east side of the Chirch. Juverney's lands came by heires generale to the Bonevilles of Devonshire."

All these monuments yet remain, and compared with too many others, are in a tolerable state of preservation. The name was certainly "*Gyvernay*;" and although I have not been able to ascertain what were the arms borne by that family, there can be little doubt but that the figure of a cross-legged Knight, having on his shield a bend between six escallops (**Pl. I. Fig. 1.*)

* This Plate is in the hands of the Engraver, and will be published with our next Number.

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represents the "*Gyvernay*" noticed by Leland*. His "*Woman vaylid*" is represented at *Fig. 2.* The "*Gentilman and his Wife*" are shewn at *Figs. 3, 4.* The former is not in armour: they are youthful figures, and afford curious examples of painting upon sepulchral monuments, it being plainly discernible that they were gaily attired in green and pink.

Sir Richard Gyvernay, A.D. 1329, gave a messuage, five acres, and one rood of arable land, one acre of meadow, and seventy-two shillings rent, with appurtenances in Limington, to God and the Church of Limington, and to John Fychet, Chaplain, and all other Chaplains his successors, to perform divine service every day at the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish Church of Limington, for the souls of him the said Sir Richard and Maud his wife, and for the souls of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabil Gyverney, father and mother of the said Sir Richard, and of Lord Philip de Columbers and Eleanor his wife, Gunnora formerly wife of the said Sir Richard Gyverney, and Margaret also formerly his wife, and of Henry Power and Maud his wife†. Having no issue male, his estates descended to Henry Power, who had married Maud, his sister; which Henry died seised of this manor, 35 Edw. III. leaving an only daughter, Joan, who was married to William de Shreshull‡. After which, the manor came to the Bonvilles.

The manor appears to have been held of the Barons Beauchamp of Hache. Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Meriott, Knt. (a descendant from John Meriott, nephew *ex sorore* of John Lord Beauchamp, of Hache, who died without issue) was the wife of Sir William Bonville, of Chewton, co. Somerset. The issue of this marriage was Sir William Bonville, who had summons to Parliament by the title of Lord Bonville of Chewton, 1449, and was honoured with the order of the Garter.

* The bend between six escallops, was used with different colours by Fuljamb, Freshwell, Walton, Coupe, Scale, Cruss, Dgriell, Cotterell, and others: and the same charges may also have been borne by Gyvernay.

† Collinson, Hist. Som. iii. p. 218.

‡ Ibid.

Eut

But espousing the cause of the House of York, he had committed to him the custody of Henry VI. taken prisoner at the battle of Northampton. This William Lord Bonville married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William Lord Harington, K. G. and had issue William Bonville, Esq. who had issue William Bonville Lord Harington, slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, in the lifetime of his grandfather. He was himself beheaded by the Queen's party, after the second battle of St. Alban's, in February 1461.

Collinson appears to have been mistaken in referring the cypher carved on the pew* to Cardinal Wolsey. The arms, *Fig. 5*, viz. Quarterly, first and fourth, six mullets, second and third a fret, are those of Bonville and Harington, and there cannot be a doubt that they were placed for William Bonville Lord Harington (after March 1458, when he became entitled to quarter Harington, upon the death of his great-grandfather William Lord Harington, abovementioned); and that the initials W. C. (entwined by a sort of knot) denote *William* and *Catherine*, that being the name of his wife, who was daughter to Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury. They left an only child Cicely†, who was heiress to her great-grandfather William Lord Bonville, anno 1 Edw. IV. and then within one year old. She became the second wife of Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset, K. G. (son of Elizabeth, Queen of Edw. IV. by her first husband Sir John Grey.) Their son, Thomas Marquess of Dorset, Lord Groby of Harington and of Astley, K. G. &c. presented Thomas Wolsey to the Rectory of Limington, as above mentioned, about the year 1500.

The elegant Font, *Pl. I. Fig. 6*, appears, by the form of the escutcheons thereon, to have been executed at the beginning of the 16th century. It is

more than probable, therefore, that it was set up by Wolsey. Perhaps it exhibits the dawn of that taste which he undoubtedly possessed, and which was afterwards so magnificently displayed at Hampton-Court, in the Tomb-house at Windsor, at his Archbishop's seat Cawood Castle, at Ipswich, at Oxford, and various other places.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a mural monument to the memory of Mr. Edward Gould, son of Mr. James and Mrs. Mary Gould of London, who died Jan. 20, 1747, aged 21. Arms: Pale of six, Argent and Sable, six cross-crosslets Or. The "fair chapelle" on the North side, which is seen in the Plate, has a curious stone roof.

The manor is the property of Lewis Dymoke-Grosvenor Tregonwell, of Cranbourne, co. Dorset, Esq. in right of his first wife Catherine, daughter and heir of St. Barbe Sydenham, Esq. I cannot omit acknowledging that I have been greatly assisted in ascertaining the particulars of the family abovementioned, by one of your valuable correspondents, my friend G. F. Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald. Nor can I conclude without expressing a hope that some one emulous of the zeal, industry, and accuracy, of the venerable Historian of Leicestershire, may be found to undertake the History of the County of Somerset, a county which affords so much to "charm the eye," and "delight the mind," which has produced such eminent characters, and contains so much to gratify the naturalist, the geologist, and the antiquary. Where

"From midst th' embowering woods the
Gothic fanes,
Both grand and numerous, uprear their towers
In solemn majesty, and silent point
To peopled villages and rural seats.
These sacred temples elevate the mind,
And pointing spires direct our road to heaven.

* It is probable that this originally formed part of a screen.

† In Ellis's "Original Letters," one from this lady, when Marchioness of Dorset, to Thomas Cromwell afterwards Lord Cromwell, shews that he was at that time in her service. By this means he became probably first known to Wolsey, whose penetration distinguished his abilities, and to whom he afterwards proved so diligent and faithful an adherent.—In the same collection of Letters, there is one from John Clusey to Lord Cromwell, in favour of a Nun of Shaftesbury, the natural daughter of Cardinal Wolsey, but whom he caused to be named and placed in the monastery as the daughter of Clusey. She was commanded to depart by the Commissioners, and the object of this application was "that she might continue at her full age to be professed." Cromwell acceded to this request, as the name of *Dorothy Clausey* appears among the Nuns of Shaftesbury receiving yearly pensions of 4l. 13s. 4d. in the book of pensions in the Augmentation Office. She was living in 1553.

These

These are the sun-bright features of this soil,
Its landscape-surface, beneath which con-
ceal'd

Rich stores of bounteous nature quarried lie.
Such as proud MENDIP holds in charge for
Man."

Yours, &c.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Jan. 8.

I HAVE lately obtained possession of a curious little manuscript, which, I have no doubt, will afford amusement to many of your readers. It is a translation of the *Life and Travels* of Dr. Robert Huntington, written originally in Latin, by the learned and celebrated Dr. Thomas Smith, and published 1704. I cannot find that it has ever appeared in print in the English language; and is now seldom to be obtained in Latin. It was certainly written almost immediately after the publication of the original work, by an especial friend of Dr. H. in a very legible hand, apparently with studious care and attention.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS
OF THE RIGHT REV. AND LEARNED
DR. ROBERT HUNTINGTON.

*Written originally in Latin by Dr.
Thomas Smith, made English by
.....*

ROBERT HUNTINGTON, whose life I purpose in a short narrative to describe (as well for my own as my country's sake, that whilst of my private affection unasked I freely consecrate these lines to the memory of my friend, those remarkable virtues and enlarged endowments of mind which eminently appeared in him as soon as he wrote, may be transmitted to posterity with deserved commendations), drew his first breath of air in February in the year of our Lord 1636, at Derehurst, a remarkable place situate on the banks of the Severn, and distant about six miles from Gloucester, the metropolis of that County. His father, the minister of that parish, blessed with a numerous progeny, with wondrous care bred four of his sons scholars, to the end that, devoted to the altar, they might at their proper ages receive holy orders. The second of whom, being that Robert whose life I attempt, after he had been well instructed for his time in the rudiments of Latin and Greek at Bristol, was sent to the Uni-

versity of Oxford at about sixteen years old, to Merton College (which was founded and nobly endowed by Walter de Merton), where he was first made a scholar, to the intent that thence he might be advanced to the society of those great men who had been bred in that worthy seminary of piety and learning; and when by his easy carriage, sweet disposition, and progress in learning, he had obtained the kindness and respect of all, after he had taken his Bachelor's degree, as soon as the statutes would permit, he was chosen Fellow by an universal consent of those who had the right of election; being nevertheless to spend four years more according to the truly commendable custom of that College, under strict discipline and severe censure of the least crimes and smallest appearance of idleness.

In the beginning of the year 1663, having commenced Master, and at the next convocation at the schools being made Senior, the business relating to which performing with a general approbation, he became wholly at his own disposal and master of himself; and after he had run through the customary arts and sciences, he addicted himself entirely to the study of Divinity and the Oriental tongues, in which he took great delight, and made a very large and handsome progress, as the most judicious Dr. Pococke attested when he was yet but young, by whose advice our Mr. Huntington being encouraged, or rather by his own powerful inclination, when there was a rumour abroad that Dr. Frampton, who was Chaplain to the English merchants at Aleppo (and in the reign of that most glorious King Charles the Second afterwards justly preferred to be Dean, and then Bishop of Gloucester, and at length by a most unhappy lot suspended thence), designed to return into England, did appear as a candidate for that sacred post before a full company of Eastern merchants, and was by their suffrages approved to be most worthy to succeed the good man his predecessor.

The ship in which he left England (Sept. 1670), by an agreement with the London merchants, at first made the best of her way to Smyrna; but staying at a certain island not far from the Straights in the Ægean Sea, that she might be supplied with fresh water flowing plentifully from the springs there;

as he and some others, void of fear and boldly confident, wandered from the shore, thinking to ascend a near mountain, that they might with the greater liberty and clearer prospect survey the island they were upon, the sea that was about, and that part of Greece which was opposite to them; the Grecian inhabitants of the continent on the other side, guarded by their rocks and secure in their caves, an invincible people, Christians in name at least, but in reality pernicious robbers, passing slyly in their boats, as they were wont, to another part of the island, lay in ambush for our men as they should return, but by timely discerning them, and the utmost swiftness and celerity they were capable of, they scarcely avoided this eminent danger which seemed to be just falling upon them. Of which occurrences having received an account at Constantinople by letters received from him from Smyrna, I congratulated his safe arrival at that most celebrated mart of the Lesser Asia with an unconfined joy and cordial affection. During the time of his stay there, he visited Ephesus and Thiabyr, to view the decayed antiquities of those places, being always possessed by a searching indefatigable curiosity of seeing rarities. After a voyage of four months, he arrived safely at Scanderoon, which lies in the farthest part of the Mediterranean sea, towards the East, travelling thence over the mountains now called the Beylanick, and descending into a vast plain, which from the one part of Antiochia spreads and extends itself a prodigious way; at length he joyfully entered Aleppo, the other most noted mart of the eastern world, where he was received by his countrymen with that kindness and address which his virtue and piety justly merited, and he was so far from falling short of that good character which previous fame had dispersed concerning him, that he exceedingly surpassed it, from which desert of his sprang that reciprocal kindness which alleviated and made pleasant his absence from his native soil, which he otherwise must certainly have borne with lethargick weariness amongst so many Turks and barbarians.

And now being placed, as it were, in the centre of his travels, and where he proposed to himself a long residence, he began to reflect with what design and to what end he had undergone so

difficult and dangerous a navigation, as well that he might pay his duty to his holy function by performing his sacerdotal office, as that being made more wise and polite by a prudent management of his affairs, he might at his return enrich and oblige his country with valuable treasures of books, and the useful discoveries of things before totally obscured, or at best but imperfectly discerned. No man could perform this more effectually, nor would expend more upon so good an account, nor ever any did it more successfully. Being very skilful in Arabic, he conversed with those whose native language it was, with as much freedom as if he had been with his own countrymen, which gave him the more easy access to and the greater liberty in the public library in that city, where being guided by his former conversation in the famous Bodleian Library with the manuscripts munificently given by that most great man and holy martyr Archbishop Laud, whose memory deserves eternal celebration, and by his own strength of judgment, which excelled in numerous kinds of learning, he could very nicely distinguish what was useful, rare, and estimable, and what might be equivalent to so laborious a search, and so great expences. And that he might be more capable of executing this his excellent resolution, he made use of the assistance of Tyrians, Armenians, Jews, Samaritans, and Mahometans, which aid also certain Priests of the Roman Communion scattered through these eastern parts, and with admirable zeal, according to the institution of their lives and orders, which is their only study, performing their religious offices, freely offered and abundantly communicated to him according to their great humanity and candor; for here, as also in other parts of Turkey, being utter strangers to the cavils and disputations which disturb the Christian peace and amity, these religious men live amongst the enemies of the name of Christianity with wonderful agreement, as becomes the worshippers of our Saviour and shepherd Christ Jesus, and have this only emulation to surpass one another in munificence, and rendering the offices of mutual love and friendship. Nor did our Mr. Huntington confine these his useful endeavours to his own separate interest and benefit; for his friends whom he left

left in England, participated of the pleasant and happy fruits of his industry. Thence arose that frequent correspondence by letters which he held with those most learned men Dr. Narcissus Marsh, lately promoted from the Archbishoprick of Dublin to that of Armagh and the primacy of all Ireland; Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Edward Pococke, Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of the Oriental Tongues in Oxford; Dr. Thomas Marshall, the most worthy Rector of Lincoln College in that University; Dr. Edward Barnard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy; Dr. Thomas Hyde, Protobibliotharian of the Bodleian Library there; and Mr. William Guise, ravished hence by inexorable fate in the flower of his age, who would no doubt have deserved, if not excelled, the highest titles. I have just mentioned these from many others, whose advice and requests being made according to the different course of their studies, he extremely delighted to follow, in comparing and collecting his books. Wherever, either in Syria or Palestine, Egypt or Persia, there was but a doubtful report, or the least expectation of undiscovered manuscripts, he never slackened his industry, nor left any retreats untried, where he had any hopes of finding, or pleasure of obtaining what he sought after. And the public Library at Oxford, ennobled with a glorious accession of books, will, I hope and believe, for ever (if I may so say) triumphantly boast, how good, how happy, and how amazing a success the great God blessed him with, after a long laborious search of men equally curious, who were employed on the same design for many years.

Whilst he was extremely solicitous about getting Syrian books, an occasion offered of contracting a friendship with Stephanus Petrus, the Antiochian Patriarch of the Maronites, which he afterwards faithfully discharged with a just esteem of so good a man, both by letters and charitable offices, wherein he was capable of succouring him or his priests in their extremest necessity; for that most Reverend Prelate being disturbed by the unjust robberies and tyranny of the Bassa of Tripoli for some time, withdrew to the Kyroan mountain, near Beryto (now by a small mutation called Barut), that there being removed from the sight and approach of the Turks, a more con-

venient and safer provision might be taken care of for the Christians of his province and jurisdiction. To him Mr. Huntington sent letters by a certain Syrian priest of Aleppo, who was returning into these mountainous deserts, in which he desired him to send him some discovery of any ancient Syrian books which were of authority, and esteemed in that nation. But he shortly after, when the storms were blown over, returned to Canobin, a certain monastery of the Maronites, situate on the side of the steep mountain Libanus, where the patriarch generally resideth. Any considering person will easily allow that this procedure of Mr. Huntington was very advisable and prudent; for who could be conceived to be more proper or ready to receive this proposition, or who could give greater satisfaction. And what hopes might not a piercing mind have conceived of a successful and happy effect to this enterprise, without the imputation of vain credulity; what was unexpected and strange, the patriarch answers him, that there were scarce any footsteps of ancient writing remaining amongst them; since Syria did then, and had for ten ages past, groaned under the barbarous tyranny of their governors, being grievously oppressed by wars, fires, rapines, and pillagings, but that he would do his best endeavour if by any means he might forward so holy a work.

But Mr. Huntington was then chiefly solicitous about getting the Epistles of St. Ignatius in the Syrian language, but fruitlessly and to no purpose. But it is very probable that there were formerly such letters extant. Hebed Jesu the Sobeian metropolitan, in a catalogue of Chaldean books, sacred and profane, afterwards published by Abraham Expelensis, at Rome, mentions some work of Ignatius, without ascertaining what; which may be very well understood of the excellent Epistles of that most courageous Martyr, since no other writing of his was ever quoted by the Fathers who immediately succeeded him, or the nicest Ecclesiastical historians. But a catalogue of books, which another Ignatius of Antioch (who died at Rome about the end of the 16th century, in the papacy of Gregory the 13th) brought with him out of the East, sets the matter in a clear light, in which the Epistles of St. Ignatius, first president of the Maronites in the Chaldean or Syrian lan-

guage,

guage, are expressly and particularly mentioned. And if they remain whole and safe there, it is to be hoped that some of the learned Maronites, who receive benefit in that place, will perform a most useful work by making them public, to the end that by a curious examination the Greek copy might be augmented, and in some things perhaps amended.

But he being nothing discouraged by these disappointments, made his studious endeavours exceed the limits of Syria, laboriously enquiring for a copy of St. Ignatius, either Greek or Syriack, in Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Mount Sinai. But after a long and sedulous search, he was forced unwillingly to desist, leaving this work to the care and diligence of others who should succeed him. But he was more fortunate in contriving for the books of Ephremus the Syrian, which he luckily obtained by the auspicious aid of the Patriarch of Antioch, some of which I believe the Christian world was totally ignorant of. The chief of them were his Commentaries of the Pentateuch, and several homilies; for it could not be expected that every production of that man (truly great, not for his preferments or dignities which he wholly rejected, and which no argument or force could make him accept, but for the greatest sanctity of life, joined with an equal humility for his zeal in religion, for his constant exposition of the Scriptures, and his frequent homilies to the people, and for that eloquence and elegancy of speech which being translated into her own language, Greece has so long admired), would be preserved through eleven hundred years to other times, in so tremendous and horrid a catastrophe of affairs.

But where any of this holy treasure of manuscripts, being consecrated to religious houses, could not be at any rate removed without the imputation of sacrilege (which his own respectful sanctity was averse to as well as theirs), he took care that they should be diligently transcribed by Amanuenses, whom he hired with proper acknowledgments.

Such studies as these, by which fat livings and rich dignities are seldom procured, lie in confusion, and are totally neglected, for who will undergo the fatigue of interpreting and comparing, who will not repine at the expences of printing? The famous Dr.

Loft, a man of indefatigable and admirable industry, as deservedly conversant in these studies as ever man was, turned into Latin Dionysius Bar Salibus, his Commentaries on the Four Evangelists, which were very fairly printed at the Theatre at Oxford, from the Syriack characters, which work not suiting with the relish of the age, finding many commendators but few friends, perished in its first approach into the world. But how useful and helpful to the Christian Religion, the Holy Scriptures, to their country and the whole republic of learning, might Princes, Potentates, and Prelates be, if by a society of men (for the strength of one would not suffice) studious of these worthy matters, and liberally supported with proper stipends, Europe might be blessed with a new light of learning, which by numerous copies from the teeming press might be gratefully returned into the East, which was once the spring of it.

During the time of his long stay at Aleppo, he had the pleasure of making divers excursions into countries as well near as foreign; and the more because several of the merchants whose genius far exceeded the limited love and care of wealth and riches, had the same fervent inclination to travelling. For amongst these strangers, especially after their ships were richly laden, and loose from the haven, at which time they kept holyday, the custom of visiting Jerusalem was so much in vogue, that it grew almost into a religious duty; and scarce any man believed that he could or ought, until he had performed this pious journey, return into England with a good name, I had almost said conscience. Mr. Huntington snatched the first happy opportunity of viewing and tracing the holy places of Palestine; considering it as well in its triumphant state, as when afflicted and ravished by the Roman Eagles; more cheerfully performing this, because a thing of that sacred nature was very consonant to the institution of his life, and the aim of his studies. He went to the holy city, not with a superstitious presumption of meriting thereby, but with a pious, serious, and prudent thought fixed in a Divine contemplation on the stupendous passages of the life and death of our most blessed Saviour; having before travelled over the greatest part of Galilee and Samaria, whither he went principally that he might converse

verse with the relicts of the Samaritans inhabiting in Sicimus (a town raised from its ruins by Herod, and therefore called Neapolis, now Naples, near the mountain Gerizis, three hours journey from Samaria, formerly *Zicafa*, now called *Isboste*), concerning their books, faith, opinions, and other such like topics, relating to their religious worship: relicts I call them, for according to his relation there were not above thirty families, and consequently not many more estates. But applauding themselves in the slenderness of their sect, and conceiving very high and exalted thoughts of themselves, they believe they are the only true Hebrews and Israelites; and despising and scorning the Jews of Palestine, and sedulously avoiding their conversation, lest they should be tinctured by their impurities. Mr. Huntington, by producing certain books written in a Samaritan character, discovered to them many things concerning the Hebrews residing in England; upon which being led by a welcome error and pleasing credulity, on their own accord, they called them brethren, designing by his assistance and directions to send letters to them to examine whether the Jews in England agreed with them in all their tenets. Soon after, according to their resolution, they sent letters to Mr. Huntington, who was then sick at Jerusalem, which he took care to bring to Oxford with him, to which the excellent Dr. Marshall (who was very well able to perform it) in the same language and character wrote answers; in which, according to his goodness and ingenuity, touching upon many things concerning Christ Jesus our Saviour, the true Messias, he insisted much upon the prophecy of the patriarch Jacob, concerning Shilo, who was to come, and the prophet who should be like Moses; which epistolary commerce lasted for some years, but being stopped by the death of Dr. Marshall, it wholly ceased.

The first of these letters, which in all their names were written by Marchib Aben Jacob, in which the chief tenets of the Samaritans' religion were expressed, were interpreted by blessed Dr. Bernard, the translation of which being received by me at Oxford, that great man Job Ludolf published in his collection of Samaritan Epistles. It is worth taking notice, that in them the Samaritans vaunted too much of the antiquity of that high

book of the Law which they had amongst them, telling incredible things of it, as if it were the authentic original book of Abisha the priest, great-grandson of Aaron, signed with his own hand; these are their words:

"We have in our power a most sacred writing, to wit, a Book of the Law, preserved from the days of God's great favour to us. In which it is thus written, I Abisha, the son of Phineas, the son of Eleazer, the son of Aaron the Priest, have written this holy book in the door of the Tabernacle, in the thirteenth year of the dwelling of the Children of Israel, in the land of Canaan, about the borders thereof."

Mr. Huntington being incited, by these great professions, about five years after, when he went again to Jerusalem, visited *Isboste* also. But whilst taking the book into his hand, which they attested to be the same, looking with curious eyes on every side this writing of Abisha, so much honoured and respected for its feigned antiquity, he began to bring the improbable cheat to a strict examination; they who were present being as it were conscious of the fiction, confounded with shame, weakly argued for the reality of its antiquity. But the whole account of this, being as it were laid open by me, the curious reader may learn more exactly in Mr. Huntington's Letters to Job Ludolfus; I will only add this, not designing in the least to derogate from the antiquity of the copy of the Pentateuch, which is extant amongst the Samaritans at this day, that it seems very likely to me, from the copies I have seen in England, namely, Bp. Usher's, in the Cotton Library; Bp. Laud's in the Bodleian Library, and Dr. Huntington's, which I lately sent to the most Reverend Archbishop of Armagh, that none of them exceed above four or five hundred years, which I believe might be said of the rest which are found in Christendom. But others will judge of them as well as I.

Besides those holy books, our Mr. Huntington brought a Chronicle or Samaritan History with him into England, written in the Arabick language, but in their own characters, which will give a great light in Sacred and Ecclesiastical History; in which language, as he himself relates, at this day they speak and write well, with some small mixture of Hebrew and Syriack.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 20.

KNOWING your valuable Magazine to be the source of communication for antiquarian researches in particular, I request the liberty of submitting to your perusal the following curious and interesting Inscriptions, taken from several ancient Churches, during a recent peregrination round the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and which I trust will prove worthy of being inserted, for the amusement of your Readers.

In the Church of Minster, Isle of Thanet:

"Neare unto this place are interred y^e bodies of Bartholomew Saunders, Gent. and Marie his wife, daughter to Henry Oxenden, late of Wingham, Esq. deceased, having had iiij sons and two daughters; in memorie of whose parents, Henry Saunders, Esq. their eldest sonne, who married lane the eldest daughter of Thomas Paramore, Esq. hath caused this small monument to be erected, assuring future ages confidently, that

Religiously his parents lived, as man and wife should live, [tually did strive;

To please each other next to God, y^e murther they so well loved living, that the wife dying soone,

Y^e husbände sorrowing his wive's death, in heaven her founde anone.

Within one weeke, they both did die, y^e bothe receive rewarde,

By Christ, their soules in heaven, their corps on earth his Angells gard.

Nos monumenta monent vitarum per brevitatem,

Post obitum nostrum, vita perennis erit,
Per meritum Christi.

Vos igitur Christum cum totis viribus istum,
Quinos, te, incolumem reddit, amate, cole.

This is without date.

In the Church of St. Peter at Sandwich, is the following curious inscription:

Abrahamus Rutten, Prætoriano hujus Opidi officio fungens, præfuit prudens, vixit probus, obiit pius, vitam hanc terrestrem celesti commutans, 16 Septembris, 1608, mense præfecturæ suæ decimo, an'o ætatis 43. Multiplici interim prole, septem nimirum masculis, sex foemellis, è Susanna uxore ejus carissimâ, prospere prognatis; quæ hoc delectissimi defuncti conjugis memoriæ et amoris ergo posuit.

In the right aisle of Canterbury Cathedral is this inscription, without date, to the memory of a person of the name of Barkeley:

He that's imprisoned in this narrow roome,
Wer't not for custome, needs nor verse nor tombe,

Nor can from these a memorie be lent,
To him who must be his tomb's monument:
And by the vertue of his lasting fame,
Must make his toombe live long, not it his fame;

For when this gaudie monument is gone,
Children of th' unborne world shall spy y^e stone

That covers him, and to their fellowes crye,
T' is here, t' is here about Barkeley doth lye.
To build his toombe then is not thought soe safe,

Whose virtue must outlive his epitaph.

Also, in the Church of Battel in Sussex, in the middle aisle, on an almost obliterated brass plate, is this inscription:

Thomas Alfrage, good curteous frend, interred lyeth heere,

Who so in active life did passe, as none was found his peere;

And Elizabeth did take to wyfe, one Ambrose Comfort's child,

Who with hym thirty one yeares lyvid, a virtuous spouse, and mild,

By whom a sonne and daughter eke, behind alyve lie left, [hym of lyfe bereft.

And eare he fiftie yeares had rone, death On newe yeares daye, of Christe his birth, which was just nightie nine,

One thousand and five hundreth eke, loe here of flesh the fine.

But then his wofull wife of God, with piteous praiers gann crave,

That her own corps wth husbânds hers, might joyne in darkso' grave.

And that her soule, his soule might seeke, amongst y^e saints above,

And there in endless blyss enjoye her long desired love,

The which our gracious God did graunt, to her of Marche y^e last,

When after that devorcement sower, one yere and more was past.

In the chancel is a brass effigy of one of the Deans of this Church, and from the mouth on two labels, proceed these lines:

Tædet animam meam vitæ mem;
Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo.

and underneath the figure,

Hic jacet Johannes Wythines, in prænobili civitate Cestrie natus, et in Academiâ Oxon. educatus, ibique Ænei Nasi Collegii Socius, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, Academicusque Oxon. præd'or Vicecancellarius, hujusque ecclesiæ de Battel xlii annos Decanus: qui obiit xviii die Martii, Anno Ætatis suæ 84, et Salutis Humanæ 1618.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Christe, volebas,
Nec mihi vita brevis, nec mihi longa fuit.
Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, dum, Christe, resurgam,

Mortuus et vivus, sum maneoque tuus.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

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The STEEPLE of S^T BRIDE'S CHURCH .

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BRIDE'S CHURCH, LONDON.

consequence of the calamitous which happened in Fleet-street 14th of November (see our last, p. 462), an opportunity was d to the thousands daily passing owed thoroughfare, of viewing ire of St. Bride's Church,—that eautiful specimen of the skill of eat architect, Sir Christopher

A suggestion given by a ondent in *The New Times* per, of purchasing the ground ant by the fire for the purpose of ; open the view of the Church, ith spontaneous and earnest of- support. This induced several nen in the neighbourhood to ap- emselves seriously to the busi- and the result was a meeting at ndon Tavern on Tuesday Janu- 4th, at which the Lord Mayor ie chair. His Lordship stated, the object of the meeting was to :r the best means of raising a efficient to preserve the view of a utiful Steeple of St. Bride's), which had lately burst upon lick. It appeared to him, that the chitect of that edifice (Sir Chris-

Wren) had not contemplated avenue to it as that now pro- for if he had, not only would the at the Church itself have been ex- l to public view and admiration. sign to effect this very praisewor- ed originated with some respect- ividuals in the immediate neigh- od of St. Bride's Church, but s sure that other individuals, of the arts, would contribute to- it. There were in the City of n few steeples that could be ed with that of St. Bride's. hurch and Steeple were very ut were exposed to view from e of their erection; St. Bride's, contrary, had remained, as it uried for 140 years, and had only ought to light by a recent cala- for previously it could only be m Blackfriars Bridge. We were y visited by crowds of foreign- o remarked the paucity of fine buildings in this great and im- City; but if St. Bride's Church ire, those monuments of Sir pher Wren's great genius, be thrown open to view, they form proud ornaments of the

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Metropolis, and go far towards remov- ing the stigma to which he had just alluded, and be highly honourable to our taste and public spirit. There were in the whole kingdom but three spires equal in height to St. Bride's, and none more beautiful. A drawing would be submitted to the meeting, shewing the proposed plan, and he would say, to carry it into execution would reflect great honour on all who should contribute to it. The expences of the undertaking were estimated at 7,000*l.*—a considerable sum certainly; but such an opportunity for improve- ment could not again occur, and it would be only an act of justice to the great Architect of St. Bride's Church, to rescue it from the obscurity with which it was again menaced, and from which fate he trusted the result of that day's proceedings would ensure it."

The meeting was then addressed in suitable speeches by Thomas Wilson, esq. M. P., W. Williams, esq. M. P., the Chamberlain of London, Sir Peter Laurie, Messrs. Spottiswoode, Cutler, S. Dixon, Blades, Obbard, Galloway, Marriott, Slade, H. Butterworth, Poynder, &c. on moving and seconding the following Resolutions:

1. That one of the strongest proofs of the high degree of advancement in a taste for the fine arts, which the people of Eng- land have attained, is to be found in that desire for the improvement and embellish- ment of the metropolis, which so honour- ably distinguishes the present age.

2. That the view recently opened to the Tower and Spire of St. Bride's Church, by the demolition of several houses in Fleet- street, which had obscured it from the pub- lic sight for upwards of a century, having clearly shewn that this building may be made highly conducive to the beauty and ornament of the Metropolis, and particu- larly when the adjoining buildings are made to enter into architectural combination with it, as shewn in the plan, it appears to this meeting very desirable that the view thus obtained should be preserved.

3. That this structure, which for pro- portion, symmetry, and grandeur of effect is not surpassed, if equalled, by any spire in this country, also possesses this strong claim upon the public attention, that it was designed by one of the most eminent archi- tects England ever produced, Sir Christopher Wren.

4. That the carrying into effect the plan now proposed will in one instance, at least, rescue the national taste from the reflection so often cast on it by foreigners, that while the

the Metropolis of the British Empire contains public edifices which would not have been unworthy the proudest era of the arts, they are so completely concealed by the surrounding buildings that a view of them can scarcely be obtained.

5. That relying upon the encouragement usually given by the public to works of national ornament and utility, a subscription be now opened, to which the public be respectfully invited to contribute.

The result of the meeting was of the most gratifying description. An unanimous feeling was shewn in favour of improvement generally, and of the present improvement in particular. Nor was the expression of this feeling confined to words only; several interested parties stated their willingness to co-operate in the furtherance of the project. Mr. Marriott, who we understand suffered far more than any other person injured by the late fire, voluntarily offered to submit his claims to arbitration, in order to give an example, the universal adoption of which would render the expence and delay of a legislative enactment entirely unnecessary. Mr. Galloway also, who had an interest in two of the houses, declared that he would sacrifice his private advantage to the public convenience. A subscription commenced, at the head of which were three highly respectable and old inhabitants of St. Bride's parish, Andrew Strahan, Philip Rundell, and John Blades, esqrs. each 50*l*. A Committee was then appointed; Mr. Blades was requested to act as Treasurer, and Mr. Atwood Smith as Secretary.

The plan exhibited was the production of Mr. Papworth. Its principal feature is the opening of an avenue, with houses on both sides, in a suitable style of architecture, so as to appear to have been erected with the Church, and to combine picturesquely with the Spire.

Heartily wishing success to this praiseworthy undertaking, we have selected as an Embellishment to our present Number a view of this celebrated Spire * (*see Plate II.*) not without the hope that it may induce some of our public-spirited Readers to contribute their mite for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect.

* We are aware that a view of this Spire appeared in one of our early volumes (xxi. 580); but after an interval of more than 70 years, it may be allowable to give another representation of it, for the gratification of our present very numerous readers who do not possess a complete series of this Work.

The following account of the Church is abstracted from a very able article by E. W. Brayley, esq. F.S.A. printed in Messrs. Britton and Pugin's "*Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London*," a beautiful work, highly deserving of commendation:

The present Church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and completed about the year 1680, at an expence of 11,430*l*.; and additionally embellished in 1699.

The elevation of the West front (*see Pl. II.*) will convey an accurate idea of the design and proportions of this Spire. The base of the tower is carried up to a height of 60 feet, and crowned by a well-proportioned cornice; this supports a stylobate, or continued plinth, which sustains a cubical story of the Corinthian order (inclosing the belfry), having a large latticed window on each side, flanked by pilasters and columns: these are covered by circular headed pediments, a blocking course, and a balustrade. At the angles of the latter are ornamental vases of good proportions. Within the balustrade is a circular plinth, forming the base of the Spire, which consists of a series of four stories of different orders, the two lowermost being Tuscan, the third Ionic, the fourth Composite or Roman. Here vases are again judiciously introduced; and from the balls on the surmounting basement, the obelisk springs that terminates this fine example of architectural science. Before the Spire was struck by lightning in 1764, its height from the ground was 234 feet †; but on its reparation was reduced to 226 feet, which is still 24 feet higher than the Doric column called the Monument, near London Bridge. There is no spire in the kingdom, designed after the Roman orders, that equals this in point of elevation; and except those of Salisbury, Norwich, and Lichfield Cathedrals, there is, probably, no one in the Pointed Style that exceeds it in loftiness. That Sir Christopher Wren has not attained to the towering grandeur, the elegant fancy, and the exuberant richness of the Pointed Style, will be readily admitted: for the inimitable graces of that style cannot be reached by invention from other orders so dissimilar to itself, and in their principles so utterly at variance with stee-

† The upper part of the Steeple of St. Bride's, then taken down, is commendably preserved entire on the premises of a mason in Old-street-road, near St. Agnes le Clare, ple-like

ple-like erections. He deserves, however, our every praise, as well for the boldness of his conceptions, as for the scientific skill by which he has carried them into effect. Considered as a whole, there is, probably, no other spire than that of Bow Church which he ever designed deserving of greater commendation.

The external design of this Church is plain and uniform. The North and South sides are each pierced with three large semicircular-headed windows and two circular ones: there are also two doorways on each side, each surmounted by an angular pediment resting on trusses. A cornice surrounds the building at the distance of a few feet below the parapet.

On the West front are three square-headed and three circular windows: together with the principal entrance which opens into the basement story of the steeple. The door-case is of the Ionic order; it consists of a segment pediment, and an entablature supported by a half-column on each side: a scraph, and the words *Domus Dei*, are sculptured on the key-stone. Immediately within the entrance is a lofty semicircular arch; the soffit is ornamented with a double row of roses in enriched pannels; and at the sides are small niches: a corresponding arch leads into the vestibule; and these, together with the intervening dome which springs from the great piers that support the steeple, form a well-proportioned and handsome porch; into which the light has been recently admitted from the tower, by means of a glazed horizontal opening in the centre of the dome. The vestibule is separated from the choir by a glazed screen; at the sides, westward, are staircases to the galleries; and to the North and South are rich doorways of the Composite order, forming the inner entrances from the burial-grounds.

The architectural arrangements and decorations of the interior of this edifice produce an extremely grand and powerful effect; and this will be heightened into magnificence whenever the superb picture from Rubens's 'Descent from the Cross' shall be raised to its destined situation in the East window. Five noble arches on each side, springing from Doric columns, coupled and placed transversely, separate the nave from the aisles; these support a lofty attic, which is lit by elliptical windows, and has an arched ceiling.

The columns in every duplication rise from one plinth, and terminate in one impost: during the late repairs they were painted in imitation of porphyry, and the ornamental work of the arches were pleasingly varied by imitations of veined marbles. The key-stones are sculptured with cherubim, and the soffites are enriched by an arrangement of roses within pannels in bold relief; and in place of a plain arris, the archivaults have been altered to correspond: the pilasters supporting the galleries are painted to imitate Sienna marble. A large expanded flower, stuccoed, ornaments the middle of the ceiling, which is crossed by six arched ribs, terminating in shield-like brackets, with scroll borderings, and being enriched in their soffites by pannelled roses. The aisles are plainly groined: the impost cornices from which the arches spring are supported by cherubs.

An altar-piece, designed by Mr. Dykes the architect, occupies the whole of the recess of the East end, and consists principally of two stories of the Ionic order, crowned by an entablature and a circular pediment; the respective pilasters and compartments of which are very tastefully decorated in imitation of *verde antique*, porphyry, Sienna and veined marbles, interspersed with and relieved by rich and massive gildings: large festoons, having the effect of solid gold, are introduced over the pannels of the upper story. In the recessed division, beneath the window, and which includes an enriched entablature, supported by two half-and-three quarter columns of the Corinthian order, gilt, are the tables of the Law; and on the pannels, on each side, the Lord's Prayer and the Belief. The centre pannel is embellished by a very effective yet chastely coloured picture by Willement of the descending Dove, with the initials I. H. S. in resplendent stars. The soffit of the arch above the altar, and the large pannelled roses which diversify it, correspond in decorative sumptuousness with the other parts. In the lower compartments of each of the side returns is a spacious niche, painted in imitation of Sienna marble.

The area is well paved; and on the North, South, and West sides are spacious galleries of wainscot; the pews are lined with a watered morine of a rich puce colour. In the West gallery is a large and excellent organ by Harris, resplendent with gilding, and
orna-

ornamented with mitres, a crown, statues of Fame, &c. In front of this gallery is a clock. Some bold carving, and oaken wreaths and foliage, embellish the pulpit, which is executed in a good style, and stands near the Eastern extremity of the nave. At the West end, on the South side, is the font, which was preserved from the ruins of the old church, and consists of a basin of white marble on an ornamented shaft of black marble. The following inscription and arms are on it: *Deo et Ecclesiae ex dono Henrici Hothersall, anno 1615.* Azure, a lion rampant Or, a crescent for difference, *Hothersall*; impaling, Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three huckles Or."

Who was the NATHANIEL BACON, the Author of "*An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England*?"

MR. URBAN, Ipswich, Sept. 1824.

"Cuique suum."

THE ready admission which your very interesting pages have always afforded to every subject connected with the history of distinguished individuals, has induced me to send you some particulars of a person who figured much during the Commonwealth, in the Associated Counties, and who was at that period highly esteemed for his learning, talent, and abilities:—I mean the NATHANIEL BACON, who, in my opinion, was the author of the very celebrated treatise intitled, "*An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England.*"

Various opinions have been at different times broached respecting the origin and connections of this eminent writer. To settle these opinions, and to determine with certainty who the author of the "*Historical Discourse*" really was, is the object of the present notice.

In the Seventy-fourth Vol. p. 807, of your entertaining Miscellany, are inserted some curious memoranda of Oldys, which were communicated by Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges (whose intimate acquaintance with early English literature every one acknowledges, and whose valuable notices the bibliographer justly appreciates), respecting a Nathaniel Bacon; and to these I refer the reader.

In these memoranda, Oldys supposes

that the writer of the "*Historical Discourse*" might have been the Nathaniel Bacon who, in conjunction with Drummond, a Scot, and many others, was the cause of a dreadful insurrection in Virginia, in which his accomplices, being either routed or subdued by the royal party, were hanged or banished from the country. There were two or three pamphlets published on the subject; the title of one of which is, "*Strange Newes from Virginia*; being a Relation of all Occurrences in that Country since the Death of Nathaniel Bacon; with an Account of thirteen Persons tried and executed for their Rebellion there, 1676," 4to, single sheet.

The account in this tract is extracted from a letter written by Sir John Berry, the Admiral, who transported some soldiers thither. He arrived there on the 29th of January in the same year, and says that Bacon had deceased two months previous to his arrival.

The particulars of this insurrection may be found likewise in "*Burke's European Settlements*," and other books.

Oldys then supposes, that the son of this man might have been the insurgent; and, I think, with great reason, because he is called, in "*The History of the American Plantations*," 2 vols. 8vo, *Nathaniel Bacon, JUNIOR*, and Colonel Bacon, a YOUNG *sprightly man*, who had been a lawyer too.

"He had been bred," says the author of the "*European Settlements*," "to the law, was an agreeable man, of a graceful presence and winning carriage; had a lively and fluent expression, fit to set off a popular cause, and to influence men who were ready to hear whatever could be said to colour, in a proper manner, what was already strongly drawn by their own feelings. Every thing (he adds) was now hastening to a civil war, when all was quieted, in as public a manner as it had been begun, by the natural death of Bacon, in the very height of the confusion."

In the Eighty-sixth Volume of your Magazine, part ii. page 297, is inserted a letter from a correspondent at Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk, under the signature of R. S. in which he states, that "in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the period of Bacon's publication, a Nathaniel Bacon was Recorder of the borough of Ipswich, at the same time a Nathaniel Bacon, esq. lived at Friston, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk," and is inclined to think *these were one person*.

The

The following biographical notice will, however, prove this last correspondent to be incorrect in supposing the Recorder of Ipswich and the Friston Bacon to be one and the same. The NATHANIEL BACON, whom I conclude to be the author of the "Historical Discourse," was the third son of Edward Bacon, of Shribland Hall, in the parish of Coddendam, and in the county of Suffolk, esq. by Helen, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Littell, of the same place, esq. and of Bray, in the county of Berks, by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Litton, of Knebworth, in the county of Herts, knt.

The father, Edward Bacon, was the third son of the great Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. by his first wife, Jane, the daughter of William Fernley, of West Creeting, in the county of Suffolk, esq. and the half-brother of that transcendent statesman, the truly illustrious Francis Bacon, Earl of St. Alban's, at one period of his life a Burgess in Parliament for the Borough of Ipswich.

He was bred to the Bar; and was for some years in the Commission of the Peace for Essex, in which county he resided. He afterwards became a resident at Crowfield, in the county of Suffolk; and in the parish of St. Margaret, in the town of Ipswich. In 16.. he was appointed a Master of Requests. In 1643 he was elected Recorder of the Borough of Ipswich, "during the pleasure of the free burgesses;" and in 1651, Town Clerk "for the year next to come." In 16.. he was chosen a Burgess in the Long Parliament for the University of Cambridge, having sat as Chairman there of the Seven Associated Counties with very great and general approbation. He was afterwards appointed a Judge of the Admiralty; and was finally elected a Burgess for the Borough of Ipswich in the Parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1658. He was also Recorder of the Borough of St. Edmund's Bury, and a Bencher of Gray's-inn.

He was a zealous and staunch Republican, and took a most active and decided part in the transactions of his times. To the interests of the borough of Ipswich he was ever most zealously alive, as is fully apparent from his many letters, which are now existing, as well as from his MS Collections for a History of the Borough, which are

now in the possession of William Batley, esq. the present worthy Collector of the Customs, whose own collections on the same interesting subject are highly valuable, and fully evince the zeal and accuracy of his researches.

Mr. Bacon's MS. is intituled, "The Annalls of Ipswicke; the Lawes, Customes, and Government of the same; collected out of the Records, Bookes, and Writings of that Towne." It is in folio, and contains upwards of eight hundred pages, written in a very fair and legible hand. They commence at the Saxon Heptarchy, and are continued to the death of King Charles the First.

In his Address to the Reader, which is prefixed to the MS. he says, "for that my tyme is principally to recollect those auncient memorialls remayning in scattered writings and records, whereof no recollection hath bene formerly made, and thereby long buried up as it were in a heape of rubbish, and to adjoine thereto all the later orders and ordinances," &c.

"These for the most parte that are collected consist of court rolls and court books and deedes, besides letters, accompts, and other writings, concerning suites, all whiche I have founde helpe from the setting downe this series of affaires."

At the conclusion of this Address he exhorteth the Corporation "to advance God's worshippe, and his solemne dayes and times for the continuance of the same in publike, without whiche bothe righteousnesse and prosperitie (which God forbid) will gett uppon the wing and be gone, and leave this place buried upp in contempt, which hitherto hath been the glorie of the places round aboute.

"Oh! Ipswicke, remember this when I am dead!"

At the close of these "Annalls," he seems to drop a tear over the fate of that unfortunate Monarch Charles the First, and thus concludes: "The last daye of Januarie puttis a sad period unto my penn. And thus, by the goodness of Allmightie God, I have summed up the affaires of the government of this towne of Ippeswicke under bayliffes, whoe are happie in this, that God hath established their seate more surer than the throne of kings."

Mr. Bacon was a man of unquestionable talent and indefatigable industry; of deep learning in his profes-

sion,

sion, and possessed of an intimate acquaintance with the laws and constitution of his country.

He died in 1660, but the place of his interment I have not been able to ascertain. It might, in all probability, have been at Barham, in Suffolk, where his father and mother are buried; but I have no opportunity of consulting the registers of that parish. The year after his decease I find, by the Corporation accounts, that "a gratuity was paid to his widow of twenty-five pounds for the great pains which he had taken in transcribing the ancient records of the town."

He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Maidstone; and his second Susan Holloway. By one or both of these I find that he had issue two children, a son and a daughter, viz. Thomas, who was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1637, having been recommended to Dr. Love, the Master, by his intimate friend Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave, Bart. in a letter dated the 15th of March 1636, in the following terms: "Within a few days my cousin, Nathaniel Bacon's son, comes to your College, upon whom let me be so bolde as to entreate you to cast an eye. I knowe not one in our family whome I durst more freely commend unto your favour:" and Elizabeth, who was twice married; first, to Francis Willard, of Woodbridge; and secondly, to Dr. Nathaniel Fairfax, of that town. She lived to a very advanced age; and, dying in 1723, was interred in the cross aisle of the church of Woodbridge, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription:

Arms. Argent, three bars gemellés Gules, surmounted by a lion rampant Sable, armed and langued Azure, a crescent for difference.

"M. S. NATHANIELIS FAIRFAX, M. D. e stirpe *Fairfaxiorum Eloracensium*: qui medicinam feliciter exercuit. Non minus morum candore quam judicii acumine: in egenos pariter ac ceteros opifer. Natus Julij 24, 1637, denatus Jun. 12, 1690. Primam duxit uxorem ELIZ. BLACKERBY, e qua 4 filios et totidem filias suscepit, quorum superstites reliquit BLACKERBY, PRISCILLAM, CATHARINAM, et SARAM: secundam ELIZ. NATH. BACON, armigeri, filiam, quæ obiit A. D. 1723. ætat. 90."

From 'Loder's Statutes,' &c.

The Rev. Cave Beck, Rector of St. Helen in Ipswich, and Master of the Grammar-school in that town, dedi-

cates that scarce work of his, 'The Universal Character, by which all the Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, reading out of one common Writing their own Mother-tongues; Lond. 1657," 12mo, to Nathaniel Bacon and his brother Francis, both at that time the Representatives in Parliament for the borough, in the following words:

"*Sapientiâ, virtute, genere, præcellentibus NATHANIELI BACON et FRANCISCO BACON, armigeris, fratribus amore, pietate, dignitate conjunctissimis, Patronis suis colendis, hunc gratitudinis et observantiae characterem indelebilem, D. D. C. B.*"

From this short biographical sketch it is evident that the Nathaniel Bacon who was seated at Friston could not have been the same person as the Recorder of Ipswich, because the Recorder is well known to have been the son of Edward Bacon, the possessor of Shribland, by a marriage with the heiress of Littell; whereas the Bacon of Friston was the son of Sir James Bacon, knt. whose father was Alderman Bacon of the City of London, as is fully detailed by "REYCE" in his "MS Collections of the Antiquities of Suffolk." Nor can I for a moment imagine the conjecture of Oldys more fortunate in supposing the Virginian insurgent to have been the writer of the "Discourse" in question, because he is described as a sprightly *young man* in 1676, which was twenty-nine years after the publication of that work; so that if he had written it the moment he had come of age, he would have been at the time of the insurrection in his *fiftieth year*. Besides, the Lowestoft Correspondent asserts, that this hero was the son of Nathaniel Bacon, of Friston, "who married against his father's consent (who violently marked his disapprobation) to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward, and sister to Sir John Duke, of Benhall. They afterwards, he adds, went to Virginia, where he died in 1676. His widow afterwards married there to Mr. Jarvis, a merchant; and, thirdly, to Mr. Mole. This was about the period when, as Beverley in his History of Virginia tells us, a rebellion was raised in that colony by Capt. N. Bacon, a *young man*, who wrested the government from the hands of the Lord Berkeley, and died of a brain fever."

I think, therefore, that I may fairly suppose that I am justified in my conclusion,

clusion, both from the YOUTH of the one, and from the known habits, previous education, and unquestionable learning of the other, that NATHANIEL BACON, the representative of the borough of Ipswich, was the real and undoubted author of the "Historical Discourse."

But in this conclusion I am still further confirmed by a note of that eminent antiquary, Bishop Tanner, which is subjoined to the "Fasti Oxonienses," ed. Bliss, vol. 4, p. 333, in which he says, the Nathaniel Bacon, who was incorporated from Cambridge in July 1673, and whom Wood states to have published several things, must be much younger than the Nathaniel Bacon who wrote of "the Uniformity of the English Government," and who was the son of Edward Bacon, of Skrubland Hull, esq. He lived at Ipswich, and was Master of Requests in 1657. At the time of his incorporation this Nathaniel Bacon had been dead thirteen years.

To this note is added the following query by Kennet: "whether the same person with him who headed the rebellion in Virginia? Col. Nathaniel Bacon, a gentleman brought up at one of the Inns of Court in England," &c. *Hist. of Virginia*, 1705, 8vo, p. 70.

Dyer, in his "History of the University of Cambridge," labours under a similar mistake respecting the writer of the "Historical Discourse." Vol. II. p. 156. he says:

"Nathaniel Bacon is claimed for Bene't College. There was one of this name, A. M. of Oxford, in 1673, and of Catharine Hall M. B. 1667: but the person intended here was the author of a most excellent work, entitled, 'An Historical and Political Discourse on the Laws and Government of England.' R. Snyth assigns him to Queen's; and I find, by the Book of Graduates, a Nathaniel Bacon took his A. B. degree from Queen's in 1662, his A. M. in 1666."

This person, however, could not have been the author of the "Historical Discourse," because that writer, as already observed, deceased in 1660. The Nathaniel Bacon, who is claimed for Bene't College, was, on the authority of its historian, Masters, in holy orders, and in 1628 instituted to the Rectory of Ribburgh Magna, co. Norfolk, the place of his nativity. He was also the son of Sir Robert Bacon, bart. by Anne, his wife.

I shall now close this inquiry,

which, like many other literary ones, cannot be considered as of very great importance, in the words of a very able writer, the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath, who, in an anonymous tract published in 1814, and entitled, "Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey," thus wisely remarks:

"I do not indeed scruple to acknowledge, that, though not without a relish for inquiries which embrace objects of far greater magnitude, and a disposition justly to appreciate their value, I should be thankful to the man who should remove my uncertainty as to whose countenance was concealed by the *Masque de Fer*, or would tell me whether Richard was the hunch-backed tyrant, and Harry the 'nimble-footed mad-cap,' exhibited by our great Dramatist; whether Charles wrote the *Εἰς τὴν Βασιλίκην*, and Lady Packington 'The Whole Duty of Man.'"

The following is the title of Bacon's celebrated Treatise: "An Historical Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England. The First Part. From the first times till the reign of Edward the Third. London. Printed for Matthew Walbanke at Greys Inn Gate," 1647, 4to. pp. 322, besides Preliminaries and Tables, and an engraved Frontispiece by Marshall. Dedicated to Edward Earl of Manchester, Speaker of the House of Peers; and William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

This is the first edition of this learned work, of which the memory has been revived by the praises of Lord Chatham, in the Letters published by Lord Grenville (Lond. 1804, 12mo.) who has also honoured the nearly obsolete author with *his* notice.

The words of Lord Chatham are as follow:

"I also recommend Nathaniel Bacon's Historical and Political Observations; it is, without exception, the best and most instructive book we have on matters of this kind. They are both to be read with much attention, and twice over; Oldcastle's remarks to be studied and almost got by heart for the inimitable beauty of the style, as well as the matter; Bacon for the matter chiefly; the style being uncouth, but the expression forcible and striking."

Lord Grenville adds in a note,

"This book, though at present little known, formerly enjoyed a very high reputation. It is written with a very evident bias to the principles of the parliamentary party, to which Bacon adhered, but contains

tains a great deal of very useful and valuable matter. It was published in two parts, the first in 1647, the second in 1652; and was secretly reprinted in 1672, and again in 1682; for which edition the publisher was indicted and outlawed. After the Revolution, a fourth edition was printed, with an Advertisement, asserting, on the authority of Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, one of Selden's executors, that the ground-work of this book was laid by that great and learned man. And it is probably on the ground of this assertion, that in the folio edition of Bacon's book, printed in 1739, it is said in the title page to have been collected from some MS. notes of John Selden, esq."

But it does not appear that this notion rests on any sufficient evidence. It is, however, manifest from some expressions in the very unjust and disparaging account given of this work in Nicolson's "Historical Library," (part i. p. 150), that "Nathaniel Bacon was generally considered as an imitator and follower of Selden." Lord Chatham's Letters, p. 55.

The following is the unfavourable account given by Nicolson.

"There are," says he, "several witty, political, and moral reflections in the book, which discover a peculiar art in drawing very notable and weighty conclusions from weak and airy premises. His remarks on the Clergy, upon all occasions, are so full of bitterness and invective, as might have become Mr. Selden himself; and are an evident argument of the author's having a mind to ape even the very passions of that angry great man. Some favourite expressions of monarchy drop from him unawares; but whenever this happens, he is manifestly out of his way. His main design was to blacken all our kings, and to shew that they had nothing lovely in them, but what was derived from the favor and caresses of the people."

Nicolson then cites a long passage, which he says is "the sum and substance of this ADMIRABLE book."

I must trespass a little longer on the patience of your readers, by expressing a wish that some of your Suffolk Correspondents would favour you, through the medium of these pages, with an account of a branch of the family of Bacon, which has been but very slightly noticed in the different Baronetages;—I mean that branch which was seated at Shribland, from a marriage with an heiress of the Littels, and from which is descended the *Nathaniel Bacon*, who is the subject of the pre-

sent notice, as well as the *Bacons of Ipswich* and of *Earlham in Norfolk*.

This branch ended in the late Rev. *Nicholas Bacon*, Vicar of Coddensham, and Rector of Barham, in Suffolk. Some slight incidental notices of the family, together with some interesting letters from the Rev. Montague Bacon, are inserted in Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," vol. iv. pp. 242-6, and pp. 887-8.

I am in possession of a pedigree of these Bacons of *Shribland* (or as it is now called, *Shrubland*), as well as of a very interesting unpublished letter from that learned and eminent divine, Theodore Beza, to Edward Bacon, esq. the father of Nathaniel, and who had been his pupil at Geneva.

Yours, &c.

J. F.

"Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

High Wycombe,
Jan. 1.

MR. URBAN,

NOTWITHSTANDING the assimilating effects of our infinite and intimate connections with the Continent for a long series of ages, there still remain many perceptible points of distinction between ourselves and our neighbours, to justify the poet's remark which forms my motto, and which seems to imply the idea of a peculiar people; and nothing has ever struck me so forcibly on this head, as the unaccountable diversity between the English and every other nation, in the manner of pronouncing the Vowels.

This diversity has, no doubt, attracted the notice of most men; but, so far as I know, it has never given birth to a single essay, which in this literary age, is almost as remarkable as the existence of the peculiarity itself.—Without insisting that throughout the more polished European tongues there is almost an uniformity in the pronunciation of the Vowels (an exception indeed might be made of the peculiar sound of the French *u*, which is not however the object of the present disquisition), is it not worthy the attention of the philologist, that without any apparent cause, the English from the earliest dawn of letters to their noon, have used, both in speaking and writing, a mode of diction at essential variance from the one used by all the rest of the world?—as well by those from whom they confessedly received

ceived the first principles of Literature; i. e. the Italians and French, as by their Teutonic kindred?

I shall not here attempt to prove that our tongue has or has not gained or lost by its peculiarities in regard to euphony—that is another consideration; but I wish to make a few remarks on each vowel in its proper order; after which, two or three general reflections on the subject may not be tedious or misplaced.

It appears that the broad sound of *a*, given in the English word *all*, which, if we may believe the grammarians, was formerly found in the Italian and French languages, is of late completely antiquated in both. The editor of Baret's Italian Dictionary notices the occasional use of it amongst the Neapolitan vulgar only. It is unknown in Spanish. The sounds of *a* in *bar* and *far*, are common in all the Continental languages. The sound of *a* in *made*, is, I believe, peculiar to the English tongue, having the power of the long *e* in the tongues of the South of Europe. It is observable that in English the letter *a* generally acquires its broadest sound when it is followed by the letter *l* (as in *all*, the example above), and this seems in some way to bear affinity to the general rule in French, by which *al* in the singular of nouns, becomes *aux* in the plural; as in French and German, gives us the sound of our *a* in *made*.

Our sound of *e* long, as in *each*, *eel*, *evil*, is peculiar to us—it is the continental *i* long. In composition there is little difference between our pronunciation of the vowels and that of the French—roundly speaking, none.

But the difference between every other European tongue and our own, is no where else so wide as in the pronunciation of the letter *i*. How we could ever agree amongst ourselves to coofer upon this character the power of *ai* or *ae*, in defiance of all the rest of the world, is inconceivable. I speak of the *i* long; for in composition we have followed the rest of mankind, and given this vowel its true sound; and, indeed, according to our present notions, it would have been absurd to do otherwise. Could we speak of a *ri-ch* man? Other nations give the same vowel an expression slightly varied, according to its situation; we make quite a different thing of it.

GENT. MAG. January, 1825.

When Scaliger charged us with speaking Latin as if it were Turkish, he thought of our pronouncing this vowel; and it must have appeared to him ridiculous, that the great English scholars of his day should carry their eccentric national mode of reading and speaking into the Latin and Greek tongues. Had the Church in this country been really filled with foreign Priests—had the Universities (one would think) a single foreign Professor, the custom must have been otherwise. The great body of the Monks, and secular Clergy too, were not Normans, but English; and so rude, that in their mouths the masculine gender became the feminine, and the feminine masculine; *monachi*, they called *monachæ*; and *monachæ*, *monachi*.

When it was urged in Johnson's company that we should reform our method of pronouncing Latin, to enable an Englishman to make himself understood in it by foreigners, he indolently observed, "Let them learn English and acquire our pronunciation." This was one of the *tacenda* which Johnson would never wish to find recorded.

I find nothing peculiar in the sound of *o*; its three sounds in *rob*, *roll*, *come*, are all heard on the Continent.

As to *æ*, we are less singular in our sound of it than the French. They are said to be the only people in Europe who do not pronounce it as *o* in *who*, to which standard its various slender sounds in English seem to approximate daily.

Yours, &c.

H. S. E.

ACCOUNT OF MINSTER LOVEL, OXFORDSHIRE, ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

MINSTER LOVEL is situate in the hundred of Chadlington, co. Oxford, three miles beyond Witney, and four on this side of Burford. The great road from London to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Hereford, and South Wales, passes through the parish, bisecting it into two nearly equal parts, in the northern of which stands the village, built on the left bank of the river Windrush, a deep rapid stream, which rises in the Cotswold hills, near Guiting in Gloucestershire. At the East end of the village are the parish church, the manor, farm-house, and ruins

ruins of the ancient mansion of the noble family of Lovel. The extensive woods of Mr. Coke occupy the northern side of the parish, beyond which lies the royal forest of Whichwood.

Minster Lovel is a place of great antiquity, and has given the title of Baron successively to several noble houses. It is mentioned by Camden, in his "Remains concerning Britain," among the instances where "the surnames of families have been adjoined to the names of places from distinction, or to notify the owner." The first person who was ennobled from this place, was John de Lovel, who, being then seated here, was in the 25th Edw. I. (1297) summoned to Parliament as Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, being the fourth to whom, as Baron, a writ of summons to parliament had ever been directed*: for before this time all baronies were holden by tenure, and they commenced by writ of summons only in the reign of Edward I. This summons was the more remarkable, as the ancestors of John had many years before been seized by tenure of the barony of Castle Cary in Somersetshire. John de Lovel was a lineal descendant of Robert Lord de Breherval, &c. in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror. Of this Robert, there was a son, Ascelin Govel de Perceval, nicknamed Lupellus. This William Govel bore the title of Earl of Yvry from Henry I. and in his time, or soon after his death, the nick-name of Lupellus was shortened first to Lupel, and thence to Luvel or Lovel. From him probably the parish derived the additional name of Lovel; for as a proof that he possessed estates here, we find that in the 8th Hen. I. (1197) he joined with Isabel his wife in a grant to the Monks of Thame, of two mills at Minster Lovel. It appears from the *Roll of Pleas*, in the Chapter-house at Westminster, 8th John, *Mioh.* that before that date the Church of Minster Lovel was given by Maud the wife of William Lovel, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Yvry. It is recorded there, that William Luvel brought an assize of a moiety of the Church of Minster Luvel, against the Abbot of Ivry, who pleaded, that the Church was not vacant, because the Abbot and Convent of Ivry were thereof parsons, and

of the gift of Maud the mother of the said William Lupell, and by his assent and consent; and she confirmed it by her deed, which testified that the said Maud, with the assent of William her son, whose seal was affixed, gave to the Church of the Blessed Mary of Ivry, and the Monks there serving God, the Church of Minster, with all things which to the right of the said Church were known to belong. They shewed also a Charter of William formerly Bishop of Lincoln, in which it was contained that he, on the petition of the said Maud the wife of William Luvel, and of William Luvel her son, being the said William, had given in perpetual alms to the Abbot and Monks of Ivry the parsonage of Minster, and that, on the presentation of Robert the Abbot, and the Monks of Ivry, he had received and instituted Henry a Clerk, the son of Richard, &c. to the Vicarage of the said Church; so that, nevertheless, the Abbot and Monks should have a moiety of all things as well as in lands as in offerings which belonged to it, and Henry the other half, as Vicar. Ivry was the place in Normandy where this noble family was settled before Robert came to this country with William the Conqueror, as appears from the "Genealogical History of the House of Ivry in its different branches of Ivry, Luvel, Perceval, and Gourney," a book published in the early part of George the Second's reign, under the name of J. Anderson, but which Horace Walpole, in his Correspondence, scruples not to ascribe to the Earl of Egmont himself, and ridicules as a silly and expensive token of vanity on the part of that noble Lord.

In consequence of the gift of Maud, the Church became a cell of the foreign monastery to which it was attached, and an alien priory of Benedictine Monks. In 15 Edw. III. it was seized into the King's hands, for some cause or other, probably during a vacancy, and the King granted to John Darcy the son, and Galfrey de Sautre parson of the Church of Syresham, the custody of this priory, and the administration of all its fruits and profits*.

John, the second Lovel who bore that name, was signed with the cross, in order to go a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and was Governor of North-

* Plot's Oxfordshire, c. 10, par. 132.

* Orig. in Cur. Seace.

ampton, and Sheriff of Cambridge-shire and Huntingdonshire. He died 15 Edw. I. and by an Inquisition taken after his death, was found to have died seized, amongst other manors, of Minster Lovel. It was his son John who was summoned to parliament 25 Edw. I.; and the writ of summons to him and his descendants sometimes describe them as of Minster Lovel, sometimes of Titchmarsh in Northamptonshire, and sometimes of Docking in Norfolk. Ancient records, particularly the *Inquisitiones post mortem* or *Escheat Rolls*, and the *Hundred Roll* of 7 Edw. I. afford very curious evidence respecting this manor, and the family of the Lovels.

The *Roll* 21st Edw. III. mentions Mynster Lovel manor as having belonged to John Lovel, Knt. and as being holden of the honor of Winchester; and in the 36th of the same King it is enumerated among the other lands and tenements of John the son of John Lovel, Knt. Edw. II. in the 18th year of his reign, granted to Hugh le Dispenser, Earl of Winchester, two parts of the manor of Minster Lovel, with the appurtenances in the county of Oxford, which had belonged to John Lovel, to hold until the lawful age of the heir, saving to the King the knight's fees, &c. and rendering thereof annually 23l.

In the reign of Richard II. or in the early part of Henry IV. John Lord Lovel made a great addition to his patrimonial estates, by his marriage with Maud the daughter of Robert de Holland. He died 9th Henry IV. having in his will described himself, in consequence of this marriage, by the title of Lord Lovel and Holland, from whence unquestionably his descendant the Earl of Egmont, in 1762, took the English title of Lord Lovel and Holland; the Egmont family being descended from the Lovels, not only as a branch of that family, which under the name of Perceval settled in Ireland, but also through a marriage which the first Earl of Egmont made with a daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, who was descended from Alice Baronesse of Morley, daughter of William Lovell Lord Morley, second son of William Lord Lovell of Tichmarsh.

In the *Escheat Roll* of 9 Hen. IV. the manor of Minster Lovell appears in a long list of estates, of which John Lovell, Knt. had been seized in right

of his wife Maud, the daughter of Robert de Holland.

The *Hundred Roll* of 7th Edw. I. contains a full account of the state of property in this parish at that time. The inquisition recorded there, which was taken under a commission from the King, directing an inquiry respecting all the particulars of tenures and other incidents to which landed estates at that time were subject, and which it appears was taken on the oaths of gentlemen and freeholders of the adjoining villages, states that John Lovel held the manor of Minster Lovel for half a knight's fee, of the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of the King *in capite*; and that the said John held in his fee, in the same manor, three carucates of land, and had a wood pertaining to the same manor within the cover (*coopertum*) of the forest of Whichwood, and had view of Frankpledge and all appendages to the same pertaining, *Infanthegethef*, *Waif*, &c.; and also half of the whole water which is in the river of Wenriss (Windrush), from the bridge of Wolmareham down to the vill of Minstre. One villain and twenty-nine freeholders are enumerated, with their respective services and rents. Six tenants in Chilson, it is recorded, paid rents to John Lovel, of whom five are stated to pay their rents "*pro omni servitio salvo forinseco*," that is, to be quit of all foreign service. Foreign service was such as a mesne Lord, or a tenant, performed to another Lord out of that Lord's fee. It appears moreover, from this roll, that the manor of Minster Lovel, together with that of Hooknorton and Swerford, was exempted from entry by the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester, a right which was exercised over other manors in the hundred of Chedlington, of which the Earl was seized.

The peerage under the title of Lovell, which originated 25 Edw. I. became extinct in 2 Hen. V. (1415) by the death of John Lovel, the son of John and Maud his wife, but was revived by Hen. VI. in 1425, in the person of William Lovel. To this William, Hen. VI. granted, in the 18th year of his reign, liberty to impark a certain parcel of land called Mynstre Woods, with two adjoining fields, *Rot. Pat. Pars Sec.* and in the 24th year to disafforest a wood in Munstre Lovell, and make a park there. *Rot. Chart.* 24 Hen.

Hen. VI. Both these Lords appear, from the Escheat Rolls, to have died seized, the latter in 33 *Hen. VI.* of the manor of Minster Lovel, together with some adjoining manors; and another John Lord Lovel, who died 4 *Edw. IV.* was found to have died seized of the manors of Mynster Lovell and Minster Parva.

In 1482 Francis Lord Lovel was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lovel. He sided with *Rich. III.* in the contest which that King maintained for the Crown, and fought at Bosworth, from whence he escaped into Ireland; and afterwards returning into England, as a partizan of Lambert Simnell, was slain in battle at Stoke near Newark on Trent, 3 *Hen. VII.* He was in consequence attainted 11 *Hen. VII.* and the statute for that purpose, 11 *Hen. VII. c. 63*, curiously recites, that in the Act of attainder against the Earl of Lincoln, "Francis Lovell was ignorantly left oute and omitted, to the moost p'lious ensample of other being of suche traiterous myndes." He left behind him a widow Anne, and two sisters, but no issue; and in him ended the male branch of the Lovels of Minster Lovel, and the dignities of Baron and Viscount Lovel. The title, after the attainder of the Viscount, lay dormant until 2 *Geo. II.* when Sir Thomas Coke, K. B. of Holkham in Norfolk, who at that time was seized of the manor and all the lay property in the parish, was created Baron Lovell of Minster Lovell. This noble Lord was Postmaster General from 1733 until his death in 1759; and in 1744 was raised to the dignities of Viscount Coke of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester. His Lordship dying without issue, all the titles became extinct; but by his will, the manor and estate was devised to his nephew Wenman Roberts, who thereupon took the name of Coke; from whom they descended to Thomas William Coke, esq. of Holkham, the son of Wenman, and the present member for Norfolk. In 1812 Mr. Coke alienated nearly all the property in the parish, excepting the woods, which consist of about 360 acres. The title of Lovel was, however, in 1762, restored in the Perceval family. the Earl of Egmont having in that year been made an English peer by the title of Baron Lovel and Holland; and that barony is now vested in the present Earl.

The alien priories in this kingdom were not, like the English, religious houses in the reign of *Hen. VIII.* suppressed at once. They were gradually laid hold of by the reigning sovereign, mostly by *Rich. II.* By whom Minster Lovel priory was first seized, does not appear, but *Hen. VI.* had it in his hands, and granted a lease of it to Edward Lord Lovell, to hold for 15 years at a rent of 8*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*, from the death of Queen Joan. In the 20th year of his reign, he granted this rent and the reversion of the priory to his newly founded College of Eton. *Rot. Parl. 20 Hen. VI. n. 17.*

Willis, in his "History of Abbies," vol. ii. p. 179, gives the names of many of the Priors of Minster Lovell.

A Survey of 6 *Edw. VI.* is extant, which gives copious information of the manor. In the margin it has "Manor of Mynster Lovell, in the said county of Oxford, parcell of the possessions of John Earl of Warwick." But the manor and estates were then in the King's hands. The survey purports to have been made on the 16th of June in that year, by Michael Comeswell, the Surveyor General of the King, by the oath of Henry Broke and thirteen other tenants of the manor. On that occasion it was found that Minster Lovell, Chilson, and Chadlington, were equally parcel of this manor; and the names of Richard Bekingham, as Lord of the Manor of Chilson, and of six other free tenants are given, as holding the manor of Chilson, and lands in Chilson, Chadlington, Minster Lovell, and Shorthampton, under the manor of Minster Lovell: and the names and lands of sixteen customary tenants, and ten tenants, at the will of the Lord in Great and Little Minster Lovel, together with their respective rents and services, are particularly specified. At that time also it is clear that there were customary tenants in Shilton and Chilson, and also in the parish of Bampton (all which places are within a few miles of Minster Lovel), which were parcel of this manor, for there are five customary tenants mentioned, whose tenements lay in Bampton, Aston, Shilton, and Chilson, and their lands are particularized with their rents and services. A messuage, with the appurtenances, lying in Broderysington in the county of Gloucester, is also mentioned in the Survey, as parcel

of

of the manor, and at farm, on a lease for 21 years. It appears from a memorandum subsequently attached to this survey, that Robert Kelwey, esq. held by indenture, dated 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, the scite of the manor of Minster Lovel, with all houses to the same pertaining, with one orchard and a wall round the same, and several closes of arable and meadow land, the names and quantities of which are given at 13*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*. There is a memorandum, among others in the survey, stating "that the Lord the King hath a warren there, and a several water called Wynerisse (repleat with pyks, ele, chevene, trots, and creves plentie), which begins from the mill called Wulsop Mylle, and so to the Were called Mynster Were." The Chief or Quit Rents mentioned in the Hundred Roll of 7 Edward I. and the Survey 6 Edward VI. as payable to the Lord of this manor, by the free tenants in Minster Lovel, Chilson, and Chadlington, are still for the most part paid to this day. The others have been lost by negligence, or redeemed by purchase. It appears, indeed, from a plea put in by William de Valence in 13 *Edw. I.* in a Quo Warranto suit, that Hen. III. granted the manor of Bampton to him William de Valence, in special tail, to hold of the King himself and his heirs; but this is not of necessity inconsistent with Bampton being a subinfeudation of Minster Lovel; for there are not wanting instances in ancient times of Kings holding lands of a subject. *Watts on Cop.* 30. 1 *Robert. Hist. Scotland*, 8. *N. Stewart, Diss. Antiq. Engl. Const.* p. 3. s. 3. p. 160 N (6). But whatever might have been the case with the manor of Bampton, the customary tenements in Bampton were certainly, as stated in the Survey, held under the manor of Minster Lovel.

There is in the parish a smaller division, called Little Minster. This in two instances has received the appellation of a manor. In the *Escheat Roll*, 23 *Edw. III.* Minstre Parva Manor is comprized in the catalogue of the possessions of Hugo Plascy; and in 4 *Edw. IV.* John Lovel is found to have been seized of the manors of Mynster Lovel and Mynster Parva. It occurs in many other instances, without this appellation. In *Testa de Nevil*, which contains Inquisitions, &c. of the reigns of Hen. III. and

Edw. I. there is this entry: "Parva Munstre—John of Cantelupe holds in the same half a Knight's fee of the fee of the Earl of Warwick."

The *Charter Roll* of 18 *Edw. II.* has an Inquisition *ad quod damnum*, relating to a messuage and land of Thomas Weste in Lettleminstre.

In the 1st *Edw. III.* the *Escheat Roll* states, that Richard of Stanlake of Witney, held of Henry Dyve one messuage, 160 acres of land, and ten acres of meadow, in Little Minstre; and in the 7th *Edw. III.* John of St. Philbert, and Ada his wife, are inrolled as the owners of one messuage and one plough land in Minstre Parva. A messuage and land called Laundells, also in Little Minster, are commemorated in the *Escheat Roll* of 9th Hen. IV. as being part of the possessions of John Lovel, Knt and Maud his wife.

The *Hundred Roll* of 7 *Edw. I.* finds that Margaret of Cantelupe holds the hamlet of Parva Minstre of the Earl of Warwick, for half a knight's fee, and the Earl of the King in capite. It expressly moreover distinguishes it from the other part of Minster Lovel, by recording that it owes suit to the Hundred of Chadlington, and to the two great County Courts of Oxfordshire, and the two tourns of the Sheriff, holden in Chadlington Hundred, and that the Bailiffs of the Countess of Gloucester shall come once a year to hold a view of frank-pledge, and shall have the amercements; a jurisdiction from which we have seen that the manor at large was exempt. But the silence of this Roll as to Little Minster being a distinct manor, is conclusive evidence against the fact. There is this difference between the Hundred Roll 7 *Edw. I.* and the Inquisitions *post mortem*; that in the former, tenures and feudal rights were the express objects of inquiry under the King's commission; whereas, in the Inquisitions, the quantity of possessions whereof the particular tenant died seized, was rather the matter of inquiry, than the precise nature of them; and the description of a manor given to an estate being altogether incidental, it does not therefore carry with it absolute authority. At this day the name of Little Minster is still given to a hamlet on the South side of the river; but for all parochial purposes the hamlet is incorporated with the rest of the parish, its precise boundaries are not known,

known, and no idea exists of its being an independent manor.

(*To be continued.*)

CITY PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

AS observed at the conclusion of my last communication, I now begin with those City Pageants, which were published by Thomas Jordan.

Respecting Tatham, whose death was, in p. 518 of the last volume, conjectured to have happened about 1665, he might, poor man, have been destroyed by the Plague, or burnt at the Fire; but it was those two great calamities themselves, which for a season stopped the London Pageants.

For the five Lord Mayor's Days following the Fire, the Procession of the Chief Magistrate was shorn of its beams. On 29th October, 1666, the Show on the Thames was omitted, and "Sir William Bolton, the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, came in his coach to Westminster, attended by the Aldermen his brethren, the Sheriffs, and several eminent Citizens in their coaches." The following year Sir William Peak, "with the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and several Companies of the Liverymen," returned to the old custom of going by water. In 1668 Sir William Turner and his Company also "went in their barges." These particulars are from the London Gazettes. In 1669 and 1670, when Sir William Turner and Sir Samuel Starling were Lord Mayors, nothing is mentioned.

35. The City having resumed its wonted gaiety, Jordan, in his first production, celebrated "London's Resurrection to Joy and Triumph: expressed in sundrie Shews, Shapes, Scenes, Speeches, and Songs in parts, celebratory to the much-meriting Magistrate Sir George Waterman, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the peculiar and proper expenses of the worshipful Company of Skinners. The King, Queen, and Duke of York, and most of the Nobility being present. Written by Thomas Jordan, 1671," 4to.—This Pageant is in Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian. Mr. Bindley's copy was sold, Aug. 4, 1820, to Mr. Evans for 3*l.* 15*s.*—The London Gazette of November 2, contains a long account of the day. Their Majesties saw the Water Procession from Whitehall; and the Land Show

in Cheapside, "sitting in a balcony under a canopy of State, near the Standard.—Their Majesties, the Duke of York, the Lady Mary, and the Lady Anne, daughters to his Royal Highness, Prince Rupert, and many of the great ladies, dined at a table raised upon the hustings." The rest of the company were of the best in the land. Before dinner the King knighted the Sheriffs, Jonathian Dawes and Robert Clayton, esqrs.

36. In 1672 the City was quite recovered, and the Pageant was called "London Triumphant, or the City in Jollity and Splendour, expressed in various Pageants, Shapes, Scenes, Speeches, and Songs. Invented and performed for congratulation and delight of the well-deserving Governour, Sir Robert Hanson, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the cost and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. His Majesty gracing the Triumphs with his Royal presence. Written by Thomas Jordan. London, printed by W. G. for Nath. Brook and John Playford, 1672." In the title-page is a shield of the City Arms between two of those of the Grocers' Company. 4to, pp. 20.—A copy is in the British Museum, another among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; a third in the Middle Temple library; and a fourth at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 22, 1819, obtained 4*l.* 4*s.* from Mr. Heber.—This Lord Mayor's day is also duly noticed in the London Gazette (Oct. 31); the account is very similar to the last, allowing for the Queen's absence. It appears the Water Procession at this period landed at Paul's Wharfe.

37. That of 1673 was "London in its Splendour, consisting of triumphing Pageants, whereon are represented many persons richly arrayed, properly habited, and significant to the design. With several Speeches and a Song, suitable to the Solemnity. All prepared for the honour of the prudent Magistrate Sir William Hooker, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; at the peculiar expenses of the worshipful Company of Grocers. As also a Description of his Majesty's Royal Entertainment at Guildhall by the City, in a plentiful feast and a glorious banquet. Written by Thomas Jordan, 1673," 4to.—This is also part of Gough's Bounty to the Bodleian. Mr. Bindley's copy was sold, Jan. 22,

1819,

1819, for 3*l.* 17*s.* to Mr. Jeffrey.—The account of this Lord Mayor's day in the London Gazette (of Oct. 30) contains no new particulars.

38. In 1674 appeared "The Goldsmiths' Juvile, or London's Triumphs; containing a Description of the several Pageants; on which are represented emblematical figures, artful pieces of architecture, and rural dancing; with the speeches spoken on each Pageant. Performed October 29, 1674, for the entertainment of the Right Hon. and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Robert Vyner, knt. and bart. Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. The King's most sacred Majesty and his Royal Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, several foreign Embassadors, chief Nobility, and Secretaries of State, honouring the City with their presence. By Thomas Jordan, 1674," 4to.—Of this Mr. Bindley had no copy; but Mr. Garrick had one which bound with Tatham's "London Glory," 1660 (see p. 515 of last volume), the Pageants of 1675, 1677, 1680, and 1681, and other tracts, was sold at the sale of his library, April 28, 1823.—Of this Pageant Mr. Thomas Stevenson (of whom see Walpole's Anecd. III. 49) was painter and undertaker.—A striking feature in this year's Show, the London Gazette of November 2 informs us, was "the brave appearance of the Company of Archers, to the number of 350, armed with long bows and half pikes, under the command of Sir Robert Peyton, knight, their Captain.

39. In 1675 was published "The Triumphs of London, performed on Friday, October 29, 1675, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Joseph Sheldon, knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a true Description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with the several Songs sung at this solemnity. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Drapers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent. London, printed by J. Macock for John Playford, and are sold at his shop near the Temple Church, 1675," 4to, pp. 24.—Of this I trace five copies; one in

the Museum; Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; Mr. Bindley's, which was sold, Jan. 21, 1819, to Mr. Jeffrey for 3*l.* 16*s.*; Mr. Garrick's, mentioned above; and Mr. Nassau's, which was one of four tracts that, bound up together, were knocked down to Mr. Knell, March 9, 1824, for 10*l.* 10*s.* The other three were the Pageants of 1680 and 1691, and the "Huntingdon Divertisement, or Interlude for the Entertainments at the County-Fest held at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, 1678."—The King was not absent from the City this year, though not mentioned in the preceding title-page, but dined at Guildhall, accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highnesses*, many of the principal nobility, &c. The account of the day given in the London Gazette of Nov. 1, is a mere repetition of its former paragraphs. The King knighted on this occasion the Sheriffs, Sir Thomas Gold and Sir John Shorter, as likewise Sir Patience Ward, Alderman.

40. The year 1676 produced "London's Triumphs, express'd in sundry Representations, Pageants, and Shows. Performed on Monday, October 30, 1676, at the Inauguration and Instalment of the Right Hon. Sir Thos. Davies, draper, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing, &c. By Thomas Jordan, 1676," 4to. A copy of this is in the Althorpe Library.—Mr. Bindley had two copies, one purchased at his sale, Jan. 22, 1819, by Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* 3*s.*; the other Aug. 4, 1820, by the same gentleman for 2*l.* 5*s.*—Their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses, the Lady Mary, and the Lady Anne, again this year honoured the Civic Feast with their presence. The London Gazette of Nov. 2, also tells us there was a very extraordinary appearance of the Artillery Company. One of the Sheriffs, Sir John Peake, being already a knight, the King conferred the same honour on the other, Sir Thomas Stamp.

41. The year 1677 witnessed "London's Triumphs, illustrated with many magnificent structures and Pageants; on which are orderly advanced several stately representations of poetical deities, sitting and standing in great splendour on several scenes in proper shapes; with pertinent speeches, jocular songs (sung by the City Musick), and pastoral dancing. Performed October 29, 1677, for the celebration, solemnity,

* The Duke and Duchess of York were so distinctively styled.

and

and inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Chaplin, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. All the charge and expences of the industrious designs being the sole undertaking of the ancient and right worshipful Society of Clothworkers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

Et veniam pro laude peto; laudatus abunde.

Non fastiditus ei tibi, Lector, ero.

London, printed for John Playford at the Temple Church, 1677." A shield of the Clothworkers' arms appears in the title-page.—A copy of this is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; one was possessed by Mr. Garrick (see before, under 1674); and a fragment (the first 8 pages) is in the British Museum.—The same Royal Party, with the addition of the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III. who was married six days after to the Lady Mary), again dined at Guildhall, having seen the Show in Cheap-side, "in a balcony under a canopy of State, at the house of Sir Edward Waldo." The King knighted the Sheriffs, who were Sir William Royston and Sir Thomas Beckford. Lond. Gaz. Nov. 1.

42. The Pageant of 1678 was called "The Triumphs of London, performed on Tuesday, October xxix, 1678, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty Sir James Edwards, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with Songs sung in this solemnity. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Grocers. Designed and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare Triumphos?

London, printed for John Playford at the Temple Church, 1678."—Mr. Bindley had neither this nor the last. It is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library, and the first 12 pages only are in the British Museum.—The King had now honoured Guildhall with his company for seven successive Lord Mayor's Days; he appears to have been absent on the present occasion, by reason of "an horrible design against his sacred life," commonly known by the name of the Popish Plot; on account of which a

Fast was appointed for the 13th Nov. and the proclamation for which Fast was published on the very day of the Lord Mayor's Feast. The London Gazette does not notice any of the Civic solemnities.

43. In 1679 appeared "London in Luster, projecting many bright beams of Triumph; disposed into several representations of Scenes and Pageants; performed with great splendour on Wednesday, October xxix, 1679, at the initiation and instalment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Clayton, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; dignified with divers delightful varieties of Presentors, with Speeches, Songs, and Actions, properly and punctually described. All set forth at the proper cost and charges of the worshipful Company of Drapers. Devised and composed by Thos. Jordan, gent.

Pictoribus atque Poëtis

Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.
Hor. de Arte Poet."

London, printed for John Playford, at the Temple Church, 1679." In 4to. pp. 24. A large wood-cut of the Drapers' arms embellishes the title-page.—Copies of this Pageant are in Gough's Bounty to the Bodleian, in the British Museum, one was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 22, 1819, for 3l. 18s. to Mr. Hibbert; and another at Mr. Garrick's, bound with the Pageant of 1612 (see p. 114 of last volume).—By the London Gazette of Oct. 30 this year, it appears that when the City Barges passed Whitehall, "their Majesties were pleased to do them the honor to be upon the leads," and that "the Lords of his Majestie's Privy Council, many others of the nobility, the Judges, and other persons of quality dined at Guildhall."—"The True Domestic Intelligence" of Oct. 31, says, "His Majesty dined not at the new Lord Mayor's Feast, though invited above a week before the time; but most of the courtiers did, and the forraign Ministers. The show was very magnificent, especially on the water, there being several new barges lately built for several Companies that attended the Lord Mayor. Many people were hurt in the City with the squibs and crackers, and several carried to prison for throwing them." In the "Domestic Intelligence" of the same date is a much longer account of the whole business; but it contains nothing

thing further worth extracting, except it be that the Lord Chief Baron, in his "discourse of this great office, was pleased to intimate that the City ought yet to be carefull of the designs of the Romish party, whose Jesuits and Priests are never idle in contriving and promoting the destruction of his Majestie's person and Government;" and that "the Artillery Company made a very noble appearance in their buff coats and red feathers at Black Fryers Stairs." The following advertisement in this paper, and connected with the Show, may be deemed curious: "October the 29th, there was dropt out of a belconey in Cheapside, a very large watch case, studded with gold: if any person hath taken it up, and will bring it to Mr. Fells a goldsmith at the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in the Strand, or to Mr. Benj. Harris, at the sign of the Stationers' Armes in the Piazza under the Royall Exchange in Cornhill, shall have a guiney reward."

44. The Lord Mayor's Day of 1680 ushered in "London's Glory, or the Lord Mayor's Show: containing an illustrious Description of the several triumphant Pageants, on which are represented emblematical figures, artfull pieces of architecture, and rural dancing, with the speeches spoken in each Pageant; also three new songs, the first in praise of the Merchant Taylors; the second, the Protestant's Exhortation; and the third, the plotting Papiat's Litany; with their proper tunes, either to be sung or play'd. Performed on Friday, October 29, 1680, for the entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir Patience Warde, knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the proper cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Invented and composed by Thomas Jordan, gent. 1680," 4to.—This is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; two copies were sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, one, Jan. 22, 1819; for 3*l.* 16*s.* to Mr. Jolley; the other, Aug. 4, 1820, for 1*l.* 18*s.* to Mr. Rodd; a fourth was possessed by Mr. Garrick (see no. 37); and a fifth by Mr. Nassau (see no. 38).—The

most striking Pageant this year was a representation of the armour of the Merchant Taylors' Company, consisting of a large tent Royal, Gules, fringed and garnished Or, lined, faced, and doubled Ermine, and a camel on each side (being the supporters), ridden by richly dressed Indians. The London Gazette informs us, that in the absence of his Majesty, the dinner was honoured by the presence of the Lords of the Privy Council, and others of the nobility, the Judges, and other persons of quality.

Here due limits compel me to stop. My future letters will acquire much additional interest, from further extracts from my large collection of early-printed newspapers. J. NICHOLS.

"LIE" and "LAY."

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Jan. 5.*
H A V I N G frequently been disgusted by the ungrammatic substitution of "*Lay*" for "*Lie*," and "*Laid*" for "*Lain*," I lately scribbled the following lines—not as poetry (let no man accuse them of that)—but merely as a memorial direction to a young friend of mine, for the proper application of the words in question; and I now send them to beg admission among the more important contents of your valuable pages; not under the idea that any of your readers do themselves stand in need of such admonition; but conceiving it not improbable that some of their number may think worth while to commit my rhymes to the memory of their children or grand-children.

While, free from care, the other day,
Beneath the verdant shade I lay,
I said, "How charming here to lie,
And view the glories of the sky!"—
When thus, at ease, I long had lain,
I saw a trav'ler cross the plain,
And bade him on the sod to lay
A load, that gall'd him on his way.—
Well pleas'd, his burden down he laid,
And lay beside me in the shade.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 3.*
A B O V E the screen fronting the chancel of Upwell Church, in Norfolk, was formerly a large piece of painting, and as I am not certain whether it now remains, a description of it may be acceptable to your readers, and

* In the very same paper is an advertisement of Dr. Titus Oates's "True Narrative of the horrid Plot and Conspiracy of the Papiat Party," &c.

GENT. MAG. January, 1825.

particularly to those who, not being "carried about with every wind of doctrine," are staunch adherents to our truly apostolical Establishment. In it the Church of England was represented by a venerable matron clothed in white, crowned and seated on a throne. At her feet were these words: *The Church of England*. On her knees lay the Bible and Common Prayer Book, Book of Homilies, and the Thirty-nine Articles. Over the head of the venerable matron was this passage from the Book of Proverbs*: *Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all*. Her right hand pointed to a font, around which stood godfathers and godmothers, &c. and an infant in the arms of one, with these words of our Saviour: *Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not*. Near her was the communion-table spread, and communicants on their knees. In her left hand she held a cup, having this text from Scripture: *Drink ye all of this*. Under all, this Poem†:

I joy, dear Mother, when I view
Thy perfect lineaments and hue,

Both sweet and bright
Beauty in thee takes up her place,
And dates her letters from thy face;
When she doth arise.

A fine aspect in fit array,
Neither too mean, nor yet too gay,
Shows who is best.
Outlandish looks may not compare,
For all they either painted are,
Or else undrest.

She on the hills, which wantonly
Allureth all in hope to be
By her preferr'd,
Hath kissed so long her painted shrines,
That e'en her face by kissing shines
For her reward.

She in the valley is so shie
Of dressing, that her hair doth lie
About her ears.

While she avoids her neighbour's pride,
She wholly goes on th' other side,
And nothing wears.

But, dearest Mother (what those miss),
The mean thy praise and glory is,
And long may be,

Blessed be God, whose love it was,
To double most thee with his grace,
And none but thee.

* Ch. xxxi. ver. 39.

† Herbert's British Church.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WARWICKSHIRE.

"How *Arden* of her rills and riverets doth dispose;
By *Alcester* how *Avon* to *Arro* easily flows;
And mildly being mixt, to *Avon* hold their way;
And likewise tow'rd the North how lively-tripping *Rice*,
To attend the lustier *Tame*, is from her fountain sent;
So little *Cole* and *Blyth* go on with him to *Trent*.
His *Temerworth* at the last he in his way doth win,
These playing him awhile, till *Anchor* should come in."

DRAYTON.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Leicestershire and Staffordshire: East, Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire: South, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire: West, Worcestershire.

Greatest length 51: *greatest breadth* 36 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Dioceses*, Lichfield and Coventry, and Worcester; *Circuit*, Midland.

— ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cornavii and Wigantes.

Roman Province, Britannia Secunda. *Stations*, Alcester; Benonæ, High Cross; Chesterton (supposed); Manducsedum, Manceter; *Præsidium*, Warwick (doubtful).

Saxon Overtory, Mercia.

Antiquities. *Roman Encampments* of Brinklow; Chesterton; Edge-hill, Ratley; Oldbury (supposed to have formed the summer camp to the station, Manducsedum), and a smaller one (supposed to have been constructed for a guard against

against any attempt at surprise). *Saxon Earthworks and Encampments* at Welcombe Hills (extensive). *Abbeys* of Combe (founded by Richard de Camvill temp. Stephen); Coventry (founded by Leofric 5th Earl of Mercia and his Countess Godiva); Merevale (founded by Robert Earl Ferrers 13th of Stephen); and Stoneleigh (removed from Radmore in Staffordshire in 1154). *Priories* of Alcester (founded by Ralph Boteler about 1140); BIRMINGHAM (founded about 13th century); COVENTRY (founded by Leofric Earl of Mercia temp. Edw. Confessor); Erdburie (founded temp. Hen. II. by Ralph de Sudley); KENILWORTH (founded by Geoffrey de Clinton in 1122); Maxstoke (founded by William de Clinton Earl of Huntingdon); Monk's Kirby (founded about time of William I.); Shortley (founded by William Lord Zouch of Harringworth in 1381); Studley (first founded temp. Stephen, by Peter Corbicon); Thellesford (founded in 1214 by Sir William Lucy of Charlecote); Warmington (founded by Henry de Newburgh Earl of Warwick); WARWICK (founded by Henry de Newburgh Earl of Warwick, temp. Henry VI.); Wolston (founded about temp. Wm. I. or II.); Wootton Wawen (founded by the De Stafford family in the time of the Normans). *Nunneries* of COVENTRY (founded long before the Priory, first noticed by Rous); Henwood; NUNEATON (founded temp. Stephen by Robert Earl of Leicester); Pinley (founded by R. de Pilardinton temp. Wm. I.); Polesworth (founded either by King Egbert or his son Ethelwolf for the reception of St. Modwena); and Wroxall (founded by Hugh de Hutton temp. Stephen). *Churches* of Astley (the spire of which was termed the *lanthorn of Arden*); BIRMINGHAM, St. Martin's (erected 13th century, but much altered by repairs); Balsall (erected by the Knights Templars, and but little altered); Beauchert (rendered interesting by some remains of Saxon or early Norman architecture); Coleshill (fine specimen of decorated Gothic); COVENTRY, St. John's, St. Michael's (the spire, the admiration of ages, was designed and partly raised temp. Edw. III.), and Trinity; Dunchurch; KENILWORTH (beautiful Saxon door); Newnham Regis (in ruins); NUNEATON (built about 500 years); Shustoke (erected temp. Edw. II.); Stoneleigh; STRATFORD; WARWICK had five churches (none of which now exist); St. Mary (rebuilt 14th century, through the munificence of the Earls of Warwick), and St. Peter (situated on the East gate of the town, erected temp. Hen. VI.); and Wolston (erected at different early periods). *Chapels* of Baddesley Ensor; Barston; BIRMINGHAM, St. John's (founded in 1382, but rebuilt 1735); Bradwell; Caludon; Church Lawford; Fletchamsted; Guy's Cliff (founded by Richard Beauchamp); Hartshill (an old building, so denominated); Henley in Arden (chiefly erected temp. Edw. III.); Knowle (erected by Walter Cooke temp. Ric. II.); STRATFORD (belonging to the Gild of the Holy Cross); WARWICK, St. James (over the West gate of the principal street, plain but impressive); and Wolston (founded by the Turpiles). *Castles* of Allesley (very few remains); Astley (surrounded by a moat); Baginton; Beauchert (erected by Thurstane de Montfort shortly after the arrival of the Normans, totally down, but its site worth examining); BIRMINGHAM (stood near the church); Brandon; Brinklow (formerly possessed by the Mowbrays); Coleshill; Coventry (built by Ranulph Earl of Chester); Hartshill; KENILWORTH (founded by Geoffrey de Clinton); Kineton (where, according to tradition, King John held his court); Maxstoke (erected by William de Clinton temp. Edward III.); Rugby (built temp. Stephen); Studley; and WARWICK (the first fortification here built by Ethelfleda, dau. of Alfred, in 915). *Mansions* of Clopton House; Compton Wynyate; and Offchurch Bury (part of considerable antiquity). *Caves* at Guy's Cliff, where Guy lived "like a palmer poore," and "hewed with his own hands."

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Aine; Anker; Arrow; Avon; Blythe; Cole; Leam; Rea; Stour; Tame. *Inland Navigation.* Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal; the AVON, made navigable for vessels of 40 tons in 1637; Bilston Canal; Birmingham Old Canal; Birmingham and Fazely Canal; Coventry Canal, of great importance; Oxford and Coventry Canal; Grand Trunk Canal; Stratford Canal; Warwick and Birmingham Canal; Warwick and Napton Canal; Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

Lakes.

Lakes. Compton Verney; Hewell.

Eminences and Views. Alveston, called by the late Dr. Perry the Montpelier of England; Barford, prospects eminently rich and various; Brailes, elevations commanding fine diversified prospects; Corley; Edge-hill, beautiful views from it; Guy's Cliff, very romantic, and, according to Leland, "a place meet for the Muses;" WARWICK Castle, every window commanding picturesque and diversified views; Welcombe Hills.

Natural Curiosities. Birmingham chalybeate and several other springs; Ilmington chalybeate springs; Newnham Regis chalybeate spring, discovered 1579; Leamington Spa.

Public Edifices. Alcester Market-hall; Free-school, founded temp. Eliz. pursuant to the will of Walter Newport, gent. Atherstone Free Grammar-school founded in 1573 by Sir Wm. Devereux, &c. BIRMINGHAM Barracks erected in 1793; Blue Coat-school; Deaf and Dumb Institution, founded in 1813; Dispensary, erected 1808; Free-school, founded by Edward VI. in 1552; General Hospital, commenced in 1766; Navigation Office; Philosophical Society; Prison, built in 1806; Public Library, commenced in 1792; Statue to Lord Nelson by Westmacott, erected in 1809; Theatre. COVENTRY, Bablake Hospital, founded in 1506 by Thomas Bond Mayor of the City; Barracks, erected 1793; County Hall, erected 1785; Cross, erected in 1423, rebuilt 1539, destroyed; Draper's Hall, rebuilt 1775; Free-school, founded temp. Hen. VIII. by Mr. John Hales; Gaol, erected 1772; Grey Friar's Hospital, founded in 1529 by Mr. Wm. Ford of the City; St. Mary's Hall, of great antiquity and curiosity; Mayor's Parlour. DUNCHURCH Free Grammar-school, founded in 1708 by Francis Boughton, esq. Henley-in-Arden Cross, of great antiquity. Nuneaton Free-school, founded in the 6th of Edward VI. Polesworth Free-school, founded by Sir Francis Nethercole, knt. RUGBY Free Grammar-school, founded 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer, of London, one of the first classical seminaries in the kingdom; Free-school, founded in 1707 by Richard Elborow, gent. STRATFORD Grammar-school, founded temp. Hen. VI. by Mr. Jolepe, kept in the Guildhall; Guildhall, erected towards the close of the 13th century; Town-hall, erected in 1768. Sutton Coldfield Free-school, founded by Bp. Harman temp. Henry VIII. school-house rebuilt 1728. WARWICK Bridewell; Bridge over the Avon, of stone, erected 1789; County Gaol; County Hall, erected 31 Geo. II.; Court-house, or Town-hall, rebuilt soon after the fire in 1694; Gateways, at East and West ends of the principal street, very ancient; both support a church or chapel; Grammar-school, founded by Hen. VIII.; Market-house.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *London, Jan. 5.*
THE Topographical History of Whatton, and the ancestors and armories of the family, being in part deduced by your Correspondent D. H. in your Number for November, 1792, pp. 990—993, and your Magazine being the repository of Antiquarian subjects, I am induced to transmit you the genealogy of the family, corrected and revised.

Yours, &c. H. W. WHATTON.

DESCENT OF WHATTON.

ARMS: Quarterly, 1, 15, Argent on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants, Whatton.—2. Azure, ten besants, 4, 3, 2, 1, Bisset.—3. Barry nebule of six Or and Gules, Basset.—4. Quarterly Or and Gules, a bendlet Sable, Malbanc.—5. Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton

Gules a lion pas. gard. Or, all within a bordure ingrailed Sable, De Dunstanville.—6. Gules, two lions pas. gard. Or, with a baton sinister Azure, Fitzhenry.—7. Argent, a lion ramp. per fess Gules and Sable, Lovetot.—8. Sable, a chevron Or, between three crescents Argent, Le Palmer.—9. Argent, on two bars Azure three cinquefoils Or, 2, 1, Stapleford.—10. Per pale Gules and Sable, a lion ramp. Argent, crowned Or, Beler.—11. Azure, two bars dancetté Or, De la Riviere.—12. Azure, three hedge-hogs Or, Heriz.—13. Barry nebule of six, Or and Sable, Blunt.—14. Or, a fess between three mullets Azure, Watkinson.—Crest: an eagle Sable, beaked Or, rising out of a ducal coronet Argent.

WILLIAM DE WATON, Lord of Waton in Nottinghamshire (of Flemish

mish extraction), flourished in the reign of King Henry I. who made him knight, and was a benefactor to the Priory of Blythe, founded for monks of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St. Mary.

Watton, the origin of which appellation historians impute to the Anglo-Saxons, is situated on the fertile banks of the river Smite, in the vale of Belvoir, remarkable for the beauty of its surrounding scenery. Here was a strong castellated mansion, standing in the fourteenth century, the only vestige of which remaining is an elevated mound, encompassed by a fosse. The lordship is described in the Conqueror's Survey as follows:

BINGAMESHOV WAPENT'.

M. In WATONE. h'b' Vlf. ii. car' t're et dim' ad g'ld'. T'ra. ix. car'. Ibi Rob't' ho' Gisleb'ti h't. iiii. car'. et xxviii. uill' et xii. bord' h'ntes. ix car'. et i. molin'. iiii. solidor'. et q't' xx. ac' p'ti. Ibi una molaria ubi molae fodiunt. de. iiii. mark' argenti. T.R.E. ual' xx. lib' m' xvi. lib'.

Hoches SOCA ej'd M.

S. In Holesmurde. xiii. bou' t're ad g'ld'. T'ra. iiii. car'. Ibi xx. soch' et i. bord' h'nt. iiii. car' et dim'. et xx. ac's p'ti.

S. In Haslachestone. dim' car' t're ad g'ld'. T'ra. i. car'. et dim'. Ibi. ix. soch' h'nt iiii. car'.

William de Waton had two sons: Robert and Walter; Robert de Watton, the eldest, succeeded his father, and by Beatrix his wife, who gave to the Priory of Lenton three bovats of land in Newthorpe, had a daughter, Adeline, who married William Lord Heriz, a potent baron, whose bearing was: Azure, three hedge-hogs Or, and who had his seat at Wiverton, and Gunnedveston, near Watton.

"Now the auncient Annales doe declare, how the sayd Lorde, by the consent of the Ladye Adelina, his wyff, and of Robert de Heriz, his brother, gave Arnalde, his man, or tennant, of Widmerpule, with his whole land, that is to say, iiii. bovats, and all customes and services thereunto belonging, and his myllne at Widmerpule, and woode out of his woods at Huccanall, to make and mend y^e for ever, and half his mylln at Gunnedvestone, and the lyke power in his woodes ther, and divers other thynges, to God, and the Church of Lenton, upon the hygh auter of the holy Trinite, whereon this gift was ofered by himselfe and

his wyff, in the presence of very manny wittnesses."

The Ladye Adelina, in the tyme of Hen. II. gave to the Priory of Lenton her ii. men or tenants, Hugh and Henrye, with the iiii. bovats of lande they held in Haslactone, likewise the Church of Wattone to the Abbey of Wellebec, to maynteyn the hospitalite thereof, for the soules of her father, her mother, and husband, who was then lately dead; also c. marks to the Kyng, that she might not be compelled to marrye any other than she herselfe pleased."

The manor of Watton ere long passed in frankmarriage to Adam de Newmarche, mentioned among the Barons in Dugdale, nevertheless this family continued to dwell at their paternal mansion for many generations.

Walter de Watton, or Wathon (son of William), a Knight of the second Croisade, had his seat at Watton, and carried: Argent, a bend Sable. He had three children; Richard; Robert, whose posterity were benefactors to the abbot and monks of Garendon; and Isabel, who married Reginald de Haslacton, with whom he had a gift of the manor, and hence derived his surname.

The village of Aslacton is celebrated as the birth-place of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose great grandfather inherited the manor through an heiress of the Aslactons. "Here may be traced several moats, islands, and pleasure grounds, formerly belonging to the worthy prelate; also a mount, thrown up by the Archbishop, on the summit of which, tradition says, he was wont to sit, and survey the face of the country." From the Cranmers, whose coat of arms was: a chevron between three pelicans (substituted for cranes, in compliance with a Royal requisition), it devolved by an heiress to Sir John Molyneux of the county of Nottingham, bart. whose bearing was: Azure, a cross moline quarter pierced Or. This Sir John, who was a younger branch of the Lancashire family, now represented by the Earl of Sefton, sold the manor to the Marquis of Dorchester.*

* Chron. de Blis, fo. 76, 77.—Chron. de Welb. fo. 139, 140. 225.—Lib. Dom. fo. 290.—Dug. Bar. v. I. p. 684.—Ex Rotulis 18, 20. 22. 26. Hen. II. Harl. MSS. No. 1394. p. 324.—Chron. de Lent. fo. 51, 52.

RICHARD DE WATTON, of Wathon, warrior in the Croisades, eldest son of Walter and a knight, carried, Argent, a bend Sable, between six crosslets Gules, and was seated at Watton, temp. Ric. I. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Mandeville, and Amicia his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Richard, eldest son of Nigel Lord Lovetot.

De Mandeville had also two sons, Nigel and Elias, upon whose seal were three chevrons. It appears his part of the Lovetot possessions was sold to the Ayleston family.

Richard de Watton had five sons and one daughter; William (who had a son Richard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas); Amabilia; John; Bartholomew, Lord of Ridley, 55 Hen. III. (ancestor of the Wattons of Addington, which manor the Twisdens of Bradbourne inherited from the heiress of the same branch); Brian, Subdeacon and Rector of Desford 42 Hen. III. on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Ebrulph in Normandy; and Robert, who, with the Prior of Wimundley, held the manor of Beeton.

It should be observed that the grandson of Richard de Watton, whose surname appears on record to have been written Whotton, had several children; Robert, Roger, John, and Richard, upon whom he entailed lands and rents, 3 Edw. II.; and Agnes, whose marriage is noticed in Nichols's Leicestershire as follows:

"Sir William Brabazon, heir to Sir Roger, had issue by Jane, daughter of Sir William Trussell of Cublesdon, co. Stafford, Sir John Brabazon, knt. who by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir Richard de Whotton (of Whotton in the vale of Belvoir), Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, left an only daughter Joan, married to William de Woodford, whose descent is set down in Ashby-Foleville*."

JOHN DE WATTON, of Wathon, second son of Richard, high Sheriff of the counties of Hertford and Essex 25, 26 Hen. III. married Ella, the second daughter of John Lord Bisset, Baron of Combe-Bisset, whose bearing was: Azure, ten besants, 4, 3, 2,

1; by Alice his wife, daughter, and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Basset, Baron of Heddington.

John de Watton, who charged his paternal coat with three besants, by Ella his wife, had several sons and daughters: Cecilia, who married de Pierrepont; John, surnamed Bisset, whose daughter Margaret had a third part of that baronial estate, which passed in marriage to the family of Romesey; Philippa, who married Sampson de Strelleye; Richard, a warrior, who flourished in the reign of King Edward I. and his successor, at which periods the surname of the family was usually written Whotton; Roger; and Henry, whose son Richard settled by fine 3 Edw. III. lands and rents on Henry his son, and Margaret the daughter of Hugh Sannsaile.

Lord Bisset was the son and heir of Henry Bisset of East Bridgeford, in Nottinghamshire, by Albreda his wife, daughter of Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton. His origin was illustrious; his castle the pride and glory of the Palatinate; its ruins, the extensive prospect, and delightful scenery, the admiration of the tourist. Being Chief Forester of England, Lord Bisset was in that great tournament held at Northampton, 25 Hen. III. between Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, and Earl Roger Bigod; after which, ere long, he departed this life, leaving three daughters coheiresses, namely, Margaret, who married Richard de Ryparis; Ella, John de Watton; and Isabel, Hugh de Plessetis.

Lord Basset, whose coat of arms was: Barry nebule of six Or and Gules, married Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of William de Malbanc, Baron of Wich-Malbanc, Nantwich, who had there a magnificent castle, and whose ensign was, Quarterly, Or and Gules, a bendlet Sable. The former Baron was the second son and next heir male (for Gilbert the eldest left only a daughter Eustachia) of Thomas Basset and Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Alan Lord de Dunstanville, whose bearing was, Argent, a fret Gules, on a canton Gules a lion passant guardant Or, all within a bordure ingrailed Sable; son of Walter de Dunstanville, Baron of Castlecombe, and Ursula his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Reginald Fitzhenry, Earl of Cornwall, who used the arms of England; Gules, two lions passant guardant

* Chron. de Lent. fo. 88, 109.—Stems Amundevilla.—Harl. MSS. No. 1189. (ult. pag.)—Notae Ecales. de Mar. Ridw. W. Kayv.—Phillipot.—Reg. de Gravesc. pont. 1. Chart. 37, 41 Hen. III.

ant Or, with a baton sinister Azure. He was a natural son of King Henry I. and half-brother to the Empress Maud.

14 15 Ed. II. Richard de Whotton (second son of John), afterwards styled Knight, (and he fairly won the title of *Chevalier sans reproche*,) had summons to attend the King against his rebellious Barons, at that time in arms, whereof Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, was the chief; and having stoutly adventured his life for the royal interest, all the castles and possessions of that great Earl, who was beheaded at Pontefract, were committed to his custody. The mandate is in these words:

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciasis quod commisimus dilecto nobis Richardo de Whotton, custodiam omnium castrorum, terrarum, et tenementorum que fuerunt Thomae Comitis Lancaster', & aliorum inimicorum & rebellium nostrorum, necnon, & aliorum in comitatu Northumbri', & in episcopatu Dunelm'; & que, per forisfacturam dictorum inimicorum nostrorum & quibusdam aliis de causis, in manu nostra existant, vel que ad manus nostras devenire contigerint, unâ cum omnibus bonis & cattallis nostris existentibus in eisdem, habendam quamdiu nobis placeverit:

"Ita, quod in custodiâ castrorum, terrarum, & tenementorum prædictorum, alios sub se deputet, pro quibus, si non sufficient, respondeat;

"Et quod de exitibus inde provenienti- bus, per certum receptorem, per nos ad hoc deputandum, & per præfatum Richardum inde onerandum, nobis respondeatur in cameram nostram. In cuius, &c.

Teste Rege apud Pontem Fractum
xxiii die Martii.

Per ipsum Regem."

"Richardus de Whotton, de custodiâ manerii de Kneeshale, ac omnium castrorum, terrarum, et tenementorum, que fuerunt prædicti Comitis, &c. in comitatibus Northumbri', North', & Rotuli', ac feodorum Lano', & de Ferrarriis in comitatibus prædictis, & comitatibus Lincolnii & Northumbri', & retro-vicinis Lano', ita &c. In cuius, &c.

Teste ut supra."

(To be continued.)

* Chaunc. Herts, p. 23; ex ejusd: Fam. Stem. de Basset; Shaw's Staff. II. 1, 12; Dugd. Bar. I. 111, 383, 391, 632; Thor. Not. 149, 150, 338; ex Rotulis, 14, 15, ed. 2. m. 10. in Turr. Lond.; ex Mun. apud Max. Rides.; Harl. MSS. No. 1394, page 324.

Mr. URBAN, *Tremitt House, near Alnwick, Jan 15.*

FAVOURABLE circumstances have enabled me to trace the line of a Roman road which made a communication between the two branches of Watling-street that pass through Northumberland. It commences at Rochester in Redesdale, the Breminium of Antonins; passes by the Dudleca, Branshaw, and Yardhope, to Holystone, where St. Paulinus, as recorded by the venerable Bede, converted several thousand Pagans to Christianity, and baptized them on his journey to the "royal residence" of the Saxon monarch, King Edwin, at (Melmin) Millfield, the palace at (ad Gebirin) having gone to decay. At this place St. Paulinus continued for some time converting his subjects, and baptized them in the river Glen. The road then passes the river Coquet, near to the village of Sharperton; a little to the eastward of which, on an eminence called Chester-hill, is an encampment, nearly square, occupying about two acres, and equi-distant between the two branches. It then passes through the grounds of the villages of Burradon and the Trewitts. When taken up in front of my house, I measured the breadth at fourteen feet. After passing through some fields at Lorbottle, it has been carried along the "street-way" in Mr. Clavering's estate of Callaby. Immediately by it is a high conical hill, with a triple circular entrenchment: the smallest circle is cut out of the solid rock, to the depth of eight or ten feet in some places; but as it is destitute of water, it can only have been a place of refuge to the inhabitants on any sudden invasion of the enemy. It is, probably, a work of the Britons. The road then passes through a part of Lord Ravensworth's estate to Barton, and it joins the Eastern branch of Watling-street before it crosses the river Alne, to the North of which is Crawley Tower, built upon the East angle of a Roman station on an eminence near the road, which I consider to be the "Alauna Annis" of Richard of Cirencester. There is great probability of the road being continued from Barton, by Alnwick, down to the port of Alnmouth; as during the period of the Lower Empire great quantities of grain were shipped from Britain to supply the Roman armies and garrisons on the Rhine.

Having

Having an opportunity last year of seeing some improvements at West Glanton in a field called Deer-street, the men were employed in taking up a part of an old road, with about six inches of soil upon it, consisting of large flat stones laid horizontally, on the outside twelve feet wide. It appears that a branch had been made from the former road, crossed the Alne West of Whittingham Church, passed through Deer-street to the Bremish bridges, where it joined the Roman road.

Yours, &c. JOHN SMART.

P.S. At a future period I will give an account of some British towns in the Roman province of Valentia mentioned in Richard of Cirencester.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

IT may not be unacceptable to your topographical and antiquarian readers to be informed, that the following Seals of Huntingdonshire Abbies have been discovered, and that beautiful drawings of them are at present in the library of Sir Rich. Colt Hoare, Bart.

Ramsey Abbey.—Common Seal, 1275. Ditto, 1442. Abbots: Richard (about) 1215. Hugh Folliott, 1220. Ditto (Counterseal), 1220. Ranulph, 1247. Ditto (Counterseal), 1247. Hugh de Sulgrave, 1260? William de Gurmecester, 1275? John de Sautre, 1293. Simon de Eye, 1342. Robert de Nasington, 1343. Ditto, 1345? Richard de Shenningdon, 1363. Ditto, 1378. John Stowe, 1442. John Lawrence, 1536.

St. Ives Priory.—Hugh de Sulgrave, 1250?

Huntingdon Priory.—Common Seal, 1534. Ditto (Counterseal), 1534.

St. John's Hospital, Huntingdon.—Common Seal, 1355.

Hinchinbrook Nunnery.—Common Seal, 1536.

St. Neot's Priory.—Common Seal, 1228? Ditto, 1513. Official Seal, 1459. Ditto, 1461. Priors: Reginald de St. Neot's, 1228? Edward Salisbury, 1419. William Eynesbury, 1471. John Rawnds, 1513.

Sawtre Abbey.—Common Seal, 1413. Abbots: William, 1291. Henry Clopton, 1527.

Stonely Priory.—Common Seal, 1534.

These drawings are accompanied with catalogues of Abbots, &c. and with references to charters and other MSS. which may elucidate the monastic history of the County. G. C. G.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

THE unintelligible phrase "*Grotius in his Sopham*," occurs in our favourite *Isaac Walton*, nearly at the end of Chap. xix. Part I. The passage is this:

"And this will be no wonder to any that have travelled Egypt; where, 'tis known, the famous river *Nilus* does not only breed fishes that yet want names, but by the overflowing of that river, and the help of the sun's heat, on the fat allme which that river leaves on the banks, when it falls into its natural channel, such strange fish and beasts are also bred, that no man can give a name to; as *Grotius in his Sopham*, and others, have observed."

This has not been noticed in any of the numerous editions of *Walton*, which I have seen; neither that of *Hawkins*, nor the two of *Bagster*, nor the late edition by *Major*. The latter, indeed, favours us with a note to explain who *Grotius* was! but not a word on his *Sopham*.

A little consideration of the numerous works of *Grotius*, will satisfy any enquirer that *Sopham* is an erratum for *Sophom*; and that, an abbreviation of *Sophompaneas*, a tragedy by *Grotius*, on the story of *Joseph* (to whom he gives the name of *Sophompaneas*) and his brethren. This seems clear. But a puzzle still remains; for neither in the tragedy itself, nor its preface, is the slightest mention of what honest *Isaac* alludes to.

Piscium

Ignota Nilo genera —

is the only passage that sounds like it; and that in fact has nothing to do with it. Its Egyptian subject makes it probable that something of the kind might be in it. But no; and it only remains to conclude that the worthy old angler, quoting by memory, made a wrong reference. This, however, may be considered in a future edition, of which there will probably be many.

Yours, &c.

R.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires for the true derivation of *clerestory*?

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *A Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol, and the Stranger's Guide through its Streets and Neighbourhood.* By John Evans, Printer. 8vo. pp. 376.

THE early History of Bristol, prior to the Conquest, is involved in great obscurity. The investigation ought to be consigned to such Antiquaries as Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and Mr. Lemon of Bath; for though we deem its antiquity unquestionable, we think that it is by no means placed upon that accurate basis which the importance of the City deserves. It appears clear, that the *Romans* had a military post at Clifton, but it was only an occupation of one previously British. Mr. Baker, in his account of the Chain of Posts, fortified by Ostorius, speaks thus:

"The first entrenchment occupies the whole of the eminence on Clifton Downs, near Bristol, immediately over St. Vincent's rock, the steepness of which is a sufficient defence to it on one side. Its dimensions are, from East to West, about an hundred yards, and from North to South about an hundred and seventy. It seems to have consisted of three banks and ditches, and to have had an entrance towards the East end of the South side. In the upper bank there is an appearance of ill-burnt lime, so that pretty certainly it has at some time been surrounded by a wall." *Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 161.

It is necessary here to add another extract from "Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*," p. 499.

"It appears plain from *Cæsar* that every petty nation had its grand metropolitan fortress, and the term *temporary* should be particularly remembered, for there is a distinction quite obvious in these strongholds. Some are furnished with cells, walls, and also had towers. *Trer-caeri*, *Braichy Dinas*, &c. are specimens. These may be called permanent and castellated, like stations among the *Romans*, the *Metropolitan oppida*, and chief residences of the *Reguli*, while camps without walls and cells may be deemed only of temporary occupation, and mere camps."

For confirmation of this passage Mr. Fosbroke quotes *Cæsar de Bell. Gallico*; a work which every school-boy knows, and in the seventh and eighth book of the *Gallick wars*, it will appear, that during warfare, the towns

or walled fortifications, and the adjacent earthwork fortresses, were occupied at one and the same period of time.

To apply these remarks to Bristol;—*First*, it does appear, from Mr. Baker's account, that there was a walled town at Clifton, which originally, at least from its construction, was not Roman;—*Secondly*, that there were auxiliary fortresses at *Kingsweston Hill*, *Blaise Castle*, *Knoll Park*, *Elberton*, &c. &c.;—*Thirdly*, that there is an old stoned road, called the *Fosse-way*, up the N.E. side of *Blaze Castle*, of irregular form;—*Fourthly*, that there was a passage across the *Severn*, at *Aust*, certainly of prior date to the campaigns of *Ostorius*.

As to *Geffrey of Monmouth*, he makes mountains of mole-hills; and applies the refinements of his own æra to that of the Britons. Cities, in the modern sense, there were none among the nations in question. Every nation, according to *Cæsar*, had its grand fortress, in which, as appears from one instance in particular, the retreat of *Vortigern* to *Dinas Emrys*, the *Kinglet* might often reside, and always repaired, together with his suite, and a large portion of his subjects, under pressure; the rest of the nation, for every man capable of bearing arms was called out under invasion, manning the adjacent fortified heights. Thus Mr. Fosbroke, who has, in our judgment, thrown clear light upon the subject, by merely giving an attentive perusal to the campaigns of *Cæsar*, especially that with *Vercingetorix* in the seventh and eighth books. We have only to prove one thing more, the occupation of such British positions by the *Romans*. *Alesia*, now *Mont Auxois*, was the grand fortress of *Vercingetorix*, when besieged by *Cæsar*, and under the Emperors that town was rebuilt, and many Roman remains still subsist. (*See Millin, Voyage dans les départements du midi de la France*, 8vo. Paris, 1807, vol. i. pp. 201—205.)

We have thus far seen how ancient British History bears upon the remains of Bristol, or rather the immediate vicinity.

cinity. From these premises, undoubtedly authentic, we infer, that on account of the vicinity of the Silures, who were only separated by the Severn, there *was* a metropolitan fortress at Clifton, and other works at first raised against the invasion of the Welch nation mentioned; and that these positions were subsequently re-fortified by Ostorius. As to the City of Bristol, distinctively so called, it had, in our judgment, both a military and civil consequence. To the former opinion we are inclined, from the immense natural aid afforded by the windings of the river and the marshes, both British places of refuge (see Stukeley's account of Lincoln in particular); and to the latter, from the fertility of the pastures and the early commercial consequence. Commercial consequence we say, for Gildas (XV. Scriptores, p. 1), speaks of Britain as vallata duum ostiis nobilium, Thamesis ac Sabrinæ, flaminam veluti brachiis, per quæ eidem olim transmarinæ delitiis ratibus vehabantur, i.e. fortified by the mouths of two noble rivers, the Thames and Severn, as it were with arms, by which formerly transmarine luxuries were imported in ships. Now we have no place at the mouth of the Severn, recorded in ancient history, to which ancient commercial consequence can possibly be attached, except Bristol.

Thus far we have given, in rough outline, what we conceive was the real history of Bristol, in the British and Roman-British æra, for this is the grand desideratum. We should, as before observed, like to see the subject more minutely investigated by the able Antiquaries mentioned, and we wish that more remains had been discovered; but in towns, every foot of which has been built upon by successive generations of houses, for centuries past, the first excavations could alone present the desiderata, and the discovery might not be recorded.—For the earth-works in the vicinity, we refer the reader to Mr. Baker's paper in the *Archæologia*. As to Geoffrey's account, that Brynne [Brennus] "first founded and bielded this worshipful town of Bristol," it is sufficient to say, that the Britons had no cities in his æra; and when he adds that he set it (the town) upon a litell hill, that is to say, between Saint Nicholas Yate, Saint John's Yate, Saint

Leonard's Yate, and the Newe Yate; he was evidently thinking of a town founded on a Roman station, with its four gates at the points of the compass. And if, as he states, such were the situations of the gates, and the area within a parallelogram, we can only say that is characteristic of a Roman station in its usual position, a knoll. This inference is the only thing (and is but very scanty evidence) which would induce us to think at all that the Romans ever had a permanent military station at *Bristol*. Geoffrey, it is to be observed, exaggerates and distorts, but we have mostly some foundation or other upon the spot, for his usual conversions of geese into swans; and if there exists any ancient plan or traces of earth-works on the spot which he describes answering to the characteristics mentioned, then there is a presumption, that here *did* stand the first City of Bristol, upon the site of a Roman station, *perhaps*, and only *perhaps*; if not, a city built according to their models, and here we must add another *perhaps*. As to Brandon Hill being named from *Brennus* (see Evans, p. 4), we beg to observe, that Brandon was a real saint, and a great traveller, whose history, printed in the "Golden Legend," is uncommonly curious and interesting: and that *Brandon Hill* does not resemble a station.

Such are the hypotheses which we have formed concerning the *first* History of Bristol; and we can only say, that they are suggested by those rules of Archæology which are applicable to the subject, and are rather supported than contradicted by such miserable literary evidence, chiefly fanciful etymologies, as that subject affords.

Concerning these etymologies we shall say something. It is well known that the Anglo-Saxons distinguished Roman stations by certain terminations, as *Cester*, *Street*, *Burgh*, *Dun*, *Wick*, &c.; but in neither of the Itineraries of Antoninus or Richard is there a single station of which the modern name terminates in *Stow*; except in one instance, where there is manifest error. The instance to which we allude is, *Chepstow*, where Stukeley has placed the *Statio Trajectus* of Richard. *Stowe* signified place, and Mr. Evans very properly notes, that *Briegstowe* simply im-

plies the place of the Bridge. As to *Cair Biethon*, placed by Huntingdon and Camden at Bristol, it is very properly noticed by Archbishop Usher (*Eccles. Antiq.* p. 35) that the term more appropriately applies to *Dunbritton*.

It does not appear to have been recollected, that when the Episcopal Sees were transferred to Cities, no Bishop was placed at Bristol, though Bath and Wells unitedly or respectively enjoyed that distinction. The fact is, that in regard to ecclesiastical matters, Westbury seems to have been a sort of Cathedral or College to the whole district on the Gloucestershire side of Bristol, which district was denominated by the general appellation of *Beorclea*, Berkeley. See Fosbroke's *Berkeley Manuscripts*, p. 2.

Lastly, in examining the Itineraries, it does not appear that any Roman roads pointed to Bristol, which thus is without the principal characteristic of a station; nor, in point of fact, is there any decisive evidence concerning it before the time of Bishop Wulstan, when its commercial celebrity was established; and, as this could only be a work of time, it confirms the presumption which has already been made from Gildas.

We should further observe, that the Somersetshire side of Bristol has by no means the ancient pretensions of the Gloucestershire part; and that *Henbury*, the old fortress, furnishes, according to etymology, suggestions of an importance in the British æra, with which importance we are but very scantily acquainted.

Here we must leave the subject for the present; and should be glad in the interim to receive any communications, pointing out the Roman roads or trackways nearest to the eminent city under discussion, and whence they proceed, and whither they go.

(*To be continued.*)

2. *A Dictionary of Musicians, from the earliest Ages to the present Time, comprising the most important Biographical Contents of the Works of Gerber, Choron, &c. together with Original Memoirs of the most eminent Living Musicians, and a Summary of the History of Music.* 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSICK is an art which confers peculiar honour upon the genius of

man. In most other things, art only exemplifies or adorns existing principles. But here there is absolutely new creations. Nature knows no bass additions to melody, nor does it suggest the power of perpetuating fine sounds by notation or automata. The score of Handel's *Messiah* rendered it as eternal as the art itself, and the performance of it, however humble, by a succession of barrels, adapted to an organ, is independent of skill. Allowing too perfection in the muscles of the larynx to singing animals, it appears that strings of catgut, and tubes of brass, may supply the deficiency of these muscles, with evident superiority, in nine hundred out of a thousand instances. Nor do we think that the collection of the best voices ever known would equal the effect of a complete concert. Could a dozen Sientors animate an army like the drum and trumpet? And as to singing birds, they are to us only amusing toys.

To the professors of this delightful art, the Roscii of the Ear, we owe serious obligations. Abstract pleasures elevate the mind. They confer sense upon intellect. They give to soul a body, endowed with eyes, ears, and capacities of enjoying all the delights and feelings of the pleasing passions, without their gross propensities.

It is further to be observed, that Nature suggests soft, melancholy, and terrific sounds, but none which are in themselves musically sublime. How such conceptions as these are formed in the mind of the Composer it is hard to say*, because he can only have memory to assist him, and where there is originality, as in the strains of Handel, how can memory be said to act? Yet there is evidently a *beau ideal* in Musick, as well as in Sculpture and Painting, but it is much more hard to conceive, because there is no pattern, and yet in the formation of such fine musick, every note must lie before the composer, with its appropriate properties of sound, as visible as colours. In short, musick neither is or can be a mere mechanical art—nor does its merits depend upon its execution, for the veriest pipers and scrapers electrify us in a ball-room by only a lively tune.

* The mechanical modes of composition are given in the *Life of Hayden*, i. 344. 346, 347, &c.

We are therefore glad to see justice done to the Greek-Sculptors of sound; and in the work before us it is done in an instructive and interesting form. Reading mere memorandum Biography is an employment as pleasant as casting up sums by way of practice in arithmetic, and this is too often the character of dictionary Biography. But the work before us is enlivened by anecdote, and judicious criticism, and portrait painting of character. To use a figure from the art, every article plays a tune, where the subject is an instrument which will give the due sounds; for who can elicit a chorus of Handel from a pair of kitchen bellows?—Some inadvertencies we must however notice. In vol. I. p. 349, Haydn is said to have first come to England at the age of fifty-nine, and to have heard Handel in the height of his reputation. This was impossible, for Handel died in 1759, and Haydn was born in 1732. We are also surprised that Dr. Kitchen's name is not mentioned among the authors on musick, and that some fine things of Purcell's have not been duly particularized and lauded.

Handel's is an excellent article; but for the gratification of our readers, we shall give them not an account of an old organ, but of a young nightingale, the exquisite Catalani, happily baptized *Angelica*.

"CATALANI (ANGELICA). This celebrated singer and actress is a native of Sinigaglia in the neighbourhood of Rome, where she was born in the year 1782. Her father was a merchant, and lived in high respectability; but from the incursions of the French, lost all his property. Very early in life Catalani was noticed by Cardinal Onorati, who, being delighted with the sweetness and power of her voice, recommended her to the Convent of Gubio, with such injunctions on its masters, with respect to the care and attention of their fair pupil's talents, as soon rendered her the accomplished subject of general conversation. During her residence in this house of learning and religious repose, the fame of her extraordinary voice brought persons from distant parts of Italy to hear her sing. As a striking instance of the delight which the tones of her voice produced on her auditors at this period, it may be mentioned that she was publicly applauded in the chapel of the convent, when she sang with the nuns; which the Cardinal could by no other means prevent, than by forbidding her performance in the Church. At the age of fifteen, she

left the above convent, when the unexpected revolution in her father's affairs, first induced her to become a public performer; for which purpose she went to Venice, where she made her first appearance on the boards of a theatre, at the early age of fifteen. She next proceeded to Milan, where she made her *debut* in an opera, in which the celebrated Marchesi performed. The great success which accompanied her first exertions, together with the valuable instructions she received in music from Marchesi*, soon gave Madame Catalani a very high degree of professional eminence.

"After having delighted the inhabitants of Venice, Verona, and Mantua, for three years in her professional capacity, she was called to Lisbon, where she continued three years enjoying every kind of attention her heart could possibly pant for. In this city Monsieur de Valebrique, then a very young officer in the 8th regiment of French Hussars, fell in love with her during her performance, and it is said that a *presentiment*, on first seeing each other, produced the following remark, 'If ever I marry, that gentleman (meaning the above) will be my husband,' and the same sentiment was expressed by Monsieur de Valebrique. In a short time they were married, and we understand have to this time, passed eighteen years together in an uninterrupted state of domestic happiness. They have three children, two of whom were born in England."

The remaining particulars refer to her migrations, always with universal applause, to various Courts of Europe. In Spain twenty-one guineas were given for a single front seat when she performed.

We shall conclude with the following character of her powers as an actress and vocalist.

"The Quarterly Musical Reviewer, who was present at her first concerts in 1821, speaks of her in these words:—'Madame Catalani's style is still purely dramatick. By this epithet, we mean to convey the vivid conception which exalts passion to the utmost pitch of expressiveness; the brilliancy of colouring, that invests every object upon which the imagination falls with the richest clothing, that gives the broadest lights and the deepest shadows. Hence there is a particular point in the perspective, from which alone she can be viewed to advantage. Distance is indispensable, for her efforts are calculated to operate

* Marchesi (under his article, ii. 111.) is stated to be remarkable 'for the beauty of his person.' According to our recollection, his head was badly formed, and too large; and his face either pock-fretted, or parchment-coloured.

through amplitude of space, and upon the largest assemblies. Approach her, and she is absolutely terrific; the spectator trembles for the lovely frame that he perceives to be so tremendously agitated. They who have never witnessed the enthusiasm which illuminates that finest of all created countenances, have never seen, no, not in Mrs. Siddons herself, the perfection of majesty, nor in Miss O'Neill, the softest triumph of the tender affections. Madame Catalani's person is a little increased, and her features are now stamped with the complete and perfect dignity of consummate beauty in its richest maturity. Her thoughts literally coruscate through the bright radiance of her eyes, and the everchanging varieties of her countenance. Hers is the noblest order of forms, and every vein and every fibre seems instinct with feeling the moment she begins to sing. Never do we recollect to have observed such powerful, such instantaneous illuminations of her figure and her features as Catalani displays. Thus the whole person is aiding (how strongly) the effects of the most extraordinary voice, the most extraordinary energy, and the most extraordinary faculties the world of art has known, and the combined results are irresistible. The mind is now allured and now impelled, now awed by dignity, surpassing all that can be conceived, now transported by smiles of tenderness, more exquisite than poetry has ever fancied.' I. 143.

We have seen her in the highly impassioned character of "*Didone Abandonata*," and can truly affirm, that even this eulogium is not over-coloured.

3. *Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. From drawings by J. P. Neale. The First Series, in Six Volumes, royal 8vo. and royal 4to. 1822—1823. —Vol. I. of New Series, 1824.—Sherwood and Co.*

THE United Kingdom may justly boast its decided superiority over every other country in Europe in the number and splendour of the buildings which form the subject of the present publication.

The First Series of this beautiful Work is closed at the Sixth Volume, and embraces representations of not less than 432 Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; each accompanied by a satisfactory description; and we congratulate Mr. Neale on receiving encouragement sufficient to induce him to commence a Second Series, of which the first volume is now before us.

All the views are either drawn by

Mr. Neale, or have had the benefit of his improving hand;—they are highly creditable to his taste. Prefixed to the Volumes, is an Introduction, in which the Editor has traced the origin and progress of Domestic Buildings. This appears to be drawn up with great care, and the subject receives an ample illustration in the numerous specimens of the various styles exhibited in the Work itself. It commences with "a Retrospect of early Domestic Architecture." "Baronial Castles" are then treated of, and the following are enumerated as still inhabited by puissant and noble families: Alnwick, Appleby, Arundel, Belvoir, Berkeley, Lumley, Naworth, Raby, Warwick, and Picton Castle in South Wales.

Of the Buildings not completely castellated, the following examples are cited, as conspicuous for their preservation; Bramhall, Cheshire; Hampton Court, Herefordshire; Lypiatt, Gloucestershire; and Witham, Berks; "all in the hands of possessors who are not insensible to the peculiar beauties of these rare and venerable models of early taste." The "Embattled Mansions of the reign of Henry VIII." are then described; and we shall copy Mr. Neale's account of them:

"These edifices were mostly constructed of bricks, some faced with fine black flints and ornamentally disposed in chequered and other varied forms; dates and even names have been so produced. The quoins, cornices, and other dressings, were of stone. The principal decoration of the exterior was reserved for the grand entrance, which usually exhibited the ostentatious embellishments of heraldry. That of Hengrave Hall, selected for the title of our first volume, 'is of such singular beauty and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of that age can scarcely be seen.' The chimneys were particularly curious, resembling groups of columns with pedestals and capitals; they were also made of bricks moulded into forms of rich net work, highly ornamental. The octangular turrets of the gate, and at the flanks of the building, were terminated by iron vanes curiously wrought, representing small banners of arms.

"Among the appendages to the main building, besides the stables and kennel for the hounds, was the mews or falconry, where the hawks were kept. It was also customary to have large store ponds in the vicinity for the breeding and preserving of fish, which constituted an essential article of food; and, when the Romish religion prevailed, were required in great abundance.

"Most

"Most of the very sumptuous piles which owe their erection to the reign of Henry VIII., it is to be regretted, are now either in a state of dilapidation, or have been modernized; much of their peculiar character is, however, visible in the parts that remain of the magnificent palace of Hampton Court, also at Hengrave Hall, Compton Winyate, Penshurst, and New Hall, in Essex. The following mansions of that period are still inhabited, each exhibiting some interesting remain of the original architecture: Milton Abbey, Northamptonshire; Down Ampney, in Gloucestershire; and West Wickham Court, in Kent.

"When the fate of the numerous monastic institutions of the kingdom was decided by Henry the VIII. many of the favourites of that monarch were enriched by the spoil, receiving noble manors and large estates that had belonged to the dissolved houses: the monastic buildings were doomed to furnish materials for new mansions; as Clerkenwell Priory, pulled down by the Protector Seymour, to erect his palace in the Strand, called after him Somerset-house; and in other instances they were actually converted into residences, as was the case with Chickens Priory, in Bedfordshire; Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire; and Newstead Abbey, in Nottinghamshire. Of the architects employed in this reign, the names of but few have been transmitted to us. In the erection of part of the Palace, Whitehall, it is generally understood that Henry availed himself of the designs of the celebrated Hans Holbein: John of Padua, an Italian, is in some deeds termed 'devisor of his Majesty's buildings;' Sir Richard Lea, an architect, also flourished in this reign."

Mr. Neale then pursues his investigation into the "Interior of the ancient Baronial Mansions." This affords a pleasing specimen of the work.

"The plans of these truly noble quadrangular buildings were exceedingly similar; they comprised an extensive range of apartments, which in the present altered state of society would be totally unnecessary.

"The Great Hall of the Baronial Mansion was dedicated to hospitality and pomp. This apartment was the most conspicuous for its size, and generally occupied one side of the quadrangle or open court: it was elevated the whole height of the building, having an open worked timber roof, enriched with ornaments chosen from the heraldic insignia of the family, and producing an incomparably grand effect. The great halls are all that are now left of the Palaces of Westminster, Eltham, Croydon, and Croydon House; every one of which is a substantial and interesting fragment, and exhibiting beautiful specimens of this most ingenious and highly ornamented mode of framing the roof. Particularly worthy of

notice, also, are the halls at Hampton Court, Penshurst, and Christ Church College, Oxford; in the latter of which only is any remnant of its ancient use preserved, with the exception of the Coronation feast; which has always been served in Westminster Hall. Each of these noble apartments present an uniform arrangement, most excellently calculated for the purpose to which they were adapted. A general description will equally apply to every building of the period to which we advert. At the entrance of the Hall was usually a screen richly embellished with carvings, and supporting a gallery appropriated to the minstrels retained in the service of the nobility, who here accompanied by harp, cittern, and dulcimer,

'Pour'd to the Lord and Lady gay,
'The unpremeditated lay.'

The great clock with the bell, was over the screen, where the hall-bells of Colleges are generally placed at present.

"In the centre of the Hall was the hearth for the fire, which was either kindled against a reredosse, or in an iron cradle. Immediately over the fire was the lantern in the roof, a beautiful ornament to the exterior, and through the apertures of which the vapour escaped. This mode of warming the hall is still in use in some of the inns of court, and colleges; the more ancient reredosse exists at Penshurst. At the upper end the floor was raised, which constituted the High Pace or Deis, and here was the large projecting window, the numerous divisions of which were stained with the armorial escutcheons of the various connexions of the family; at the same table, on grand occasions, his superior guests were also placed; down the sides of the hall were ranged the boards on tressels with the forms or benches for the inferior guests and dependents.

"The floor of the hall was strewed with rushes, and the walls were decorated with the instruments either of war or the chase.

"The splendid entertainments to which the great halls were chiefly devoted, generally consisted of three courses, and were concluded with a service of wafers and ippocras, a kind of spiced wine, followed by a dessert of spice, and confections... Near the Hall-screen stood the almes tub, from which the steward or almoner distributed doles of meat to the poor. Near the Hall was situated the Great Kitchen; at the half door or hatch of which the attendant domestics received the dishes for the entertainment; these were placed on a broad shelf on the top of the hatch, and from thence quickly conveyed to the tables. Every description of furniture, as well as the utensils of the kitchen, was upon the largest scale, and in the bakehouse the ovens were of an immense size; some have been described 14 feet diameter; the peel

peel now used is supposed to have derived its name from the mould or frame for the large venison pasties in the shape of a castlet or peel.

"Other domestic offices connected with the Hall, and necessary for the household of a Nobleman of high rank at the period we have been describing, when their entertainments were conducted upon such an extensive scale, were, the battery, the pantry, the ewry, the spicery, the pastry, the confectionary, the larder, the pitcher-house, the cellar, the poultry, the boiling-house, the scalding-house, the squillery or scullery, the chandlery, and the laundry. The almonry or eleemosinary, as well as the chapel, were also upon the basement story.

"The Domestic Chapel, as it was only intended for the household, was comparatively small, but was generally embellished with decorations of the most beautiful and imposing description. The altar, with its crucifix of elaborate workmanship of ivory or silver, its windows stained with subjects from holy writ, and the walls painted with scrolls containing legends of Scripture.

"A remarkably spacious staircase, having its parapet richly ornamented with carvings, and the newels surmounted with small statues, generally displaying the armorial insignia of the family, led to the Great Chamber, where the levee of the Baron was held; at other times for the reception of company in a morning, previous to their departure for the sports of the field. It was hung with tapestry, the manufacture of which in the reign of Henry VIII. was introduced into this country." ... "In the large bow windows of this apartment the company would occasionally retire for more private conversation; by means of which all the news of the day was then circulated. These windows generally looked into the court, and the ladies might from thence observe the tilting match, or preparations for the chase going on. At the entrance of these large chambers was a screen, having sometimes a curtain, as may be seen in some of the paintings of the time.

"The chimney-pieces were of the largest dimensions, and were generally charged with armorial bearings, but at other times sculptured with historic or classic subjects. Within them were the dogs for supporting the wood of which the fires were made; an example of them is at Knole in Kent; formerly in Haver Castle. Much curious workmanship was bestowed upon them.

"The great parlor was used for conversation, as its name implies, and occasionally as a private dining-room. Other parlors were for the use of the ladies, who here carried on their various kinds of embroidery, &c.; these were wainscotted in small panels curiously carved."

(To be continued.)

4. *The Cross, and the Crescent; an Heroic and Matrical Romance. By the Rev. James Beresford. 8vo. pp. 382. Hatchard.*

THIS Poem professes to be "partially founded on the 'Mathilde' of Madame Cottin." Our recollection of that work, however, is not so vivid as to deprive Mr. Beresford's Romance of the merit of originality. To attempt an analysis of this extraordinary production in the compass to which we are necessarily restricted, would be following *his* example, who offered a flask of water from the Nile, and a brick from the Pyramid, as samples of the magnificence of each. To do justice to this Poem, it must be read whole and entire. The force, the beauty, the appositeness of much of the poetry, depends on place, person, and circumstance—every passion that degrades—every virtue that exalts humanity is brought into full exercise, and depicted with much truth and brilliancy. Every variety of metre is attempted, and the rapid changes are effected with considerable skill, and tend greatly to relieve the heavy monotony arising from a long-continued system of versification. But it is not with these minor details that we have to do—we will attempt to convey an outline of the plot, and by the aid of a few extracts, give the best account we can of a production, to which nothing but an attentive perusal can do justice.

The Poem opens at the period when the Holy City is in possession of the Saracens, and Europe is preparing for the war. Among the first who join the Banner of the Cross, is England's Hero, Richard Cœur-de-Lion. He confides his Kingdom to the care of his brother. Ere his departure he visits a convent, in which Matilda, his sister, is an inmate. He declares his purpose, and solicits the prayers and blessings of the sisterhood on the cause; the effect upon Matilda is such as to urge a request that she may accompany her brother to the battle; the Abbess consents, and surrenders her with a solemn adjuration. They embark, and encounter a tempest, which is described with great pomp and beauty. The fleet is driven into the Bay of Cyprus, and Richard destroys the King, and makes successful war on the population to punish their inhospitality. We pass over the marriage of Richard with Lennora, Princess

Princess of Navarre, and the jealousies of rival factions and the war in Tyre. In their passage from Cyprus to join Cœur de Lion, Lennora and Matilda are captured, and fall into the hands of Hadel, leader of the Saracens. The courtesy of this Chief, however, diminishes the fears of the captives. The effect produced on the Saracen at the sight of the English beauty is thus told.

"Such ecstasy as lonely Adam knew,
When first perfection'd Eve entranc'd his
view,
Through Hadel flash'd electric, as the Maid
Broke, dazzling, forth from the concealing
shade :— [the Prize,
'What God from his embrace hath spar'd
And dropp'd on earth yon Treasure from
the skies?'] [dies.
But each wild word, imperfect-murmuring,
"Still to that form devoting soul, and
sight,
He gazes on, in eager fond delight—
Love's ardour, purified with passive awe :—
She vanquish'd, ere her Captive yet she
saw.—

Till now, his varying loves confest a mind
Without a Mate,....still chainless as the
wind :
Gold stock'd his Haram with consenting
charms,—
The freest Fair most welcome to his arms.—
Here, first, his heart pays tribute to the
pow'r [flow'r
Of timid grace ; which,...like the bashful
That shrinks at man's approach, and chastely
grieves [leaves,—
If his rude hand attempt her conscious
Wakes delicacy—ere he guess the cause,
Enchants,...and, by retiring, stronger
draws.—
His nature knows a change unthought be-
fore :
He loves !—a roving Ribauld, now no more.
His bosom breathes—'Matilda, be my
wife !'— [life."
And, from that hope, he dates his day of

Captivity being lightened by the homage they receive, and the beauty of the scenery around them, the Princesses pass their time in tranquillity ; they are cautioned, however, not to enter the Demon Wood, where, according to the Mythology of the Prophet, the Devils hold their orgies. In the mean time, even the Heathen virtues of Hadel make a lively impression on the young heart of Matilda. The first suspicion of this truth is concealed from herself with the sophistry of 'love,' and is well depicted.

We arrive now at a part of the Poem which disturbs the interest of the scene. Matilda is driven into the

Demon Wood by a fictitious tale, and is rescued by Hadel from the various enchantments of the place. In all this we have no sympathy, though it must be confessed that the whole is given with a skilful hand. The passion of Hadel increases in intensity as in purity. And the struggles of Matilda are violent, but her piety prevails.

"Still faithful to herself, the heav'nly
Maid
Crown'd words with deeds,...and labour'd,
while she pray'd.
Soon as, again, the Warrior whisper'd love,...
Deaf to the sound, and arm'd as from above,
His false, foul, Prophet she derided—stood
Like Deborah,...and hymn'd THE SAVIOUR-
God.
Now, on her lips, His Word, His threat'-
nings hung ; [awful song."
Now, all Redemption's Wonders fill'd her

In the mean time the Siege of Acre is carried on with vigour, and after prodigies of valour on each side, falls before the power of the Lion-hearted. The Saracens, though compelled to retire, again make a stand, but the absence of Hadel from the scene of action is the subject of complaint, and the influence of the 'Christian maid' is deprecated as the cause. He is directed by an order from Saladine to repair to the battle, and to restore the English captives. The latter part of the order he disobeys, and conveys them to Eleusa, where they will be beyond reach of searching eyes or violating hands. But Matilda remembers the injunctions of her Confessor, and is bent on a longer journey :

"A greater power draws me,
Far off abides a Holy Anchorite
By the Red Sea."

Assenting to the proposal of Hadel, (Eleusa being on her destined route) she departs. Here she is left by her Lover, and she speedily proceeds on her volunteer journey. The perils that surround her are forcibly portrayed.

In the midst of these horrors they are attacked by a horde of Arabs. Her guards either fly, or are destroyed, and Matilda is doubly a captive ; but Hadel, who had discovered her flight, is again at her side, and rescues her. Suffering all that thirst and heat can inflict, an oasis is discovered, and there Matilda finds refreshment and repose. The description of this green spot on the arid waste, is told with much splendour and effect. Here a scene of pas-
sionate

sionate interest takes place, and the high-soul'd piety of the Christian Heroine is conspicuous: Hadel points out the danger of proceeding where certain death awaits her, and on his assurance that she shall remain alone at Elusa, she consents to return thither, and they retrace the horrible Desert.

Surrounded with every form of misery, even the frame of Hadel sinks beneath his sufferings; it is in this immediate prospect of death that an expression of her love escapes Matilda, and the Saracen gathers new life and hope at the sound. But again religion prevails. She rebukes his passion, and adjures him to renounce the false creed of the Prophet, but nothing is gained but protestations of love; they continue their route, till at length exhausted,

"The spent Hero fell—
And falling, with connubial arm,
Encircled his lov'd Maid as with a charm
of blessed power, [flight."
While from each, remembrance wing'd her

In this state they are discerned by a Saracen troop; they are restored to vigour, and return to Elusa. Hadel now joins his troops, and to prevent a similar enticement, Saladine signs a treaty with Richard, by which the captives are restored. Hostilities proceed. At length a truce is demanded by the Christians, and a tournament proposed, where each Knight Christian, or Infidel, is invited to vindicate the beauty of his lady. In this interval the Christian Pontiff is to attempt the conversion of Hadel, and, if successful, the hand of Matilda is to be the seal of peace between the contending parties; a long and animated description of the festivities of this truce is given. On the appointed day the patriarch arrives, and announces the result of his pious labours.

"Chiefs of the Crescent, and the Cross!
Erewhile
I parted hence, in the glad hope to send
Through Hadel's heart, the Gospel's glorious beam.

How zealously I did my task,—how oft,
Returning from repulse, again I strove,—
Himself can tell:—but Error won the day!

To seal with holy rite, and priestly blessing,

The sponsals proffer'd as a bond of Peace,
Were sacrilege. Yon Christian Maid between,
[not be!"

And Mahoun's Champion,—Marriage may
GENT. MAG. January, 1825.

Matilda hears the sorrowful termination of her hopes,

"Her spirit braid'd with suffering, us'd
the tone

Of patient sorrow; sounds were heard to
moan,

As from a speaking lute."

And again her piety is her resource; resolved to use the last effort for his salvation, she dispatches a messenger to detain Hadel until the morning. It is now that the base soul of Lusignan, (a discarded lover) conceives the most treacherous revenge, and having engaged a bravo for his purpose, determines on the assassination of Hadel; this scene is too highly wrought to be omitted:

"Wild, between haste and fear...the
Ruffian's art [heart—

Forsook him,—and he miss'd the mighty
Strook once:—But, for the wealth of Land
and Main

In one bright Mountain pit'd,...he would
not strike again!

Rous'd into life, e'en by the dart of
Death,

The Warrior leaps erect,...and, in a breath,
His mortal spear firm-seizing where it lay,
Hath hurl'd it.—As the villain slank away,
The point o'ertook him—tore, with rav'nous
bite, [tight,

Through helm, and head,—affixing firm and
Against the rocky wall, yon Fiend of night!
Deep-stands the rooted Wood,—in ev'ry
grain [again.—

Strong-quiv'ring, as it ne'er would rest
The Hero, conscious of his call to die,
Had summon'd his whole frame's whole
energy,—

Nor, though he mov'd in darkness, yet
gave way,—

Thrice falling, rising thrice upon his prey
Sprang, Lion-like,—one giddy moment
stood,—

Then sank (no more to rise!) in his own
purple flood!"

Hadel, though mortally wounded, is discovered alive; and Matilda visits the hero's dying bed, and breathing religious consolation into his soul, converts him, when dying, to the Christian faith.

We almost despair of having conveyed any intelligible outline of this Poem by the foregoing sketch, and we fear that we have greatly marred the extracts we have given by detaching them from the main body. But, *ex pede Herculem*, we cannot have so mutilated the giant, but that the most superficial observer will perceive his stature

stature to be vast. We think that the great question we should ask ourselves on reviewing such poems as this is, has the intended effect been produced? In answering this question in the affirmative on the present occasion, we must leave Mr. Beresford to public opinion, nothing doubting that he will find a prominent niche among those worthies who have adorned the Literature of England by their talents, and have exalted its morals by the most splendid illustrations of religion and virtue.

2. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry at the Primary Visitation of that Diocese. By Henry Ryder, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. 8vo. pp. 36.*

EPISCOPAL Charges are compositions, which to us are particularly interesting. They are so dignified and solemn, so purposely void of figure and ornament (as incongruous), so precise and rational, so scriptural and holy, so utterly dispassionate, that we know no form of writing more apostolical in spirit, more expressive of the beauty of holiness. Sermons we may assimilate to that truly becoming vesture, the surplice; episcopal charges to that tasteful representative of them in higher rank, the lawn sleeves.

But there is a natural inherent defect in all compositious of such dignity. They cannot descend; and yet there may be circumstances which imperiously require that meaning should not be compromised by general terms. The worldly necessity of the day, with regard to the Clergy, is popularity, but that cannot be enforced in episcopal charges. Questions such as these: "Do you know, visit, and kindly treat your poor Parishioners? Are you an active Philanthropist, the sole worldly means of conciliating universal affection? cannot be put; but, nevertheless, 'active philanthropy' is the *sine quâ non*."

This is the magnet, to which only the iron of our nature is universally subject; for it is the remark of the profound Tacitus, that esteem only can beget esteem. Mere decorum, mere wisdom, mere indisputable correctness of conduct, are not sufficient. Burn, the automatical and worthy author of the "Ecclesiastical Law," &c. was nicknamed *the Clock*, and no one

will say that such an appellation implies the esteem which we feel for the "La Roche" of Mackenzie, or the "Vicar of Wakefield." The distinguishing feature of such men in character was "the milk of human kindness," not coldness or formality.

We have indulged in these remarks from good intention, at least a certainty that we have not abused the liberty of the press to a bad purpose; and a firm conscientious persuasion that the Ultraism of the present day will, if History be true, have no other termination than Faction. A short view of the proceedings of that Ultraism will show, that it neither consults the glory of God, or the good of man. The Scripture says, that the will of God, with regard to the *religious and moral conduct of man*, can only be known through Christianity; and this simple position, *strictly definite and limited*, has been strangely expanded in the religious novels, sermons, magazines, and school-books without end, into doctrines highly injurious to society, and charging God with foolishness; such as are the utter worthlessness of virtues, arts, sciences, and the other indispensable materials of civilization; the criminality of music, drawing, and the innocent pleasures; and to crown all, as if Providence had a predilection for rogues, a reasonable expectancy of saintship in Old Bailey sufferers.

"Let all things be done unto edifying," and the Honourable and Right Reverend Prelate very properly observes, that

"In essentials we are bound to conform, not to the directions, which the fluctuating and contradictory judgments of individuals may profess to derive from the only storehouse of revealed truth, but to the recorded explanations and declarations of our Church in her authentic documents, in her articles, her liturgy, her homilies," p. 9; and again, "discretion and judgment are as necessary to a holy life, as spirit and activity." P. 25.

The Charge of his Lordship is professedly commendatory of the doctrines and forms of the Church of England. We cordially join the zeal of our zealous and philanthropic Prelate in the following remarks,

"It is the object of the Church of England, not to produce a few vain devotees amidst a nation of worldly nominal Christians, practical, and therefore little better than professed

spaced unbelievers, but to prove the necessity and suitableness of the Scriptural rule of life to every individual, whether high or low, in the various haunts of men, and all places of human concourse; to introduce the special and peculiar *Christian* motives, and the high standard of *Christian* precept into every honourable relation, and every laudable employment of social life; to make personal religion and public duty congenial and consistent, and thus to form all, and each, amongst her people, into useful members of the community, and fit associates in the communion of saints—disciples of Christ upon earth, and heirs through Christ of an happy immortality.” P. 28.

6. *A Summary View of America, &c. &c. By an Englishman.* 8vo. pp. 508. Cadell.

THE light in which it is most natural to view the Americans, is that they are a nation of Robinson Crusoes, settled in a desert; and who, we expect, will do honour to their forefathers, by their ingenious expedients. The felicity of their efforts is well-shewn in the following paragraph.

“From the comparative high price of labour, the ingenuity of the Americans has been exercised in inventing machines, and when invented they have been easily brought into operation, the inventors having little or nothing to fear from their introduction, owing to the circumstance of the paucity of manufactures; the immediate subsistence of thousands, not being, as has been feared in England, in danger of being taken away by them. Hence it is, that some machines have been invented and used in America, superior to those in England. Those for making cards, screws, and nails, are particularly praised for their exactness, besides a number for sundry processes in the woollen and cotton branches. There is a machine for making pins at Philadelphia, so complete in itself, that a piece of wire of the proper length being put in, it becomes, in passing through, a perfect pin, headed and pointed. Probably art will be able to go little beyond this. The patent office at Washington, where models are deposited, is a glorious display of American ingenuity, inferior only to the similar establishment at the Abbey of St. Martin in Paris.” P. 436.

With such just commendations as these, we heartily coincide, but the Americans require that we should light up their grand wax-work exhibition of themselves with gas, not with rushlights. Our Author, too, has accompanied his work with a letter prescribing (as if he were directing a waiter at an inn how to get up his dinner), in what manner we are to treat the sub-

ject, because he says (Pref. vi.) that it is probable, indeed almost certain, that his book will obtain readers in America, and he adds (p. 6.) that if a copy of his book should reach posterity, exultation among the Americans will be the result of his prognostications!

“The Americans (says the author) have a current saying, that they are the most enlightened people on earth, and *Congress* actually passed a resolution to that effect many years ago.” P. 102.

Bravo! Upon this eulogy, we shall make no comment; only let off an anecdote from Mr. Price on the Picturesque. “*Capability*. Brown was exulting about the miraculous improvement of England, which he had effected by his clumps and artificial rivers. The late Mr. Owen Cambridge, one of the company present, expressed a hope, that he should die before Mr. Brown. Why? was the question. Because I should wish, replied Mr. Cambridge, to see Heaven before you have improved it.” The Lord defend me, said an old lady, from forward misses! the Lord defend us, we say, from self-idolaters!

But our Author charges us with having been adverse to the Americans. We are unconscious of such an injustice; nor do we conceive, that if we had made an observation that Yorkshire was famous for horse-stealing and Birmingham for coining, that it could be said we had disparaged the glory of old England. We do not see any reason, why we should not wish well to cousins, as well as brothers; and we certainly feel no hostile sentiment to America, because the inhabitants sturdily maintain that the most enlightened men upon earth are to be found among farmers and mechanicks.

Our Author certainly says (p. 104.) “that the enlightened state of which the Americans boast, is not very brilliant,” [i. e. it is the mere light of a horn lantern]. In large towns there is not a circulating library, (p. 104.) Hundreds if not thousands of instances occur, of persons being called to the bar, who know no more than a school-boy of civil, canon, and maritime law, and of the laws of war and the law of nations (110). Medical knowledge is in a disgracefully low state (111). Lastly, there is a want of taste for literature and the fine arts, p. 484.

Houses splendidly furnished have green and rough glass in the windows, and

and there are very few ornamental gardens. *Ibid.*

The fact is, that the Americans have proved themselves capital mechanicks, what we have said of them, Robinson Crusoes of the first order. Our Author, speaking of their flour-mills, says:

"The latter are vastly superior to any I ever saw in England, not even excepting the much-praised steam-mills in the out-skirts of London. The saving of manual labour in these mills was quite surprising to me, the whole process from the hopper being effected by machinery, with the exception of filling the barrels, for which hands are in requisition. The meal is conveyed into a long trough in which a cylinder works. This cylinder being surrounded by diagonal flyers, the meal is moved to one end of the trough, where it is transferred into small revolving buckets, which elevate it to an upper floor, emptying it there as they descend. By means of an instrument like a harrow, which is placed in a circular box or tub, the meal is then kept in motion, till it is sufficiently cool for the last operation of dressing or bolting. This is done with silk cloths of Dutch manufacture, which are preferred by the millers to English worsted cloths, or wires, and certainly answer their purpose remarkably well. The flour is pressed into the barrel, by means of a board nearly the size of the rim, fixed in a frame attached to a lever, the power of moving which is obtained from the water wheel." P. 433.

We see no reason why models of these valuable machines should not be conveyed to England.

Our Author, upon the whole, has given us a pleasing and useful summary. One or two odd things we shall notice. He lends his sanction to the reception of testimony in the American Judicatories without the sanction of an oath. We have much the same opinion of this, as of paying money without ever taking a receipt, or buying estates without regular conveyances. He also calls the Americans absurd for representing Justice with a steel-yard instead of scales. Does he not recollect Sir Joshua Reynolds's figure in the New College window. He thinks that steel-yards are an invention of yesterday.

We shall now give our Author's remark in p. 500.

"America, next to our own, is the land the most worthy of our esteem and affection. If it should ever happen that the liberty of England should be destroyed by

the continental despots, we should find in that country not only a secure asylum, but a people whose character assimilates so nearly with our own, that our lot would be vastly superior to that of men driven to countries where a different language and opposite manners are established. I am putting an imaginary case; but though this country has little to fear a foreign conquest, it is by no means clear, that assistance to prevent it may never be required. Should such a period arrive, we may look to America with confidence that she would not be backward in her good offices." Pp. 500, 501.

We shall conclude with the following passage. In our last Magazine for December (p. 505) we gave from the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," Mr. Fosbroke's "*Analytical view of pretended Celtic Antiquities*." A very curious additional illustration tending to show that the Welch language once prevailed in the North of Africa, and is still partially retained by the Indians, shall now be given.

"The language of one tribe [of Indians] has, I am assured by a literary gentleman, many Welch words in it; a circumstance, which may be credited without attaching any faith to the idea of Madoc's settlement in America, since *dialects of the Celtic, partially intelligible to a Welshman, prevail in the North of Africa*; and there is an instance on record of a Negro-slave, who could make himself understood by the Indians in his native tongue. As, however, the Celtick is traced to an Asiatick stock, and as various peculiarities of the Indians indicate an acquaintance at some former period with the Orientals, little doubt need be entertained that Asia was the parent of America. If any exceptions be made, it must be respecting the Esquimaux, who are to be supposed of European origin." P. 241.

The Druidical features of the Indian Worship have been also mentioned by Mr. Fosbroke in regard to Cromlechs, Stone circles, &c. but there is another striking conformity. The first and purest Druidism is shown by Rowlands to have consisted in pure theism, undefiled by idolatry or symbolick representations of the Deity, "and this is (p. 236) the present faith of the Indians. Our Author very philosophically observes, "that the great purity of their worship may be a cause why Missionaries have been able to effect so little change amongst them;" for he justly observes, that unlike Idolatry, there is no absurdity to confute." P. 237.

7. *Australia, with other Poems*. By THOS. K. HERVEY, *Trin. Coll. Camb.* 12mo. pp. 141. Hurst & Co.

THIS little volume deserves a more ample analysis than is consistent with our practice, or than the character of our publication will permit us to give to works of imagination. It is warm, with the healthful glow of a fancy young and pure. It is rich in description, full of tender thoughts and holy meditations. The versification is peculiarly chaste and elegant, and on the whole, we can pronounce it, *ex cathedra*, to be one of the most promising volumes which youthful ambition has submitted to our critical judgment.—Mr. Harvey has won the laurel, and happily may he wear his honours!

8. *Dramatic Costume*. By J. R. PLANCHÉ, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Miller.

A WORK of very considerable research and attention, under the above title, has made its appearance in the modest, unpretending garb of a duodecimo, forming, undoubtedly, the most correct graphic illustration of the works of our immortal Bard that has ever been offered to the publick. The Editor, needlessly as he has proved, regrets that the subject has not been attempted by abler hands; but if with him we lament that "the plays of Shakspeare, the grandest dramatic constructions which this or any other nation can boast, should be decidedly the worst dressed, and most incorrectly decorated of any," we think him *terque quaterque beatus* to have undertaken this correction, when the prejudices which Mr. Kemble had to combat are but as "the baseless fabric of a vision," and that the taste of the present age bids him welcome.

Independent of the utility of which this manual must be to managers, play-goers, and theatrical bibliomaniacs, as an antiquarian companion, proving the value of our sculptured and pictorial remains, it is a work that claims especial notice by us, and both for the benefit of the public, and as an encouragement to the enthusiastic Editor to pursue his labours, it shall be our business to draw forth his unassuming talents into light.

The Costume already published is for the plays of King John, Henry the Fourth, and As You Like It. No. 1. contains two and twenty figures; No.

2. twenty-one; and No. 3. eighteen. The descriptions of these are heightened by interesting biographical and historic notices; and authorities are quoted for each particle of attire, not so minute as to become tiresome, but sufficiently so for the object in view, thus making us at the same time acquainted with sources that even on other occasions may serve "pour verifier les dates."

Indeed this is pursuing the study of antiquities rationally, by making it subservient to correctness of idea, and by which even the illumination of a *Missal* is made to tell a tale far from the intention of the designer. The author does full justice to that indefatigable compiler Mr. Strutt, though his curious volumes form but a part of the authorities he has quoted. By the diligence of Mr. Planché we have here an application of such authentic information in the most pleasing form; and we will venture to predict, that when his instructive little volumes shall have become more generally circulated, the anomalous costume, which has hitherto disgraced the stage, will not be permitted to continue.

9. *French Histories. England, and Etudes Historiques*, by Bodin. Spain, by Boissi; Spain and Portugal, by Rabbe. America (United States) by Barbaroux. Germany, by Scheffer. Poland, by Thiesse. The Inquisition, by Gallois. 18mo.

OF M. Bodin's History of France we have already spoken: his England possesses the same conciseness, and the same flippancy: in point of constitutional knowledge, it is the best abridgment extant. His *Etudes Historiques* is an attempt to trace the representative history of both nations, till the recognition of parliamentary authority. Speaking of *Leicester*, the Cromwell of the 13th century, he observes, that if France is indebted to England for the invention of parliaments, she furnished her at least with the inventor. If he sometimes speaks erroneously, as for example, that six bishops were committed to the Tower by James II. he does not sully his pages with that vulgar prejudice with regard to the English, from which, we lament to say, M. Langlés was by no means free. His father, who represents the department of Maine-and-Loire, is known in the literary world by some enquiries into the history of *Anjou*.

Of M. Rabbe we are loth to say much, because our sentiments are biased by his abuse of England. He accuses us of submitting to various indignities in the two last embassies to China, when our non-submission was the cause of their failure. (Port. p. 246.) He attributes the commercial depression of Portugal to English ascendancy, and says that it is difficult for a Frenchman of the present day to read *Raynal's History of the Indies*, because he writes *ad maximam gloriam Britannorum*. His language, at some unfortunate epochs of Portugal, is that of a brothel: and we may reasonably complain that he passes from 1669 to 1703, in a way which must be called the hop-step-and-jump of history. His *Spain*, although published in the present year, omits the late war, which the reader will find in the continuation to Boissi: that work, however, neutralises its advantages, by making no mention whatever of colonial affairs. Histories of Russia, by M. Rabbe, and of India, by M. Chasles, are in the press. We confess, we expect a history of India from one of M. Bodin's school with some impatience.

The Poland of M. Thiesse, and the Germany of M. Scheffer, are very good. Of M. Barbaroux we cannot say so much. He relates gravely, *that* "the quarrels of Francis I. and Charles V. and the subsequent differences between England and the Court of Rome, so occupied Henry the Seventh, that he could not attend to maritime discoveries," and *that*, under Mary, the nation was *presque soumise à l'Espagne*. (Amer. p. 27); *that* the Lord Baltimore, owing to the persecution of the Catholics by Henry VIII. sought an asylum in America, and obtained a grant of land there in 1632; and *that* Penn, the colonist, was son to the admiral of that name. It only remains to say, that in relating the late war, he studiously omits the naval successes of the English.

M. Gallois' History of the Inquisition is abridged from Llorente's valuable work, with a life and portrait of that writer, and the remarkable letter of M. Grégoire, late Bishop of Blois, (in 1798) to the Inquisitor-General. The original work is sufficiently well-known to recommend this summary, and to spare any extracts. We shall only observe, that between 1481 (when

the History of the Inquisition properly commences) to 1820, (the date of its final suppression) the total of its victims is as follows:

Burned, 34,658.

Burned in effigy, 18, 049.

Committed to the galleys, or imprisoned, 288,214.

It is remarked by some naturalist or other, that man is the only animal that preys upon his own species.

Another literary association has published a series of *Historical Beauties*, of which we have seen *India* and *Egypt*: the first is respectable, but of the second we shall say nothing.

10. *A short Extract from the Life of Gen. Mina. Published by himself in Spanish and English. 8vo. pp. 108. Taylor and Hessey.*

THOUGH this Work professes to be a "Short Extract" from a more important one in preparation, it may in reality be considered a complete epitome of the military career of this brave and enterprising individual, whose memoirs must be doubly interesting, as being connected with the most important events of the Peninsular war. His present expatriation, and the distresses of many of his companions in arms, for whose relief this volume is published, must necessarily excite the sympathy of every generous mind. The deeds of heroism, performed by Mina and his gallant bands, were worthy of the name of Leonidas or Epaminondas; but instead of receiving the reward of patriotism and valour, they have been compelled to fly from their native country, to save themselves from the vindictive wrath of a royal bigot.

Of the character of Mina, it is stated by a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with him in the Peninsula, that no man who has appeared in Europe for a length of years has finer faculties and a more determined character.—"When he was in France, he lived not so much from necessity as choice in the most abstemious and hardy manner, proceeding from place to place on foot, and in this way travelling over the greatest part of the kingdom. The distinguished Generals formed under Buonaparte held him in high esteem, and he availed himself of his access to them to profit from their

their military knowledge and experience. He has personally the utmost contempt for money: and his mind is too much occupied with the great projects he has long cherished, to allow him to think of women. He is tall and vigorously made, and his appearance is altogether most commanding. When it is necessary to stimulate his troops, he performs feats of most desperate bravery; but it is a mistake to suppose that he is foolhardy, or ready to expose his person unnecessarily."

In the Advertisement prefixed to this short Diary of the Actions in which this distinguished General has borne so conspicuous a part, he declares, that he will not permit the Work to be reprinted without his sanction; and hopes that the delicacy of the Public Press will take this notice into consideration. Perhaps this caution was necessary, as the whole Narrative could be comprised in a few pages of a Magazine.

The General enumerates in alphabetical order the principal of 143 regular or occasional attacks in which he was engaged during one campaign; and thus details his own sufferings:

"I was several times wounded by musket-balls, sabres, or lances. I have still a ball in my thigh, which the surgeons have never been able to extract.—I had four horses killed under me, and several wounded in action. A price was set upon my head by the enemy from the end of 1811 till the conclusion of the war."

In obedience to the General's wishes we shall abstain from copious selections, and content ourselves with the following brief extracts for the gratification of our readers, which may probably induce them to purchase the Work for further perusal.

"I was born at Idozin, a village of Navarre, on the 17th of June, 1781. My parents were John Stephen Espoz y Mina, and Mary Terese, flundain y Ardaiz, honest farmers of that province.

"As soon as I had learnt to read and write, I devoted myself to the labours of husbandry; and when my father died, I took charge of the little farm which constituted the patrimony of my family. In this manner I lived till the age of 26 years.

"My patriotism being then excited by the treacherous invasion of Spain by Napoleon in 1808, after having done all the harm I could to the French in my own village, I abandoned it, and enlisted as a Soldier in

Doyle's Battalion, on the 8th of February, 1809.

"Having joined, a short time after, the Guerrilla commanded by my nephew Xavier Mina, I continued still as a private soldier, till the 31st of March, when this Guerrilla being disbanded in consequence of the capture of my nephew, seven of the men named me their Chief, and with them I began to command.

"Immediately after I was named *Commander-in-Chief of the Guerrillas of Navarre*, by the Junta of Arragon; in which command I continued from the 1st of April, 1810, till the 15th of Sept. of the same year."

"Immediately after I was named *Commander-in-Chief of the Guerrillas of Navarre*, I disarmed all those who were at the head of them, and particularly one named Echeverria. This man, under the mask of Guerrillero, with from 600 to 700 infantry, and about 200 cavalry, was the terror of the villages, which he plundered and oppressed in a thousand ways; which obliged them to complain to me concerning him. In consequence, I proceeded to Estella on the 13th of July, 1810, and having myself arrested him, in a house where he was at the time, though my force was considerably inferior to his, I caused him on the same day to be shot, together with three of his principal accomplices; and I incorporated his soldiers with those I commanded, who did not exceed at that time 400 men of all arms."

"I kept in check in Navarre 28,000 men for the space of 53 days, who otherwise would have assisted at the battle of Salamanca, as they were on their march to join Marmont's Army; and by cutting down the bridges, and breaking up the roads, I prevented the advance of 80 pieces of artillery, which would otherwise have been employed in that battle.

"I contributed to the happy result of the decisive battle of Vittoria; for if, by the manœuvres I executed, I had not prevented the junction of the French Divisions Clausel and Foi, which consisted of from 27 to 28,000 men, and intercepted their correspondence, the issue would have been very doubtful.

"Among the instances in which, during the war in Spain, the enemy's squares were charged with success, were three squares broken by me, viz. that at Placencia, where, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, I made 1,200 infantry prisoners, and put to the sword the whole of his cavalry; that of Sangüesa, where I charged the column called the *Infernal*, took 900 men prisoners, and followed up the remainder as far as Sôs; and that of Lerin and the plains of Lodosa, where, at the head of my cavalry, and notwithstanding General Barbot was only at the distance of a musket-shot from the field of battle, and that 6,000 men more were only three leagues off, I broken
several

several times the square formed by the enemy, who were infantry, and killed or took prisoners a column of 1,100 men, of whom only the commander of the column, and two others, escaped.

"The French, rendered furious by the disasters they experienced in Navarre, and by their fruitless attempts to exterminate my troops, having begun a horrible mode of warfare upon me in 1811, hanging and shooting every soldier and officer of mine who fell into their hands, as also the friends of the volunteers who served with me, and carrying off to France a great number of families, I published on the 14th of December, the same year, a solemn Declaration, composed of 23 Articles, the first of which ran thus: *In Navarre, a war of Extermination, without quarter, is declared against the French Army, without distinction of soldiers or chiefs, not excepting the Emperor of the French.* And this sort of warfare I carried on for some time, keeping always in the valley of Roncal a great dépôt of prisoners, so that if the enemy hung or shot one of my officers, I did the same with four of his; if one of my soldiers, I did the same with twenty of his. In this manner I succeeded in terrifying him, and obliged him to propose to me the cessation of so atrocious a system, which was accordingly agreed to."

11. *Beautés de l'Histoire de l'Inde, à l'usage de la Jeunesse.* Par M. F. S. V. Giraud; 2 vols. 8vo. Alexis Eymety, Paris.

ACCORDING to the *Pêda*, or Scripture of the Hindus, Brahmá was produced by the Deity for the purpose of creating the world. They make no mention of the deluge, and are considered by the devotees as anterior to it. However, in the first Purána or legend, it is said, that, during the slumber of Brahmá, a general destruction by water ensued, from which *Satyavrata* escaped in a vessel, with pairs of all brute animals, by the advice of *Heri*.

By the Hindu Triad of Brahmá, Vishnu and Siva, are denoted the creative, preservative, and destructive powers. This division engendered three sects, and at length a war, in which that of Brahmá was exterminated: the same feeling exists at the present day, nor will a votary of Siva hear the name of Vishnu pronounced, without purifying himself; and Brahmá, though recognised as the creator, and addressed personally by prayer, has neither temple nor followers.

Of all the methods by which mankind have conspired to degrade themselves, that of *Castes* is assuredly the

worst. All cannot enjoy the same success, but there is no principle, divine or human, to prevent the son from aspiring higher than the father. The Hindus are divided into Brahmans, soldiers, husbandmen, artisans, and drudges, to which last may be added the *poulichis*, who wander about like brutes: this distinction is prescribed by laws, whose origin is lost in antiquity, but the physiognomical difference of the several classes would induce us to seek for it in a series of conquests which history has not preserved, and to illustrate their case by that of the Gibeonites, Josh. ix. 23. Its effect is to stifle the natural energies, to deprive the country of a brave peasantry, and to render it the alternate prey of invasion and revolt.

The Persian legends which claim so high an antiquity for their monarchs, are supported by the Mahábhárat, the great Epic Poem of the Hindus*, by which we are enabled to connect the Indian princes occasionally with classical history.

The first available event, is the flight of an Indian prince (of the Maraja dynasty) into Persia, then governed by Feridouw, whom Sir John Malcolm considers as Arbaces the Median rebel†. Feridouw espoused the cause of the fugitive, and, after a protracted war, obtained for him a portion of the territory. By a second invasion, he annexed the provinces on the Indus to his empire, but, during an invasion of the Tartars, they were recovered by Feros-ra.

Under Cai-Kobad (Deioces) Rustem his general conquered northern India, and placed Suraga on the throne. In the time of Cyaxares (Cai-Koos), Afnasiab, the Tartar, having subdued Media, invaded India, where he was defeated by Sinkol, the reigning monarch, and obliged to shelter himself in the mountains of Bengal. However he surmounted this repulse, and defeated Simkol, who died in the following year, and was succeeded by his son Rohata.

The conquests of Cyrus were directed

* Translated into Persian about A. D. 1600, Dow.

† According to Clarac, he revolted 747 B. C.; but that event is generally placed at 860. The Chronology assigned by Dow is not reconcilable with that of other historians.

westward, and death interrupted his designs: those of Cambyses were confined to Africa. But Darius Hystaspes, whom both nations call *Gustasp*, encouraged discoveries, and commissioned *Scylax* to explore the Indus; this appears to have produced a commercial relation with India, for Maraja, the contemporary monarch, is said to have built a port in Guzerat, and to have traded with the whole of Asia.

The ruinous expedition of Xerxes so relaxed the empire, that Keda-raja, nephew of the above, was enabled to recover the provinces on the Indus, which, however, were wrested from him by the Afghans. Nevertheless, we learn from better authority, that the dominions of Artaxerxes Longimanus extended to India*, and her historians inform us that Teichund, general of Keda-raja, becoming his successor, secured the concurrence of Persia by paying tribute to *Bemin* and *Darab*, the latter of whom must be understood as Darius Nothus.

Phoor, son of a king of the same name, extended his dominions southwards, but was defeated by Alexander the Great at Sirkiad, 160 miles N. W. of Delhi, where he is said by the Asiatics, whom we cannot reconcile with the Greek historians, to have fallen. "The most powerful prince of the Deccan (adds Dow) who paid an unwilling homage to Phoor, or Porus, hearing of that monarch's overthrow, submitted himself to Alexander, and sent him rich presents by his son."

After the division of the Macedonian empire, *Chandragupta* (the Sandrocottus of the Greeks)† was enabled to shake off the European yoke, and fix the seat of a new government at Patna, where he received an embassy from his former sovereign Seleucus. He is said to have regulated the unsettled state of Indostan, and his reign, with that of his son, includes a period of 70 years.

"Quant au période de temps qui se trouve entre le conquérant de Macédoine et le onzième siècle, elle ne fournit rien ou presque rien à l'histoire. Les Indiens devaient-ils la proie de quelque nouvel aventurier, ou bien se gouvernerent-ils eux-mêmes? On l'ignore." Giraud, i. 216.

* YIT, Esther, c. i. v. 1.

† Sir W. Jones, Disc. 10. Dow calls him Sinesarchund.

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However we learn that Ardeschir (Arcaces) the Parthian, who laid the foundation of an empire which reached from the Halys to the Indus (B. C. 248), compelled the reigning monarch *Iona* to pay him tribute. Of the reported embassies from India to Augustus, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, and Constantine, we shall say nothing, for three reasons: 1. No Hindu would undertake the office of Ambassador. 2. It is not clear what the Romans meant by the term India. 3. The third embassy, according to M. de Guignes, came from China.

There is a story told by Philostratus‡, which deserves some notice for its positiveness, that Appolonius Tyanæus (who was something between a charlatan and a philosopher), having a desire to converse with the Brahmins, crossed the Indus, and after an interview with the king Phraortes (Phraut), proceeded to their residence, of course, Benares. Besides the many absurdities of this story, we cannot believe either that the king spoke Greek, or that the Brahmins admitted a foreigner to their table.

The first Mahometan conquest of India was effected by Mahmood, emperor of Ghizni, who died A. D. 1028. His dominions extended westward as far as the Ganges. Timur, who invaded India in 1398, did not interfere with the succession, and the first Mogul emperor was his descendant Baber, who, being deprived of his hereditary kingdom, attacked his neighbours, in 1525. His grandson Acbar turned his arms against the Deccan, which was finally reduced by Aurengzebe, who mounted the throne in 1659, with the title of Allumguire, or Conqueror of the World.

Allumguire committed a political error in pushing the conquest of the Deccan, for, by extending the frontiers of his dominions, he weakened the centre. Mauzum, who succeeded in 1707, averted the calamities of the empire, but it crumbled to pieces under his son Ichaunder-Shah. The treachery of the *Nizam* or viceroy, Al-Muluc, introduced a foreign enemy, NADIR, who desolated Indostan, and on his departure, the peninsula was filled with revolts. Forty years after the death of Aurengzebe, his descendants were reduced to the sovereignty

‡ Apoll. ii. 23. iii. 12.

of Delhi, while their money (such was the policy of the rebel princes) was current throughout the empire.

Alumguire II. was the last of the race of Timur who received a solemn investiture. He maintained an unsuccessful war against Abdalla, the usurper of Candahar, whom he was reduced to invite in 1757, to escape from the control of his vizier Ghazi-ul-dien: by this treacherous subject he was murdered in 1759.

Ali Gohar, his son, was born about 1720. Having gallantly fought against his father's enemies, he found himself in want of bread, and threw himself upon the protection of the British, who established him at Delhi, with the title of Shah Allum (or, King of the World), for the surrender of his claim to the provinces of Bengal, which was ratified in 1765. Virtuous and peaceful, he might (observes his historian) have adorned a prosperous empire, though he could not restore a degraded one. Finding himself in the trammels of Scindiah, the Mahrautur, he escaped in 1788, and put himself in the power of Gholam Khader, Chief of the Rohillas, and one of his dependents. From this ruffian his misfortunes received their consummation: "in order that he might have the means of seeing an act at which human nature revolts, his sons were lifted up a considerable height, and then dashed against a pavement*." Gholam then proceeded to deprive him of sight, the monarch exclaiming, "have you the impiety to violate those eyes which for sixty years have been assiduously employed in reading the Koran?" The wretch laughed at his words, and punctured his eyes with a dagger!

After this catastrophe, he amused himself with contemplative reveries, and composed a lament, written at the age of 70, which, says the translator †, "breathes the warm language of insulted virtue, and the calm dictates of pious resignation. It shews a mind of which the energies have neither been enfeebled by age, nor depressed by necessity." The following passage is descriptive of his feelings:

"But, ah! the pang which rends my breast,
That anguish which invades my rest,
Not from my own misfortune springs,
SHARP MISERY IS THE LOT OF KINGS.
For her I grieve who fondly shares
All my vicissitudes and cares;
Whose love, through each revolving year,
Still wiped away affliction's tear,
Heightened my joys, and gently spread
Its mantle o'er my drooping head.—
—Vain wish! immersed in anguish deep,
Unheard I mourn, unpitied weep:
No gleam of hope, with cheering ray,
Gilds my expiring streak of day,
Its parting beams pale lustre shed,
The shadowy veil of night is spread.
Come, awful Death! Hail, kindred gloom!
For me no terrors shroud the tomb.
In death all worldly sorrows end,
In death the friendless find a friend,
In death the wearied seek repose,
And life, release from human woes.—
—There, there, I'll mock the tyrant's power,
And triumph in my latest hour."

From this situation he was released by the English, who reinstated him at Delhi, where he died in 1807. In him ended the race of the Moguls, after a reign of 282 years,—a long period for an oriental dynasty.

We have not derived much from M. Giraud's work, but in modern history it is pretty comprehensive, for it includes the Farther Peninsular, and is well adapted to that class of readers for whom it is designed, as one of a series of historical abridgements.

12. *A Dictionary of Architecture*. By Robert Stuart, *Architect and Civil Engineer*, No. 1. Knight and Lacey.

A DICTIONARY of Architecture! *ah rem ridiculosam!* Rather a Dictionary of *Olla Podrida!* or any Dictionary which the whim of the Compiler might fancy. Here is a jumbled mass, the most of which has no more connexion with architecture than Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales. We have little doubt but the publisher intended some other title; but Mr. Stuart, who seems to have relinquished the trowel and mortar for the scizzars and paste, having so strong a penchant for his old avocation, stumbled on the term "Architecture," conceiving it to mean, "an edifice put together from all the old materials which could be pillaged from his neighbours!" But even if this work is intended as a miscellaneous melange, it is so jumbled and confused that as a Dictionary it will be

* Seely's Journey to Elora, p. 368-4.

† Supposed to be Major Symes, *Europ. Mag.* May, 1792. See also Franklin's *Life of Shah Allum*, 4to.

be comparatively useless; for who, in the name of common sense, would think of referring to Abyssinia for an account of Obelisks, when the work professes to treat of *things*, and not of *places*.

In an Advertisement the Editor states,

"This work has been commenced with the view of presenting to operative builders, and the other classes of artizans connected with building, a complete system of general, classical, scientific, and practical architecture; treated in a manner adapted to the comprehension of workmen, and sold at a price which will bring it within reach of them all."

Now we ask what "operative builders" have to do with the following explanations, which are copied from the commonest works:

"ABACOT, a coronet or cap of state representing that which was anciently worn by the Kings of England (see *Crown*.)"

"ABACUS†, an instrument used by the ancients for casting up accounts, or performing arithmetical calculations. By some authors it is derived from the Greek *abax* (a beaufet‡, or table). By others, from the Phœnician word *abat*, (dust or powder §) &c.

"ABASTER, one of the horses of Pluto."

"ABELE-TREE, a species of white poplar, bearing a larger leaf, a finer grain, and being a quicker grower than the *wild Abele-tree* or common white poplar. The leaves," &c.

Here the editor enters into a botanical description of the tree, with the methods of cultivating it, &c. extracted from Evelyn and others,—thus occupying four columns with matter no way connected with architecture.

"ABREUVOIR, a watering place!"

"ABRAXAS, the name of a species of gems and small statues, &c. [occupying a page.]

* We really cannot imagine what concern bricklayers, plasterers, or carpenters have with building royal crowns!

† The word ABACI precedes *Abacot*—the editor being so ignorant of the Latin language as not to know that *Abaci* is the plural of *Abacus*, and precisely the same word.

‡ What is *beaufet*? It may be a slang term among white-washers; but we assure the learned editor who gives Greek definitions in Italic characters because he knows not the letters, that there is no such a word in any authorized language of Europe. Perhaps he means *luffet*.

§ Query lime or mortar? this explanation would thus connect the term with architecture!

With respect to the price, which is to be brought "within the reach of all," we think it is most deceptive and extortionary. The numbers are to make *about* 75||; or, in fact, nearly 100, which, inclusive of binding, will probably exceed 2l. 10s. when, if the Work were properly confined to the subject, it might be readily condensed into a sixteen shilling volume. But we have already dwelt too long on this production; and we must for the present conclude our remarks. At a future time, we may probably undertake a regular analysis of the Work; and in the mean time we hope our friendly hints will induce Mr. Stuart to introduce more appropriate matter.

13. *A Brief Narrative of an Unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay, through Sir Thomas Rowe's "Welcome," in his Majesty's Ship Griper, in the year 1824. By Captain G. F. Lyon, R. N. with a Chart and Engravings.* London, 8vo. pp. 198.—Murray.

The enterprising individuals whose arduous exertions and intense sufferings are recorded in this interesting volume, have the most powerful claims on the gratitude of their countrymen; and though they have been unsuccessful in the principal object of the expedition, the skill and intrepidity of the gallant commander and his crew are not the less deserving of universal admiration.—In a short Preface Captain Lyon details the object of the voyage, by stating the general belief "that a western portion of the Polar Sea lies at no great distance across Melville Peninsula from Repulse Bay, and that all the Esquimaux agree in placing it at three days journey; should this be the case, of which I believe no doubt is entertained, the water in question may be inferred to join that sea, which opens out from the western mouth of the Strait of the Fury and Hecla, and the form of the Peninsula may be tolerably imagined from the charts drawn by the natives. A bight may therefore exist as far to the southward as Akkoolee, which is the opposite shore from Repulse Bay; and it certainly would be an object of great interest to trace the connexion of its shores with point Turn-again, at which

|| Each Number price 6d. contains exactly the same quantity of pages as a two-penny publication.

Captain

Captain Franklin's operations terminated."

Under this supposition Captain Lyon was directed to winter in Repulse Bay, and in the spring of the present year proceed with a small party across Melville Peninsula, and endeavour to trace the shores of the Polar Sea as far as the above-mentioned Point.

The Griper of 180 tons, and a crew of 41 men, left Deptford on the 10th of June, and joined her provision vessel, Snap, at the Little Nore. Before they reached Stromness in the Orkneys, where they did not arrive till the 30th, they were nearly shipwrecked. They here took in water and some provisions; met with the Baron d'Ende, Chambellan de S. M. le Roi de Saxe, who was making the tour of the Orkneys; and here our antiquarian taste is arrested, *in limine*, by a passage which we must be permitted to extract.

"Accompanied by two of the officers, I walked into the country to see some Druidical remains, situated at Stenhouse, about six or seven miles from the town, and on the borders of an extensive lake, which communicates at high water with the sea. The first of these remarkable monuments consisted of three flat slabs of sandstone, standing upright, and from ten to fifteen feet in height. One entire slab lay flat on the ground, and I afterwards heard that it had been intentionally thrown down by some ardently inquisitive antiquary, to ascertain how deeply it had been embedded in the earth; but he was afterwards unable to place it as it was before, to the great chagrin of some of the old Orkney women, who hold these ruins in great reverence. The fallen stone had been embedded two feet and a half, and the space in which the four had stood was surrounded by the still visible remains of a mound, about thirty yards in diameter. It would appear that the slabs were procured from the neighbouring lake, as its bottom was of sand stone, lying split in long flat fragments. About a mile and a half beyond this place is a gently rising little hill, on which are five or six large and perfectly conical tumuli; and also a circular space of about one hundred and twenty yards diameter, surrounded by a ditch. Within this enclosure were a quantity of the same upright slabs of stone as the first we saw ranged round its inner limits. On one side of the circle many were wanting, but on the southern verge several yet stood, and in one part six were together. From some Stromness people I learnt that there were several other Druidical remains on the island, but that one of the most perfect circles of upright slabs had been rooted up

by a sacrilegious farmer, for the purpose of adding their small site to his already extensive cultivated grounds."

Druidical remains present a very striking feature in the northern isles of Scotland. In the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, is an account of the opening of some tumuli in the Links of Skail, not far from Stromness.

On the 3rd of July the Griper sailed from Stromness; but it was soon discovered that the sailing qualities of the Griper were of the worst description. Whilst steering their course across the Atlantic, it was necessary she should be frequently taken in tow.

On the 1st of August they fell in with their first piece of ice, a small berg of about 70 feet; and in the evening they first discerned the Labrador coast. On the 3rd the stores were removed from the Snap, in a fog so dense "that the boats were directed backwards and forwards, amongst loose ice, by the sound of bells, which we continued ringing."

"When our stores were all on board," says Captain Lyon, "we found our narrow decks completely crowded by them. The gangways, forecabin, and abaft the mizen mast, were filled with casks, hawsers, whale lines, and stream cable, while on our straightened lower deck we were obliged to place casks and other stores in every part but that allotted to the ship's company's mess table; and even my cabin had a quantity of things stowed away in it. The launch was filled high above her gun wales with various articles, and our chains and waist were lumbered with spars, planks, sledges, wheels, &c. Our draft of water aft was now sixteen feet one inch, and forward fifteen feet ten inches."

On the fifth they made Cape Resolution, the weather being very severe; and Captain Lyon declares, that even "up to this period, we had, in fact, experienced more severe and unpleasant weather, than during our passage out on the last voyage." The next day was the finest since their leaving England.

On the 8th, abreast of Saddle-back, and the Middle Savage Islands, and about five miles from the land, the Griper struck twice, and heeled very much, but fortunately did not sustain any damage. The deviation of the compasses now became very great, notwithstanding one had been fitted with Professor Barlow's plate. Rain had fallen incessantly during the last two days,

days, and on the 10th, continued with fog until noon, when the sky cleared, and they made the Upper Savage Island, and making fast to the largest floe they had yet seen, remained until the following noon.

"On this floe, as the weather was tolerably fine, we were enabled to stretch lines for the purpose of drying clothes, &c. which was now very requisite, as from the continual wet weather we had experienced, the ship and every thing within her had become very damp. We also sent our ponies, ducks, geese, and fowls upon the ice, which in the forenoon presented a most novel appearance; the officers shooting looms as they flew past, and the men amusing themselves with leap-frog and other games, while the ship lay moored with her sails loose, in readiness to quit our floating farm-yard by the earliest opportunity."

At day light on the 12th the first Esquimaux was seen paddling very quietly towards them, and hauling his canoe on the ice, began to barter. From Captain Lyon's knowledge of the language a conversation directly took place, and in about half an hour sixty more natives made their appearance in eight kayacks and three oomiaks, the latter with sails made of the intestines of the walrus. As usual, they began to make free with many articles, and one fellow succeeded in picking the Captain's pocket of his handkerchief, for which he received a box on the ear. The others "traded fairly, each woman producing her stores from a neat little skin bag, which was distinguished by our men by the name of a 'reticule'." A new variety of comb was purchased, and Captain Lyon procured "a mirror composed of a broad plate of black mica, so fitted into a leathern case as to be seen on either side." Some of the natives were admitted on board the Griper to see the ponies and pigs, at which they evinced signs of fear, particularly at the squeaking made by the latter, and considered them as "two new species of Tooktoo (rein-deer)." Captain Lyon purchased for a knife the sail of a woman's boat. "It was nine feet five inches at the head, by only six feet at the foot, and having a dip of 13 feet. The gut of which it was composed, was in 4-inch breadths, neatly sewed with thread of the same material, and the whole sail only weighed three pounds three quarters." Off the North

Bluff another party was met with, and a similar intercourse took place.

On the 13th, their "progress was painfully slow," and they passed much closely packed ice. The temperature was 30 in the shade, and the fog froze thickly on the rigging. On the 15th the compasses were extremely sluggish, and the one fitted with the plate shewed as much deviation when the ship's head was to the eastward as any other. This caused much anxiety. The 17th they made Charles' Island, and killed two walruses in shoal water. Before the evening of the 19th they were within ten miles of Cape Wölstenholme, and the following afternoon off Digges Island, the sea full of ice. The very dull and bad sailing of the Griper continued; and on the morning of the 22d part of the mountains of Southampton Island were seen.

On the 24th Captain Lyon, accompanied by Mr. Kendall, landed for the purpose of making observations. They saw some deer, and Esquimaux summer circles moss grown and abandoned. They returned on board in the afternoon, and the point on which they landed was named after Mr. Leyson, the Assistant Surgeon, and the inlet between it and Cape Pembroke named after Mr. Evans, the Purser of the Griper. This day is remarkable, as being the commencement of constant labour at the lead. On the 25th they made the high land at Pembroke, and next day passed abreast of it. The compasses had now become quite useless, with the ship's "head Southerly, and that in particular to which the plate was fitted, so powerless that its North point stood wherever it was placed by the finger; but with the head Northerly they all traversed again." This, however, benefited but little; for Captain Lyon says, "as our route lay to the South-west, we were without other guidance than celestial bearings, which could not always be obtained."

On the 27th they fell in with a native, who, as he approached, was observed "seated on three inflated seal skins, connected most ingeniously by blown intestines, so that his vessel was extremely boyant. He was astride upon one skin, while another of a larger size was secured on either side of it, so that he was placed in a kind of hollow. His legs, well furnished with seal skin boots, were immersed nearly

to the knee in water, and he rowed with a very slender soot-stained paddle of whalebone, which was secured to his boat by a thong." He exhibited some signs of fear, but some beads being given to him he placed them "with trembling fingers across a large bunch of hair which protruded from his forehead." Captain Lyon afterwards landed with him in hopes of obtaining sights for the instruments, and was then joined by six others, who all appeared most miserable, having only a piece of "chipped flint" for a knife. They afterwards visited "two tents, very small, and full of holes," in which were five women and six children. "One of the women, by her appearance, could have been scarcely fifteen years of age, yet carried her own child, a stout boy at least twelvemonths old, at her back." Her mother was with her, and Captain Lyon adds, "she squinted abominably," a defect he witnessed but in one other instance amongst these people. In one tent was a "little piece of deal, about three inches in length, plained and painted black on one side," and, with three bows made of many pieces, was all the wood in their possession. Knives, boarding pikes, and many other articles, were distributed among these wretched beings. Each man was distinguished by "an immense mass of hair, as large as the head of a child, rolled into a ball, and projecting from the rise of the forehead." Captain Lyon caused one of these to be opened, and adds, it "consisted of six long strings of his own locks, originally platted, but now so matted with dirt, deers' fur, &c. as to resemble a rough hair tether. These extraordinary tresses were bound tightly together at their base, and measured above four feet." An engraving of one of these people on his seal skin forms one of the plates of the work.

On the 29th they again landed to procure water, and found some Esquimaux graves, of which a description and representation is given. In the afternoon it blew a gale, and the ship was put under close reefed topsails. Captain Lyon adds, "A strong weather tide rose so short, and a high sea, that for three hours the ship was unmanageable, and pitched bowsprit under every moment. We now found, that, although with our head off this truly dangerous shore, we were nearing it rapidly, and driving boldly down

on the shoal." To add, if possible, to this distressing situation, "the masts were expected to go every moment, and all hands were kept on deck in readiness. The tiller twice broke adrift, and two men were bruised." In the morning the wind came round and moderated from South-west, with a turbulent short sea. The deviation of the compasses now increased, and, with the lamentable sailing of the Griper, the strong tides, and bad weather, caused her situation to be most perilous.

"As there was every reason to fear the falling of the tide, which we knew to be from 12 to 15 feet on this coast, and in that case the total destruction of the ship, I caused the long boat to be hoisted out, and, with the four smaller ones, to be stored to a certain extent with arms and provisions. The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship's company were stationed to them. The long boat having been filled with stores which could not be put below, it became requisite to throw them overboard, as there was no room for them on our very small and crowded decks, over which heavy seas were constantly sweeping. In making these preparations for taking to the boats it was evident to all, that the long boat was the only one which had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked; but every man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident had I ordered the boats in question to be manned, their crews would have entered them without a murmur.

"In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human power could save us. At 3 p. m. the tide had fallen to 22 feet (only six more than we drew); and the ship having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with great violence the whole length of her keel. This we naturally conceived was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take to the boats, and endeavour to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us; and, as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves, for each in passing burst with great force over our gangways; and as every sea 'topped,' our decks were continually, and frequently deeply, flooded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for 24 hours, and

I had

I had not been in bed for three nights. Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, brought his bag on deck, and dressed himself; and, in the fine athletic forms which stood before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them for the purpose of observation, although it was acknowledged by all, that not the slightest hope remained.

"At about 6 P. M. the rudder, which had received some very heavy blows, rose, and broke up the after lockers; and this was the last severe shock which the ship received. We found by the well that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more. God was merciful to us; and the tide, almost miraculously, fell no lower. At dark heavy rain fell, but was borne with patience; for it beat down the gale, and brought with it a light air from the northward. At nine P. M. the water had deepened to five fathoms. The ship kept off the ground all night, and our exhausted crew obtained some broken rest."

The next morning they weighed their anchors, and found that the best bower had lost a fluke, and that the others were uninjured. This place, Captain Lyon adds, "in humble gratitude for our delivery, I named the 'Bay of God's Mercy.'" The latitude of it is $63^{\circ} 35' 48''$ longitude $86^{\circ} 33'$. Of the appearance of the Griper there is an engraving from a drawing by Mr. Kendall. They proceeded up the Welcome, the compasses continuing useless, and "convinced by experience that the ship would never work off a lee shore." On the 3d a heavy gale from the E. N. E. commenced, which continued all the next day, and, to add to their distressed situation, the allowance of water was reduced to a quart per diem, only half a ton being in the ship. The two ponies were killed, as they were reducing very fast from continued exposure to the wash of the sea on the fore-castle. The gale remained with undiminished fury all the 5th, and they continued to ship very heavy seas. The nights began to grow very long and dark, and in an unknown channel their situation must have been very perilous.

The narrative is written in a plain and easy style.—To the work is added

an Appendix, by Professor Barlow, relative to the variation of the Compasses; and also an Abstract of the different days' work of the *Latitude and Longitude*, by Captain Lyon, and Mr. Kendall, Assistant Surveyor and Admiralty Midshipman; and a Botanical Appendix by Professor Hooker; all of which, but particularly the former, are highly interesting, being, as the Appendix says, "made in the focus of magnetic action."

The engravings are in Finden's best style, very beautiful in execution, and interesting in subject. A chart of the route of the voyagers faces the title page.

14. *Letters from Lord Byron to his Mother.*
8vo.

IN our notice of Mr. Dallas's "*Recollections of Lord Byron*" (vol. xciv. 519), we alluded to these Letters having been prevented from appearing in England, by the injunction of the Lord Chancellor. If his Lordship's *veto* could have extended to Paris, no loss would have arisen to the reputation of the noble Lord, for a more trifling common-place series of Letters we have seldom perused. They have now been published by M. Galignani, in consequence of an arrangement made previous to the injunction.

We shall content ourselves with glancing at the contents of the several Letters:

1. In the first Letter he tells his mother that, although he is not like Jean Jaques Rousseau, and has no ambition to resemble so illustrious a fool, yet he will live as he likes.

2. Some trifling remarks about the apartments and furniture of Newstead Abbey, and preparations for travelling.

3. Lord Byron pledges himself never to dispose of Newstead.

4. Announces his being about to sail. State of his finances at his departure.

5. His Lordship visits Lisbon, the magnificent site of Cintra, the palace of Mafra. Singular inquiries of the monks of a neighbouring convent: Flattering picture of Cadiz. Reflections on the battle of Talavera, &c.

6. His Lordship at Malta. Mrs. Spencer Smith and Buonaparte.

7. Enters Albania. His visit to Ali Pacha. Description of *Tepeleni* (French I don't know). Attention of Ali Pacha to Lord B. Tempest and

and perilous situation on board a Turkish galley. Cowardice of Fletcher, his Lordship's valet-de-chambre. Hospitality of the Albanians. Presentation to the sons of Ali Pacha.

9. At Smyrna; complains of his disinclination to write, whilst his friend Hobhouse is always scribbling.

10. Visits the ruins at Ephesus.

11. Excursion in *Troade (quere)*.

12. Announces that he swam from Sestos to Abydos, in imitation of Leander.

13. Requests his mother to use his money without reserve, and to obtain as much as she requires from his agent.

14. At Constantinople. St. Sophie and St. Paul compared. Turkish cemeteries.

15. Relative to his future intentions.

16. From Constantinople to Athens. Observations on the climate of Greece.

17. His Lordship visits the Morea. The Pacha receives him with the greatest distinction, and presents him with a fine horse.

18. Announces in January, 1811, his intended return that spring. Reflections on the utility of travels.

19. His Lordship again refuses to sell Newstead, in spite of the solicitations of his agent. Resolution to remain abroad, if it became absolutely necessary that the estate should be sold.

20. Written at sea, off England, announcing his return.

21. Announces his intended visit to Newstead, and beseeches his mother to consider the house as her own.

15. *Hommage aux Dames*. 18mo. 1825.

THIS is another of those pretty little Works which, in imitation of the French, are now annually got up as presents to ladies. It is no small recommendation to say, that it is not inferior in beauty of poetry, or in elegance of embellishment, to those we have already noticed*. In our Supplement, p. 633, we extracted a canzone by our ingenious friend, Mr. Henry Neele, the editor of the work; and we know no surer method of recommending the present publication, than by assuring our readers that it contains many pieces equally beautiful with the following amatory poem by the editor:

* See our last Volume, pp. 353, 445.

"My soul, they say, is hard and cold,
And nought can move me;
Perchance 'tis so midst life's wild whirl,
But, oh! on beauty's lips, my girl,
'Twill melt like Cleopatra's pearl;
Then love me—love me.

I would not climb the ambitious heights

That soar above me;

I do not ask thee to bestow

Or wealth or honours on me now,

Or wreath with laurel leaves my brow,

But love me—love me!

Oh! I'll gaze on thee till my fond

Fixed glances move thee;

Love's glance sometimes the coldest warms,

Pygmalion on a statue's charms

Gaz'd, till it leap'd into his arms;

Then love me—love me."

16. *The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1825*. vol. IX. pp. 470.—Longman and Co.

IN the Preface to our last volume we noticed the extensive piracy from our Obituary, committed by the copyist (for editor we cannot call him) of the *Annual Biography*. We now take the pruning-hook of Sylvanus, and proceed to substantiate our charge.

The memoir of our highly-respected friend the Rev. Thomas Maurice*, has been taken from our Numbers; and the copyist has had the assurance to appropriate to himself the merit (which belongs to us) of having collected additional anecdotes respecting our friend to incorporate with those taken from the "*Memoirs of an Author*." The copyist has added to our memoir the beautiful epitaph which we referred to as having been printed in a former volume. Our readers will be surprised when we state that 15 pages of this memoir have been pillaged from us almost *verbatim et literatim*, without acknowledgment. Are we thus to incur labour and expense, in procuring faithful memoirs, and allow them to be converted to the profit of a literary marauder? Our readers will recollect the declaration of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), that booksellers drank wine out of the skulls of poets; but we trust that the labours of our brains will not henceforth go to the enrichment of idle editors, without exposure.

The copyist for the *Annual Biogra-*

* The entire library of this gentleman has been sold by Mr. Sotheby during the present month, Jan. 8, and six following days (Sunday excepted.)

phy is the most ungrateful pirate we ever encountered. He might have been content with the profits accruing to him from stolen goods; and have allowed us the merit! but no; he deprives us even of that small share.

The memoir of Charles Grant, esq. consists of 31 pages; of which *twenty-three* have been copied from our vol. xciii. ii. pp. 561—569, without acknowledgment.

The memoirs of Sir Edward Buller, bart. and Admiral Russell, the former of which occupies 8 pages, and the latter 13, have been taken from vol. xciv. i. p. 465 et seq. and part ii. pp. 369—373. That of Baron Maseres, which consists of eleven pages, has been printed *verbatim et literalim* from vol. xciv. i. p. 569 et seq.

The principal part of the memoir of Joseph Marryatt, esq. was copied from vol. xciv. i. pp. 372—374; and the memoir of Lord Erskine, in vol. xciii. ii. pp. 553—558, forms the basis of the memoir in the *Annual Biography*. Of this we do not complain; but when we see whole pages and sheets of our property bodily introduced without the slightest acknowledgment, we think it high time that some serious notice should be taken.

The only memoirs, the sources of which are acknowledged, are these, 1. *Rev. Thomas Rennell*, from the *Christian Remembrancer*; the language of which acknowledgment is copied from us,—and hence it appears that the copyist did not see the *Christian Remembrancer*, but relied on our accuracy.—2. *William Sharpe, esq.* This memoir is ushered in with a puff for the *European Magazine*, whence the most material parts of the memoir are copied.—3. *Rev. J. J. Conybeare*. Of this memoir which originally appeared in the *Annals of Philosophy*, we gave an abridgment in vol. xciv. ii. pp. 376—378.—4. *Percy B. Shelley*, taken from a note in *Medwin's Conversations of Byron*.—We think we have an equal right with any of the above publications to an acknowledgment, and we might add a greater right, when the extent of the piracy is considered.

The memoirs (says the copyist) of Mrs. Lee, the Marquis of Titchfield, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Bowdich, are original; that of Mr. Lowry is nearly so; and those of Mr. Belzoni,

GENT. MAG. January, 1825.

Mr. Capel Loft, Mr. Sharp, and Mrs. Thieknesse, will be found to contain more or less of novel matter.

The memoir of Lord Byron, which is of great extent, is compiled from *Dallas's Recollections*, *Medwin's Conversations*, *Murray's Answer* (whose letters are given), &c.

We now proceed to the “*Biographical Index of Deaths for 1824.*” The principal part of this is taken from us without acknowledgment. We shall give a list of some of the most important, and refer to our pages, through the medium of the *Indexes*, for comparison.

1. Bishop of Bath and Wells.—2. Admiral Bertie.—3. Colonel Bingham.—4. Lord Coleraine.—5. Rev. Edw. Cooke.—6. W. Cooke, esq. one of our early and esteemed friends.—7. Rev. Wm. Cooke.—8. Earl Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield.—9. Mr. John Davy.—10. Admiral de Courcy.—11. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.—12. John Fane, esq. M.P.—13. Mr. J. W. Galabin.—14. Sir James Graham, bart.—15. Edward Grainger, esq.—16. M. Gregson, esq.—17. G. W. Hall, esq.—18. John Visct. Hampden.—19. Sir John Hill, bart.—20. Lord H. T. H. M. Howard.—21. Dr. Joseph Kemp.—22. Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D.—23. Dr. Lempriere.—24. Rev. Wm. Madan.—25. Sir T. Maitland, bart.—26. Mr. John Murdoch.—27. Mr. Hugh O’Neil.—28. Wm. Osgoode, esq.—29. Edw. Peart, M.D.—30. J. Philips, esq.—31. Sir T. Plumer, bart.—32. Rev. K. Prescott.—33. M. Quill, esq.—34. Rev. J. Sim.—35. Mr. H. Smart.—36. Rev. G. Strahan, D.D.—37. R. Twining, esq.—38. Rev. G. Waddington.—39. Baron Wood; *cum multis aliis*.

In the memoir of Earl Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield, we observed that in vol. xciii. ii. p. 178, “we have inserted several particulars of the life of this exemplary prelate, which renders it unnecessary to repeat them here.”—These words have been copied into the *Annual Biography*, only altering the reference to our previous volume into “our last volume, pp. 424 and 425,” which also proves that the memoir of Marquis Cornwallis in *Ann. Biog. of 1824*, was copied from us.

The additional facts in the *Dictionary of Musicians* have not been made use of in the memoirs of Mr. John

John Day and Mr. H. Smart, which shows what research has been adopted in the compilation of this volume.

The interesting memoir of Sir H. B. Dudley, taken from vol. xciv. i. p. 273 et seq. and 638, has been sadly mutilated in some parts.

In the memoir of M. Gregson, esq. the copyist no doubt *forgot* to state that Mr. Gregson was "for many years a valued Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine." The memoir of Thomas Viscount Hampden should have accompanied that of his brother John Visc. Hampden; and would probably have so done, had our Number for November appeared in time.

In the memoir of Dr. Lempriere, taken from vol. xciv. i. 283, we vindicated the learned Doctor from the aspersions of his enemies. The editor has adopted the vindication as his own.

In extracting the memoir of Rev. W. Madan, the copyist had the *modesty* to put it in inverted commas. It would have been too barefaced to have given the pious effusion of our respected Correspondent as a contribution to his own work.

The memoir of Mr. Hugh O'Neil is imperfect, because the facts in vol. xciv. ii. 566, have not been incorporated.

We wonder that the copyist's presumption did not allow him to give the concluding sentence of the memoir of Wm. Osgoode, esq. as it appeared in the Gent. Mag. It would have been rather a bold stroke.

A highly-respectable contemporary quoting our memoir of Edw. Peart, M.D. had the candour to state that "a

writer in the Gentleman's Magazine says, &c.; but the wholesale pirate who has conducted the Annual Biography, has neither candour nor modesty.

We abridged the memoir of M. Quill, esq. from a very long one in the New Times with due acknowledgment; but this copyist has adopted our abridgment without noticing the acknowledgment.

In the memoir of Baron Wood we acknowledged abridging the character of him from a provincial paper; which abridgment is adopted, though the acknowledgment is of course omitted. We wish the copyist for the Annual Biography would specify from what paper we abridged the character.

If extracting from us matter sufficient to occupy *seventy* pages of the Annual Biography in the larger sized type; together with *forty* pages in the smaller type, is not a *clear case of piracy*, we would ask this sapient copyist what is?

We shall conclude with stating, that in many respects the work is very deficient. We could enumerate a host of worthies, of whom no memoirs are to be found in this work; but which may be seen in our Obituary.

In the notice of Mr. Holditch's death, it is stated that he wrote the "History of Rowland Abbey." Now, with all our knowledge of Topography, we never heard of such a place; and we wonder the copyist himself should never have heard of the fame of Crowland Abbey, the history of which was written by Mr. Holditch.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 3.—The prize for the Hulsean Dissertation for the year 1824 is adjudged to J. Amiraux Jeremie, B.A. Scholar of Trinity College. Subject—"The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from his Epistles."

Jan. 14, 1825. — Sir William Browne's Gold Medals.—The subjects for the present year are, for the Greek Ode:

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν παρὰ ἡν ταύρος.

Latin Ode:—

Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata.

Greek Epigram:—

Παῖδες οἱ πάντες οἱ μισοὶ λόγοι.

Latin Epigram:—

Summum jus summa injuria.

Porson Prize:—The passage fixed upon for the present year is, Shakspeare, King John, Act iv. Scene 2. beginning with "How oft the sight of means," and ending with "an innocent child."

Ready for Publication.

Sir GEORGE NAYLER has at last completed the first Part of his grand work, The History of the Coronation of George IV. From the great expense of the embellishments, Sir George Nayler is under the necessity of raising the price to his Subscribers: but leaves it to their option to take or reject the work at the cost price, 8*l.* 8*s.* a Part.

The

The first Part will consist of a Portrait of his Majesty, 9 other Portraits, 4 general Views, and 4 Engravings on wood.

Parochial Topography of the Hundred of Wanting, with other Miscellaneous Records relating to the County of Berks. By Mr. NELSON CLARKE, of Ardington.

Sermons, Expositions, and Addresses, at the Holy Communion. By the late Rev. A. WAUGH, M.A.

Sermons, translated by the Rev. Dr. LUSCOMBE, from the French Protestant Continental Divines.

Theatre of the Greeks, containing a great body of information relative to the rise, progress, and exhibition, of the Greek Drama. With an account of Dramatic Writers from Thespis to Menander.

Three Letters addressed to the Rev. Fred. Nolan, on his Miscriticisms in the Remembrancer relative to 1 John v. 7, in which are contained also Strictures on the further Vindication of the same passage by the Bp. of St. David's. By the Rev. JOHN OXLEE, Rector of Scawton, and Curate of Stonegrove.

No. I. of a History of the Crimes of the Popes and Cardinals of Rome, in a series of Letters addressed to all sensible and just Englishmen. By H. WILLIAMS.

The Scarborough Repertory, and Mirror of the Season.

Volume IV. of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, containing papers on the Irish Round Towers, the armorial bearings of the Town of Manchester, &c.

A Manual of Classical Bibliography. By J. W. MOSS, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM's Travels among the Arab Tribes East of Syria and Palestine.

Sermons and Charges of Dr. Middleton, late Bishop of Calcutta. Edited by Dr. BONNEY, Archdeacon of Bedford.

MONROE's Anatomy of the Human Body. BARCLAY's Engravings of the Skeleton.

SINCLAIR's Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis.

M. SCHUTZ, the Professor at Halle, has published a Selection of the Poems of Louisa Brachman (called the German Sappho), with a Biographical Notice of that unfortunate person.

An elegant edition of Holbein's Dance of Death. By W. C. WRIGHT.

The East India Register, and Directory for 1825, containing the New Organization of the Company's Military Establishment.

Preparing for Publication.

A Series of Picturesque Views in London and its Environs. To be engraved by C. Heath, from Drawings by P. Dewint, W. Westall, A.R.A. and F. Mackenzie. It will consist of 60 Views, with Descriptions.

A Synopsis of the Peerage of England, exhibiting under Alphabetical Arrangement the date of the Creation, Descent, and Present State of every Title which has existed in this Country since the Conquest. To which is added, a List of Bishops from the Conquest, with the dates of their appointments, translations, and deaths; an Alphabetical List of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, from the foundation thereof, and of the Knights of the Bath from the revival of that Order in 1795. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Songs of the Greeks, translated into English Verse from the Romaic text. Edited in 2 vols. by M. FAURIEL, with additions. By C. B. SHERIDAN, esq.

The Present State of the Mines in Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Brazil, represented from practical knowledge, and further illustrated by Extracts from popular Writers, with Notes and general Remarks on the operation of Mining.

The Twenty-ninth of May, or Rare Doings at the Restoration. By the Author of "Wine and Walnuts."

The Art of Beauty, with numerous Illustrations by Corbould and others.

Practical Chemical Mineralogy. By FREDERICK JOYCE, operative Chemist.

Anecdotes and Opinions of Lord Byron, from authentic sources, with Remarks illustrative of his connexion with the principal Literary Characters of the present day.

The Astronomy of the Egyptians, particularly referring to the celebrated Zodiac discovered at Denderah, and subsequently conveyed to Paris.

History of the Life and Works of Raphael, from the French of M. Quatremere de Quincy; accompanied by copious Additions, in the form of Notes, and preceded by a History of Painting in Italy, from the time of Cimabue until the æra of the divine Raphael.

Specimens of the Antient Architecture of Normandy. By Mr. PUGIN and Messrs. LE KEUX.

The Sixth Volume of Dr. LINGARD's History of England, containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I.

No. I. of Annulosa Javanica, or an Attempt to illustrate the natural affinities and analogies of the Insects collected in Java by T. HORSFIELD, M.D. F.L. and G.S. and deposited by him in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company. By W. S. MACLEAY, esq.

Memoirs of the celebrated Margravine of Anspach, written by herself.

Tremaine, or the Man of Refinements, a novel, by a Friend of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival.

A Poem, in Six Cantos. By Lord PONCHESTER. The scene is laid in the South of Spain, before the fall of Granada.

ROYAL

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 9. Three Series of Astronomical Observations made at Paramatta were communicated by Sir Thomas Brisbane; and the reading was commenced of an explanation of an optical deception, produced by viewing the spokes of a revolving wheel through the interval of vertical bars. The reading of this paper by P. M. Roget, M. D. F. R. S. was concluded on the 16th, when a paper on a new Photometer, by A. Ritchie, A. M. communicated by the President, was read.

Dec. 23. After the reading of two papers relating to the solar light and height, by the Rev. B. Powell, F. R. S. supplementary to a former paper, the Society adjourned to January 13.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 3. A paper by the late T. E. Bowdich, esq. "On some Fossils found in the Island of Madeira," was read. This was followed by the reading of "An Inquiry into the Chemical Composition of those Minerals which belong to the Genus Tourmaline," by Dr. C. G. Gmelin, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tubingen, and For. Mem. G. S. Professor Gmelin divides the different species of Tourmaline into three sections. 1, those which contain lithion; 2, those which contain potash or soda, or both together, without lithion, and without a considerable quantity of magnesia; and 3, those which contain a considerable quantity of magnesia, together with some potash, or potash and soda.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE, &c.

Previous to 1817 the number of works printed in Russia did not exceed 4,000, about the same number as is annually contained in the catalogues of the fair at Leipzig. This number is now augmented to about 8,000. There are at Moscow nine literary and ten printing establishments; at St. Petersburg, nine of the former and fifteen of the latter; at Wilna, one of the former and four of the latter. In each of the towns of Riga, Dorpat, Revel, and Charkow, there is one literary and one printing establishment. In the whole empire there are nine letter founderies. There appear at present fifteen periodical papers in the four provinces of the Baltic, viz. in Courland, Livonia, Esthonia, and Finland. Only three of these papers are in the language of the primitive inhabitants of these countries, and have principally for their object the advancement of civilization. The editors of two popular Livonian journals are two clergymen of this country, of the names of Masing and Warson. The new journal, entitled "The Russians under Alexander I." which was announced by the Counsellor of State Engelhard, formerly director of the Lyceum, has not appeared. The Counsellor of State Sokolof, Perpetual Secretary of the Academie des Sciences, at St. Petersburg,

has been charged with the editorship of the journal for the instruction of the people, with an annual appointment of 2,500 rubles.

The Academy of St. Petersburg has published, in 6 vols. its grand Dictionary of the Russian Language. M. Sokolof, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy, has been appointed a Counsellor of State, and, as well as Karamsin the historian, and the poet Joukovsky, has received the decoration in brilliants of the second class of the order of St. Anne.

ANCIENT CHRONICLES OF THE NORTH.

There exists, in manuscript, in the Royal Library, and in several other collections in Copenhagen, a great number of *Sagas*, or Chronicles, written in the Icelandic language, the publication of which is the more desirable, as they would throw a powerful light on the ancient history of the North, and as there is reason to fear that they will perish by decay if they are not soon withdrawn from the dust of the libraries. These considerations have induced three learned Icelanders to associate themselves in the task of publishing these precious relics of antiquity with M. Rafu.

ZINC PLATES FOR ENGRAVING.

In Germany at present artists have begun to substitute zinc plates instead of copper plates, and also instead of stone for engravings. The artist draws on the zinc as on stone, and the expense of engravings is thus saved. A large work, being a collection of monuments of architecture, from zinc plates, has already appeared at Darmstadt, and is highly spoken of. The process is said to unite the economy of lithography with the clearness of copper engraving.

SHAKESPEARE.

A literary treasure, says the *New Times*, which is likely to excite strong interest in the minds of all well-read lovers of the ancient English Drama, and will awaken the hopes and fears of every ambitious and jealous collector of scarce books, has within the last few days been brought to light, and is now in the hands of Messrs. Payne & Foss, of Pall-mall. This exhumed curiosity is a book in small quarto, once possessed by Sir Thomas Hamner, but not alluded to by him, containing the scarce editions of eleven of Shakespeare's Plays, amongst which is *Hamlet*. The perusal of the whole of these must highly gratify a qualified reader; but a careful collation of the latter tragedy will bestow a greater reward on the diligence of the critical examiner than any or all of the others can give; it is in fact the principal feature in the volume. The following is the title under which it appears: "The Tragical Historie of *Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke*, by William Shakespeare. As it has been diuerse times acted by his Highnesse Seruants

nants in the Citty of London: as also in the Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and else-where. At London, printed for N. L. and John Trundell, 1608." Of this edition not the slightest mention has ever been made; it is therefore fair to conclude, that to the various able and laborious commentators of Shakspeare it was utterly unknown, the earliest which has ever obtained notice being that of 1604, of which Mr. Malone gives the title, though it is quite clear that he had no other knowledge of it. Many striking peculiarities in this edition of *Hamlet* tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no small portion of the ribaldry to be found in the plays of our great dramatic poet, is to be assigned to the actors of his time, who flattered the vulgar taste, and administered to the vicious propensities of their age, by the introduction and constant repetition of many indecent, and not a few stupid jokes, till they came to be considered and then printed as part of the genuine text. Of these the two or three brief but offensive speeches of *Hamlet* to *Ophelia*, in the Play Scene, Act iii. are not to be found in the copy of 1608, and so far we are borne out in our opinion; for it is not to be supposed that Shakspeare would insert them upon cool reflection, and three years after the success

of his piece had been determined; still less likely is it that a piratical printer would reject any thing actually belonging to the play, which was pleasing to the great bulk of those who were to become the purchasers of his publication. The drama as it appears in this print of 1608, is much shorter than in any subsequent edition, partly owing perhaps to the negligence of the copyist, but more probably because the author himself elaborated and augmented it after it had been for some time on the stage. The fact of *Hamlet* having been performed so early at Cambridge and Oxford is not the least remarkable thing in this edition of the tragedy. An exact re-print of this curious Play will be published in a few days.

At the sale of M. Motteley's collection of books, in the *Rue Des Bon Enfans*, at Paris, a number of valuable Elzevirs were disposed of. Among these was a fine Latin Psalter of 1663. There were also various books which belonged to Henry II. King of France, particularly the Latin Bible of R. Etienne 1545, and Plutarch's Lives, Vasosan, 1559. There were a beautiful Persian Manuscript, 1876, with 18 miniatures in gold and colours; a superb Gothic Mystery, 1541, richly bound by Thouvenin, &c. &c.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

DRUIDICAL BARROWS.

The following is an account of some interesting remains of the ancient Autochthones of Dorsetshire, communicated by a correspondent to the *Dorset County Chronicle*. They were discovered some time since on the Domains of Lulworth.

"About a quarter of a mile from the romantic village of that name, a fine dome-shaped barrow of large dimensions, in the neighbourhood of numerous others, was fixed on for the purpose of exhumation, and opened accordingly. After penetrating about three feet within the surface, a belt of large flints, embedded in the earth, was discovered surrounding the barrow to a certain height, and seemed designed as a protection to the sacred relics in its centre; where a curiously vaulted sepulchre or kistvaen was found, composed of rude sand stones, full three feet in height above the surface of the ground, and 25 feet in circumference! It was so ingeniously formed into a regular and solid arch or dome, and so firmly united together, without any cement, as to completely resist the vast weight of the superincumbent earth which formed the tumulus.

"On removing the stones and opening this gloomy chamber of death, into which neither the sunbeams of morning nor the purple ray of evening had for so many ages en-

tered, a large urn, in perfect preservation, and containing loose human bones, mingled with a very small portion of ashes, appeared in a leaning position directly in the centre, and resting on a large flat stone. Around it were placed several upright stones, the tops of which, pointing towards each other over the urn, formed almost a second dome. Who could behold the once-sacred tomb of other days and years gone by, which had survived all the regal and laboured monuments, the gorgeously-sculptured tombs of succeeding and more civilised nations, without mingled emotions of veneration, awe, and melancholy?—without beholding, with the eye of imagination, the ornamented corse laid on the funeral pile—the officiating Druids—the sacrifices of slaves—the dance of Celtic warriors clad in skins, and decked with torques of iron and gold, bloody lustrations, and all the barbarous but solemn ceremonies which had been performed at the obsequies of the dead on this interesting spot?

"The inner circle of stones appeared to have been brought from the sea shore, as they were evidently worn into small cavities by the action of the waves. This I do not hesitate to pronounce was the tomb of a Chief Druid, whose sepulchre, with its inner circle of stones, seems to have been raised

raised in imitation of their temples, the most ancient of all religious edifices, if such places of worship may be so termed, and in which were offered "the sacrifices of the dead!"

"Near to this barrow three others were opened, all of them containing similar vaulted tombs, but of much smaller dimensions, with inclosed urns. One of these kistvaens was erected on the South side of the tumulus. These were no doubt also Druidical; and what leads me the more strongly to consider them as such, is the certainty that not far from the site of these barrows stood once a sacred circle, or Temple of the Sun, and perhaps a Cromlech. Till lately two of its vast stones or pillars, brought from their original situation, of which some faint remembrance is yet preserved in the neighbourhood, were still to be seen; one stood upright, and the other lay on the ground. The latter has been broken to pieces by a farmer to make a bridge, and had he not found the other useful by way of a gate-post, it would no doubt ere this have shared a similar fate.

"Venerable and solitary relic! thou silently speakest of other ages, gone with those beyond the Flood!—of ancient nations swept for ever from the earth! of mysterious rites and blood-stained institutions, over which oblivion flings its veil of clouds and darkness! Thou art deeply furrowed with the tempests of years, and the pale moss hath spread over thee a mantle of gray.

"Among the numerous tumuli that may be seen, far and near, to surround this once sacred spot, two others were opened, about the same time with those I have already mentioned. In one of them, after penetrating to the centre, a large flat sea-stone was found; which being removed, and nothing to be perceived beneath it, the search was continued by digging deeper; at length another large flat sand-stone was found in a perpendicular line below the surface, under which nothing could be discovered but fine black mould; proceeding still lower, a third flat stone was taken up, and beneath it the urn lay embedded in white sand. In the other a large crucible-shaped urn, ornamented with an indented border of straight lines near the edge, appeared in the centre, and two small ones were placed leaning against its sides. These urns, I should imagine, held the ashes of a warrior and his two sons, who died or perished in battle very young. It has been suggested that they were those of a female and her two children; but I do not think that probable, unless we allow the female to have been an Amazonian Queen among the Durotrigians, or their exterminating conquerors the Morini.

"Be who they may, no doubt the tender ties of affinity, affection, and blood rendered them dear to each other while living, and in the grave they were not divided.

But their legend is lost for ever! the oblivious waves of time have rolled over their tomb, and in unfathomable darkness are sunk the star-beams of their fame!

"The whole of these tumuli described are remarkable, and worthy to be recorded peculiarities in the Celtic interments, and unlike any to be met with in Sir Richard Hoare, Dr. Stukeley, or even King's *Munimenta Antiqua*.

"Another still more singular discovery has been made in the dark-brown wilds of the adjacent heath—even that of combustion and inhumation *without urns*! The ashes of the dead appeared to have been mixed up with the blood of some victim, and moulded into the shape of a globe, then laid in a small cist, and carefully surrounded with stones, over which was raised a small barrow. These are deviations from a custom on which no antiquary, ancient or modern, has thrown any light. It however appears to me quite evident that this rude manner of interment was either anterior to the formation of the rudest vases of the Keltæ, or that these singular barrows contained the remains of some inferior personages, for whom, although their ashes were not interred, their friends were anxious to obtain the honour of a solemn burning.

"G. C. P. thinks it strange that no authentic record is extant respecting British tumuli, &c. Allusions to them may be found in the old Welch or Cambrian Bards; but if he will recollect that almost every work of the ancients that would have illuminated the mysterious subject, and dispersed the clouds that must now for ever hang over it, has lamentably perished, he will no longer be surprised. The great work of Polybius on the Trade of Tin, which would have given us much interesting matter relative to the particular manners and customs, as well as commercial affairs of the Britons, is entirely lost. Livy's History of Cæsar's First Invasion of this Island, and that of his Second written by Claudius, have shared the same fate; while those very parts of other Classic Writers which relate to British concerns are buried in eternal oblivion."

Lulworth Cottage.

J. F. P.

The King of France has just bought the fine collection of Antiquities belonging to Mr. Edward Durand, one of the largest and best chosen in Europe. It contained nearly 7000 articles, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and of the middle ages. Among these were no less than 1250 of the Italo-Grecian vases commonly called Etruscan; near 1800 bronzes; besides many lamps, terra cottas, ancient glass, jewels of gold, enamel mummies, rolls of Papyrus covered with hieroglyphic writing, &c. &c. making 2500 articles of this class. M. Durand is said to have acted very liberally in the negotiation for the sale of this collection, being anxious to see it devoted to the public service.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR.

THIS day commenced another term
Which marks the life of man;
But who the period shall survive
Of this eventful span.
For such doth the reflective mind
Each annual course esteem;
And such, when all our days are gone,
The retrospect will seem.
And would we trace on memory's page
The last preceding year;
How like a shadow is it fled,
Nor will it more appear.
For trifling vanities, perchance,
Were all that fill'd its space;
Unworthy in the human mind
To hold a lasting place.
Yet not the great and splendid acts
Which loud applauses gain,
Are those which Heaven most approves,
Or conscious Peace retain.
Within the sphere of private life
Is Virtue best obey'd;
Her social and domestic claims
Are every hour display'd.
To Him who gives and guards our rest,
And renovates our frame,
Each day's return Devotion calls
To bless his holy name.
Wisdom and Virtue both enjoin
To venerate and obey
The sacred word of Him who gave
The intellectual ray.
Winter now reigns; with festive joys
To sufferings opposed,
Discord and Amity attend
In varied forms disclosed;
While these promiscuously rise,
The lots of life to fill,
Humanity recounts with pain
The sum of good and ill.
She sees her sons lamenting share
In their combined effect;
Nature possesses not the power
To separate or protect.
As Reason or as Passion rules,
They lessen or augment;
Religion's system can alone
A remedy present.
Instructed by her voice divine
From moral ills to flee,
We combat with success the waves
Of life's tempestuous sea.
But ere we reach the promised land
Of bliss beyond the sky;
Thither must all our efforts tend,
Our hopes be fixed on high.

Festivity and Mirth admit,
As guests which soon depart,
But never as your friends receive,
Nor take them to your heart;
They lead to Dissipation's maze,
And Folly's crowded gate;
Then leave you to pursue the path
Of Fortune's adverse fate.
Collect around your evening fire
Fond Nature's kindred ties,
They ever form'd, since man was made,
His surest, best supplies
Of comfort, confidence, and peace,
Domestic treasures these,
With every self-endearment won
By those who aim to please.
Regards thus cherish'd and improv'd
Shall meliorate the heart,
From kindred to social claims
Benevolence impart.
From earthly to celestial joys
Our purest pleasures tend,
When all the transient dates of time,
And all our sorrows end.
Then shall the great and lesser orbs
Cease their illuming fire;
The seasons shall no more revolve,
And days and years expire.
Northiam, Jan. 1.

W. B.

RESOLUTION, A SONG,

From an unpublished Opera, by Mrs. CAREY,
Author of "Lasting Impressions," a Novel,
lately published.

WHEN first, with all the warmth of youth,
I own'd love's pleasing pain,
I strove, with vows of artless truth,
Your gentle heart to gain.
But you, unkind, my suit deny'd,
And bade me seek another bride.
I heard and sigh'd—then inly vow'd
To ask your love no more.
But Hope deceiv'd.—Again I bow'd,
And gaz'd, and kneel'd, and swore.
You still, unkind, &c.
Convinc'd, at length, obdurate maid,
That vows and sighs were vain,
I summon'd Reason's potent aid,
To burst the galling chain:
And, led by hope, and urg'd by pride,
I sought, and found another bride.
Refus'd, some men will wed Despair,
Some drown their cares in wine,
Some drown themselves, while others dare
Abuse the sex divine.
But I, more wise, when you deny'd,
Resolv'd to seek another bride.
West Square, Jan. 8.

NIGHT.

NIGHT.

NOW the glorious orb of day
Sinks below the horizon grey,
O'er other realms to rise;
Gradually here approaches Night,
Whose sable veil excludes the light
From all our wondering eyes.

The busy works of day now cease,
And all are wrapt in tranquil peace
(Excepting guilty fears);
And dreary darkness reigns awhile,
Triumphant o'er this happy Isle,
Till cheerful morn appears.

The glitt'ring stars emit their rays,
And shine around with glimm'ring blaze,
But faintly they illumine;
See, brilliant constellations vie!
And dreary dismal Night defies,
Though not dispel the gloom.

But now the beauteous Queen of Night
With bright, though mild refulgent light,
And soft majestic mien;
Raises her lovely form on high,
And glides sublimely through the sky,
To beautify the scene.

Hark! the melod'ous nightingale
Pours forth her sweetly plaintive tale,
With finely-tuned throat;
First warbling soft, then strong and clear,
Delightful to the list'ning ear,
Her vocal strains now float.

When that fair Queen full orb'd shines,
And this sweet solemn bird combines
To charm the eye and ear;
Not all the glitt'ring sights of day,
Not morn's approach, not eve's decay,
With those soft scenes compare!
Evesham.

W. B.

THE LOVE OF LIFE.

*Immortalia ne speres; monet annus, et alium
Quæ rapit hora diem.*

Scene.—Outside the walls of a city.

YOUNG MAN.

THE foe has reach'd our city walls,
Our ranks are thinn'd, our banner falls;
Fly, Old Man, fly! for death is near,
The strongest arm is useless here.

OLD MAN.

Oh! cruel fate, oh! hapless lot,
Doom'd to forsake my peaceful cot;
In some dark cave perhaps to hide,
To gratify a tyrant's pride;
Or e'en upon this quiet land,
Which I have till'd, some soldier's hand
Will, heedless of an Old Man's tear,
Inflict the fatal blow I fear.

YOUNG MAN.

Old Man, you are feeble grown,
Your wife to other worlds is flown;
No children left to bless you more,
Exhausted is your hard won store;
Yet, still that final blow you dread
Would place you mid the peaceful dead.

OLD MAN.

My children, who so sweetly play'd
Around my cot, in tombs are laid;
Their mother, too, worn out with care,
Is sleeping with her children there.
Oh, I shall ne'er forget the day
Which snatch'd my eldest boy away;
My little daughter, too, whose smile
Could every care of mine beguile,
Soon follow'd, and the artless maid,
Whilst dying, called her mother's aid.
Still one was left, our youngest son,
All hope was fix'd on him alone;
His infant prattle, void of art,
Like softest music sooth'd the heart.
Me would he follow to the field,
Well pleas'd his tiny spade to wield;
Or round me like the young lambs play
As light and innocent as they.
He died, and then my unhappy wife,
Without a hope to cheer her life,
Sunk broken hearted to the grave,
And I alone those storms must brave;
But though of every help bereft,
Though not one ray of hope is left;
And heavily those sorrows fall,
I dread the blow would end them all.

YOUNG MAN.

Oh, give me then your aged hand,
And I will guide you to a land
Where you may rest 'till peace restored,
Then, Old Man, you shall share my board;
There shall your cup o'erflow with wine,
An Old Man's comforts there be thine.

C. T.

SONNET.

TO GREECE.

O GREECE! thou land of science, arts,
and arms,
In thee the Muse in primeval days
With Pindar rose—and Sappho's fond alarms
Taught Love to pity in her melting lays.
In thee Anacreon's never-dying bays,
'Mid roses 'twinn'd, first charm'd the sight
With Poesy's sweet bewitching rays,
Illumining fam'd Parnassia's height!
Ill-fated Greece! the Muses weep thy
sight; [soil.
The bloody Turk now stains thy hallow'd
Rise, British Christians—protect the right
Of suffering freedom in Scio's Isle.
Expel the crescent—set the captive free!
And plant the cross of pure Christianity!

T. N.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies is occupied with projects, which, in their discussion, will probably embrace a great portion of the business of the Session. In the first of them, a civil list of about a million sterling is provided for the King, and a sum of 280,000*l.* allotted for the Princes of his family. In the second, a plan is proposed for indemnifying the emigrants who suffered by the excesses of the Revolution. In the third, is the measure proposed and rejected last year for the conversion of the Five per Cents. into a lower denomination of stock. M. de Villele has left it entirely at the option of the stockholder whether he will convert his Five per Cent. stock into Three per Cents. at 75, accept a Four and a Half per Cent. stock at par, with a security against re-payment for ten years, or retain his present funds, subject to any new enactment if they rise above par.

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has intimated, in form, to our government, his intention of recognizing the independence of the South American States, the British Government having come to a determination of appointing Charges des Affaires to the States of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of December contains the articles of a treaty concluded between the Monarchs of France and Spain, for the further occupation of the Peninsula by the troops of the former Sovereign. The exact number of the troops which are to remain, is twenty-two thousand. The garrisons they are to occupy are Cadiz, the Isle of Leon and its dependencies, Barcelona, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Jaca, Seo d'Urgel, and Figueras. These garrisons are not to be evacuated till the parties interested shall consider it necessary.

ITALY.

The Pope has issued a Bull of Indiction, appointing the year 1825 a year of Jubilee for the whole of the Catholic church, and inviting the faithful souls to make a pilgrimage to Rome. The Holy Father gives a complete remission, and pardon of all sins, to those who have confessed and refreshed themselves with that holy communion, provided they have devoutly prayed, amongst other points, for the extirpation of Heretics.

In an Abbey of Italian Benedictines, there has recently been found a series of musical instruments which belonged to the

age of the Lower Empire. Many celebrated musicians have repaired to this convent to examine these instruments, which are almost all in a good state of preservation, and magnificent in the extreme. Among others is remarked a cythera, formed of ivory, the chords of which are of gold, mounted by rosettes of diamonds. There is also an ancient gaulobet, to which many rare and valuable medals are suspended.

GERMANY.

In the year 1755, the Emperor Francis I. made a hunting party consisting of twenty-three persons, three of whom were ladies; the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine was one. The chase lasted eighteen days, and during that time they killed 47,950 head of game and wild deer; of which 19 were stags, 77 roebucks, 10 foxes, 18,243 hares, 19,545 partridges, 9,499 pheasants, 114 larks, 353 quails, and 54 other birds. The Emperor fired 9,798 shots, and the Princess Charlotte 9,010; in all, there were 116,209 shots fired.

PERSIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* of Sept. 8, gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, as related by a correspondent, who was an eye-witness of the calamitous event.

"*Jehan Numah, near Shiraz, June 25, 1824.*—This morning, about half past five A. M., I was disturbed out of a sound sleep by the violent commotion of an earthquake, of much greater force than the one I sent you an account of from Khonartuella on the 2d inst. My first object was to move out of the house; but to accomplish it was difficult and dangerous, owing to the number of large bricks, pieces of wood, and mortar, falling from the roof all round the outside of the house, and a few stones and chanam from the ceiling inside, that had been previously injured. Having happily effected my escape without injury to myself or servants, I walked out of the garden to see what damage Shiraz had suffered: the first sad effect that I observed was the complete destruction of the Shaw Meez Ally Elhna Hoonza, a beautiful mosque about 400 yards in front of this garden, and perhaps the same distance from Shiraz; its finely ornamented cupola had fallen in, and the body of the building was rent in every part. Shiraz itself was enveloped in dust, nor could I for many minutes see any thing else, but this sad sight was enough to shew that it had suffered severely. As the dust cleared away, it was truly awful and distressing to see the ruins of the fine stately mosques and minarets,

minarets, a few minutes before the chief ornaments of the town, but now a shapeless mass, and each succeeding minute, as it vanished, some fresh object presented its shattered form. The eastern side of the wall that surrounded the town, and the only part discernible from hence, has fallen in, and most of the towers were laid level with the ground, and the remainder much injured. But melancholy and distressing as what I have attempted to describe may be, what is it compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants? The cries and lamentations of thousands, bemoaning the loss of relations, friends, and every thing dear, resounded in the air, and were enough to soften the hardest heart; you may then easily conceive what my feelings were, indeed are, at this moment, hearing dismal cries and mournful lamentations in every quarter. To get any thing like an accurate account of the sufferers will take some days. Since the first great shock, and between that time and ten o'clock, there have been three shocks, though smart, nothing compared to the first. I have pitched my tent in the garden, and intend occupying it; the comparative degree of safety will more than compensate for the comforts of the house. The inhabitants have quitted the town, and are living in tents, routes, and under cumlies outside. Merza Ally Aebor (our agent) poor fellow, and his whole family, are living with me; his house is completely destroyed, and Zakee Khan's (the Minister) quite in ruins; the Prince's state rooms destroyed, and every part of the palace has been much injured. To be short, I believe not a house has escaped without some injury, and most of them in ruins; the fine bazaar is still standing, but much shaken and injured. The exact number of those who have perished in the ruins I cannot ascertain. Merza Ally Aebor assures me that 2,000 is under the number, but receive this as mere conjecture and report only. I should think half the number nearer the mark."

EAST INDIES.

The BURMESE war appears to assume a very serious aspect; and it is not probable that it will be speedily terminated. Many sharp encounters have already taken place. On the 8th of July, the Burmese, 14,000 in number, sustained a signal defeat in the vicinity of Dallah. The enemy was strongly stockaded on the banks of the river, but the ardour and gallantry of the British troops overcame all difficulties. Ten stockades were carried in one day. The loss of the Burmese was severe. Upwards of 800 of the enemy (8 chiefs among the number) were left dead on the field, and 38 cannon, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets were captured. Seven of the stockades were taken by the land column under Brig-General M'Bean, who also caused great destruction to the

enemy flying from the three stockades taken by the water party, as they stumbled upon his division in their flight. The British loss on this day was only 4 rank and file killed, and 1 captain and 38 rank and file wounded.

NORTH AMERICA.

On the 7th of December the President of the United States delivered the usual Message on the opening of the Assembly. The Message commences with stating that the foreign and domestic affairs of the United States realize the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. Our expansion (it says) over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter, a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Alluding to the efforts jointly made by Great Britain and the United States, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, it is mentioned as a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement had yet been finally concluded between the two Governments. It appears, that although a convention was concluded, and signed in London, on the 13th of last month, declaring the traffic in Slaves a piratical offence, certain obstacles had arisen, which, not being entirely removed, the President had deemed it expedient to suspend the ratification till the definitive sentiments of Congress upon the subject had been ascertained. The discussions between the Cabinets of Washington and St. Petersburg, respecting the north-west Coast of America, are announced as having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. A Charge d'Affaires, it is stated, has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil; and it is announced that Ministers Plenipotentiary from the United States are accredited to the Republics of Colombia and Chili, while Ministers of the same rank have arrived at Washington from Columbia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. "Our commercial relations," says the President, "with all those States, are mutually beneficial and increasing."

One of the passages to be marked in the Speech is the confident expression of an expectation that Portugal will soon recognize the independence of Brazil. The President recommends to the Congress to tender some mark of its gratitude and justice to General La Fayette. A suggestion is also made by the President, that the Indians within the limits of the United States should be collected and settled in a distinct territory—a plan which will be at once beneficial to the Americans, and to the immediate objects of it, who are now gradually wasting away. The statement of the American

rican Finances represents them as most prosperous. The American public debt on the 1st of January amounted to 86,000,000 of dollars, or about 18,270,000*l.* sterling, a little less than two-thirds of a year's interest of the debt of Great Britain. The President takes a favourable view of the improvement of the American military establishments, and the progress of the construction of fortifications, in various parts of the States—dwells strongly upon the projected improvements in canals, roads, and conveyance of the mails throughout the different States, including a road direct from Washington to New Orleans. Corps of Topographical Engineers are to be employed to make surveys for all those important objects.

The President concludes by representing the situation of the United States, in every point of view, as most prosperous and happy, and to ensure the continuance of this happiness and prosperity, he strongly urges the augmentation of their navy, and the extension of maritime fortifications. The American President, in the course of his Message, spoke with admiration of the efforts making by the Greeks for their independence. The concluding paragraph of the Message adverts to Mr. Monroe's retirement from office, and to the present address being the last of the kind which he shall have to make.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the many extensive undertakings for mining in America, and still more with a view to the general interest of the inquiry, a summary of such information as merits confidence, cannot but be matter of utility and curiosity to the public. The mines in Spanish America had been brought to their fullest height of production by the end of the last century, and continued to give to the world annual supplies of unprecedented magnitude till the year 1810. It was then the disturbances broke out, originating in the struggle for independence, and partly from the conflicts of rival parties, which desolated the country, and interrupted the mining operations, especially in Mexico, Peru, and Buenos Ayres.—The degree to which the produce of the mines fell off, has been thus given in a recent publication, "Tooke on High and Low Prices," from a very competent authority:

Annual produce of American Mines in dollars.

	1800 to 1818.	After 1810.
Mexico . . .	30,000,000	12,000,000
Peru . . .	5,480,000	2,740,000
Chile . . .	866,000	866,000
Buenos Ayres .	3,640,000	1,820,000
Brazil . . .	4,340,000	4,340,000
New Grenada .	2,735,000	2,735,000
	47,061,000	24,501,000

Thus the quantity of the precious metals derived yearly from these sources was reduced one-half in consequence of the war.

Letters have been received from Valparaiso, dated the 27th of September, stating that the Government had granted to Protestants the liberty of building Churches and burying their dead in their own manner; and that they had withdrawn from the Clergy part of the Church property, and applied it to the relief of the public expenditure.

PELEW ISLANDS.

In December 1823, says an American paper, an English whale ship was nearly captured by the Pelew Islanders. Part of the crew were killed, and the savages had gained possession of the decks, having driven the crew aloft with the exception of the cook, who repelled them with boiling water, and was so successful, that in a few minutes a space was cleared for the crew to regain the deck, which they soon cleared. These Islanders have hitherto been considered inoffensive, and no precaution had been used in passing near them, when their boats were out.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The late Sydney Gazette affords ample proof of the increasing prosperity of that important Colony. By a proclamation dated 26th of May last, 38 gentlemen, residents there, are appointed Justices of the Peace, with powers to punish offenders brought before them. In addition to Churches provided for divine worship, as by law established, Government has encouraged the erection of a chapel for Roman Catholics on a large scale; and we find benevolent societies, Wesleyan Sunday School Unions, St. James's Sunday Schools, the Windsor Bible Association, &c. A Bank has been long established. Luxury too, the offspring of wealth, begins to be indulged in by our Australian fellow-subjects. English chariots, barouches, dennisets, gigs, &c. are much sought after; even men cooks are advertised for.

The Sidney Gazette of August last, gives the following discouraging account of the newly-discovered country called "Bathurst," of which expectation had been so much raised.—"Beyond the Blue Mountains we have 41,000 acres of located land, 83,000 sheep, and about 300 horned cattle. The inhabitants are scattered over an extent of country 120 miles long by 60 wide. For the defence of this property and population, we have three Magistrates, four constables, and a few soldiers. One of the Magistrates who left Bathurst but three days since, with other settlers of great respectability, reports that the natives are assembled in a body to the number of 600 or 700, proclaiming hostile intentions. About 20 Englishmen have already fallen miserably before those pitiless savages.—Mr. Lawson some time ago lost four men, cut off by the savages; and very lately, three others have also fallen victims to aboriginal barbarity. They are not unacquainted with the horrible

art of scalping; for the skins of those poor men were completely torn over the face, and the bodies otherwise exhibited a most frightful sight. Two hundred and fifty sheep were also killed. Owing to these atrocities, the immense stock on the other side of the mountains is scattered over the whole coun-

try, and the shepherds and keepers have abandoned their charge to the rapacity of the natives. Several settlers, we are credibly informed, are contemplating a removal from that part of the country, unless effectual measures be promptly adopted to stop further outrages."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

In the spring of the last year, the estates of the late Christopher John Blake, of Winfield in the county of Galway, were sold, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, for the sum of 19,000*l.*, and have been resold for 26,000*l.* These lands containing 2,000 acres, produced, in the life-time of Mr. Blake, a few years ago, upwards of 4,000*l.* *per annum*, exclusive of the Mansion House (which cost at least 10,000*l.* in the building), the domain of which is most beautifully laid out, and contains 400 acres of prime land, walled in, with suitable and convenient out-offices, fit for the residence of any nobleman or gentleman. We understand a further bidding will soon take place, when it is expected they will bring from 30 to 35,000*l.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Measures are now in progress for the accomplishment of the patriotic and pious purposes of the Legislature, in constructing additional places of worship in the *Highlands of Scotland*. Some of the Highland parishes are from 20 to 50 miles wide, and with all the obstruction of lakes, rivers, and mountains, the inhabitants in many places are utterly debarred from an attendance on divine service, while the clergyman of the parish is prevented from visiting his parishioners by obstacles as formidable to him as to themselves. There are about 40 churches to be erected in different parts of this country, to each of which will be appointed a Minister, with a manse, and salary of 120*l.* a year. This important undertaking is to be carried into effect by those Commissioners to whom the Highlands are already so deeply indebted for their ability and success in completing the grand schemes of the Caledonian Canal and the Parliamentary Roads and Bridges; and the clergymen are to exercise their clerical functions within certain bounds to be fixed by the Commissioners. The plans and surveys are now in progress.

Rochester Cathedral.—Among the numerous improvements now making in our Cathedrals, we are happy to find the Archdeacon, Dean, and Chapter of this truly interesting fabric have determined to restore the interior of the building to its primitive state, as

far as the existing authorities will allow. Mr. Cottingham, the architect employed on the occasion, commenced the improvements last week by taking down the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, which has brought to view the whole of the original composition of the East end of the choir, consisting of three beautiful gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the thirteenth century, and on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared nearly all in their pristine glory; consisting of birds and beasts, fleurs de lis, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll-foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. In addition to this interesting display of architectural elegance, another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies, of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at their zenith of splendor, the reign of Edward the Third; when every power of the human mind seemed so pre-eminently conspicuous. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the workmanship of the statue before us is so excellently brought forward in the crozier, mitre, and robes, which are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched—the crozier with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour with gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered. A part of the architectural decorations of the tomb have also been found; the beautiful carving, gilding, and colouring of which place them among the most perfect specimens of Gothic art. Of this elegant monument and its incomparably fine effigy not the slightest mention has ever been made. It is therefore fair to conclude that to the various able and laborious antiquaries who have written on the antiquities of this Church they were utterly unknown. The intense curiosity excited by these discoveries soon filled the choir with a number of

of gentry in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. The Dean and several of the Prebendaries were present during the time the workmen were employed in taking down the masonry which enclosed this genuine specimen of ancient art. We understand Mr. Cottingham is engaged in making a perfect restoration of this tomb from the fragments found on the spot; until which time both tomb and effigy will be covered up, in order to prevent their sustaining any damage.

Kemp Town.—The building of Kemp Town, on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, esq. East Cliff, Brighton, is proceeding with rapidity, and is a most stupendous concern. From the design of Messrs. Wilds and Busby, the architects, it appears that its form fronting the sea will be a Crescent, of which the span is 840 feet, being nearly one third more than the Royal Crescent at Bath. The curve line in the centre is interrupted by an opening leading to an extensive quadrangle; at each extremity there will be wings of magnitude; in the rear two great squares, and on each side, and beyond which, streets intersecting each other at right angles. All the houses are proposed to be of a first rate description.—A church, chapel, and other buildings, on a lofty scale, are also erecting.

The old Church of St. Clement, *Worcester*, is being pulled down, and after the materials are removed, the site will be enclosed with a high brick wall for a burying ground.

Jan. 14. A most terrible explosion, of what is commonly denominated *fire damp* (more fatal in its effects than any calamity that has ever occurred in that neighbourhood), took place in *Gosforth* pit, the property of Charles John Brandling, esq. M.P. at Middleton, three miles from Leeds; by which twenty-three men and boys were killed upon the spot, and seven (two of whom are since dead), severely injured. *Gosforth* pit, which is about eighty yards in depth, and of considerable extent, is entered by what is called a day-hole, which proceeds under a hill, on a level with the surface of the ground, for upwards of 1400 yards, to what is called the shaft, where the descent is, of course, directly perpendicular. The bottom of this passage communicates with the parts of the pit in which the principal excavations are going on by two principal roads, about four feet in width, running nearly parallel with each other. One, through the centre of the bed directly to the shaft; and the other at the North side and reaching the shaft by a right angle; the former being the direction in which the colliers are, for the most part, drawn towards the shaft from the places in which the colliers are engaged in loosening the coal. Ten men, who were working on the West side of the shaft at a considerable distance from the spot on which the explosion took place, escaped unhurt;

whilst the remainder, who were employed on the eastern side, were, with the exception of two men, all killed or severely injured. The excavations in this pit had been commenced at the extremity of the bed of coal, about three hundred yards eastward of the shaft; towards which the colliers had advanced nearly one-third of the way. Five men were working on an adjoining bed of coal, who had succeeded in digging their way further onwards than their companions; from whom they were separated by a wall of coal communicating by the principal passage with the old workings in which the catastrophe originated.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The accounts of the Revenue have been made up to the 5th instant. All the various heads of income, the Customs excepted, present an increase. The increase on the Excise is, however, the most important; it approaches to 800,000*l.* Of this sum no less than 386,658*l.* arises from Spirits British and Foreign, 140,155*l.* from Malt, and 90,736*l.* from Tobacco and Snuff,—all articles of luxury or comfort to the lowest classes of the community. On the Customs, as we have said, there is a *decrease*; it is, however, less than 170,000*l.*, and within the year duties in this department, to the amount of more than half a million, have been reduced, leaving an actual increase upon the unrepealed duties of more than 230,000*l.* The whole of this year's increase upon the unreduced taxes exceeds a million.

The following was the substance of the communication made by Mr. Canning to the Foreign Ambassadors: "That in consequence of the repeated failures of the applications of his Majesty's Government to the Court of Spain, relative to the recognition of the Independent States of South America, his Majesty's servants have come to a determination to appoint *Charges des Affaires* to the State of Colombia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres; and to enter into treaties of commerce with those respective States on the basis of the recognition of their independence."

TITHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

As the subject of Tithes, particularly as connected with the City of London, is likely to occupy the attention of Parliament, during the ensuing Session, we present the following very curious document, which has recently occupied the notice of the Citizens. It was found amongst the ancient records of the City. The following extracts from a translation of the document, which is written in Latin, will shew the principle upon which the sums now received by the Clergy in the name of Tithes, under the Statute of Henry VIII. are founded.—It will be necessary to premise, that tithe is payable for houses

houses only by custom. This custom in Papal times produced a source of revenue to the Clergy from what were denominated voluntary offerings on Sundays and principal feast days, but were in effect entirely compulsory, being under penalty of excommunication—a punishment at those periods little, if at all, inferior in the minds of the public to death; and the offerings varied in amount according as the Ecclesiastics issued Ordinances under the authority of the Pope. Sometimes they amounted in the course of the year to as much as 4s. 2d. in the pound upon the rent of the Citizens; and in the document referred to, which is in the 32d year of Henry VI. after noticing the Institution or Ordinance issued by Roger Niger, Bishop of London, 18th of Henry III. it is stated that some Citizens, of their mere liberality and fervour of devotion, gave to God and the Church more than according to the rate ordained by Niger; and then it proceeds to state, that, “Nevertheless certain Curates, not being content with sufficient and abundant provision, endeavoured to convert that which only of mere devotion and free will was so sometimes practised in a perpetual bond of right and debt to the Church, and surreptitiously and privately obtained, in the time of Archbishop Arundel, letters declaratory of the said Constitution, but more truly destructive and subversive of the true sense of the same, confirmed by Pope Innocent (the Citizens being entirely unconscious and ignorant of the obtaining of such declaration); and thereupon such Curates have very frequently vexed and molested many Citizens, and grievous murmurs and inconveniences have arisen, and the fervour of holy devotion grown cold and lukewarm; wherefore the Hon. John Norman, Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens, considering what grievous inconveniences did hang on them, extorted by the cunning and harshness of litigious men, upon mature deliberation, find that certain Curates, deceitfully bestirring themselves, have procured from the Lord the Pope letters apostolic, strongly prejudicial and derogatory to the said Citizens, containing grievous pains and censures, by which they pretend the Citizens, their places and estates, are bound to the obligation of new, unusual, divers, and unheard-of charges, not to be borne by the said Citizens, and have threatened to expel and remove them from the Holy and Sacramental Services. Whereupon the Mayor and Aldermen, considering that the Citizens may be unduly aggrieved, did, in pursuance, assemble in Common Council, on the 12th of March, in the 32d year of Henry VI. and appoint a conference with the Bishop of London; and so on the morrow they went to the Bishop of London, at the Church of St. Paul, to the Chapter-house, where Thomas Bylling, Recorder of London, then publicly declared all the matter above said, desiring from the

Bishop a true copy of the letters by the said Curates obtained from the Lord the Pope; and the Bishop considering the desire to be consonant to reason, granted that they might have a copy, which copy they could not obtain, although they daily used all their diligence in that behalf. At length the same Bishop fraudulently contriving to delude the aforesaid Mayor, sent one of his servants, praying the Mayor that he would vouchsafe to come to the Church of St. Paul after the noon of the same day; and the said Mayor, with cheerful heart, went to the Church aforesaid, and there, in a certain small Chapel near the Consistory, the Bishop met the Mayor, saying, ‘My Lord Mayor, some of this City have been very often with me to demand and have a copy of a certain papal Bull lately by the Curates of the City obtained; and upon my soul and body I have no recognizance of it at all.’”

—The Committee expressed their conviction, upon examining this ancient test of impositions which have descended upon the Citizens of London as an inheritance, that if more arguments were necessary to prove the illegality of the source from which the burthen of the oppressed parishes sprung, here was a conclusive proof—here was a powerful instance—that the Citizens laboured under uncertain and arbitrary exactions in the shape of offerings before the Reformation; and that whatever might have been the intention of Bishop Bonner in the 37th year of Henry VIII. in delivering the decree under which the Clergy and improprisors now claim to his Registrar, instead of having the same enrolled in Chancery, the intervention of the Legislature is at the present day imperatively called for, where local Acts in certain parishes have not already been obtained. The Committee at the same time concur in the opinion of the necessity of substituting a fair and liberal allowance in the place of tithe for the Ministers of the Gospel.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 19. An Opera, from the pen of Mr. Walker, Author of *Wallace*, entitled, *The Fall of Algiers*, was brought forward as a new piece; but the subject has been so much hackneyed by all the minor theatres since the bombardment of Algiers in 1816, that it would be ridiculous to allow it any claims to novelty. A similar piece, with exactly the same title, but much more consistent plot, has had several weeks’ run at the Surrey Theatre. It is really discreditable to the Royal theatres thus to betray such a want of originality in their productions. Independently of this, the piece was full of inconsistency; for nothing could appear more ridiculous than the barbarous and infuriated Dey singing a duet with the English Captain who had attempted his assassination.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 4. J. H. Forbes, esq. Lord of Session in Scotland, vice Sir A. Campbell, res.
War-Office, Jan. 14.—6th Reg. of Foot, Lieut.-col. H. Sullivan, to be Lieut.-col. vice Gardiner, ret.—7th Ditto, Capt. J. H. Mair, to be Major, vice Wyly, prom.—Ceylon Reg. Lieut.-col. H. F. Muller to be Lieut.-col. vice Sullivan.

Jan. 17.—Adm. Sir Edw. Thornborough, and Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.—Rear Adm. W. C. Fahie, to be K.C.B.

Jan. 22.—Rt. Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney, Viscount Strangford, Ambassador Ext. and Plen. to the Ottoman Porte, created by patent a Baron of Great Britain and Ireland by the title of Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst co. Kent, to him and his heirs male.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS. *Commanders to be Post Captains*.—Wm. Simpson, Rob. Heriot Barclay, Alex. Dundas Young Arbuthnot.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—Michael Quin, Andrew Drew, William Stephens Arthur, John M'Causland, Leonard Charles Rooke, Mich. Seymour, Philip Justice.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. L. P. Baker, B. D. Medbourne cum Holt R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Wm. Clark, Professor of Anatomy, Wymeswold V. co. Leicester, vice Sheepshanks, resigned.

Rev. T. Godfrey, Newbourne R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Haggitt, Soham V. Cambridge.

Rev. Adolphus Hopkins, Clent V. cum Rowley Regis Chap. annexed, co. Stafford.

Rev. Benj. Robert Perkins, to a Chaplaincy in Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. J. C. Prince, St. Thomas P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. Wm. Henry Quicke, Ashbrittle R. vice Andrew Quicke, resigned.

Rev. James Royle, Stanfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. Peter Roe, Odogh, Doughnamore, and Kilcormuck united V.V. and Coolchahur R. and V. co. Kilkenny.

Rev. Charles Tynte Simmons, East Lambrook R. Somerset.

Rev. H. R. S. Smith, Little Bentley R. Ess.

Rev. David Smith Stone, Wilton Perp. and Augmented Cur. vice Cliffe, resigned.

Rev. John Thos. Trevelyan, Milverton Prima V. cum Langford Badville Chap.

Rev. T. Nayler, Dom. Chap. to Duke of York.

Rev. E. J. Crawley, Chap. to Household of Duke of Clarence.

Rev. J. Sandford, Chaplain to Marquess of Queensbury.

Rev. E. J. Keane, Chaplain to the Colony of New South Wales and Dependencies.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, to hold Elm cum Emmeth V. co. Cambridge, with Swaffham Bulbeck V.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. F. Follett, Master of Taunton College School, vice Forster, resigned.

J. Jackson, M. A. Head Master of North-leach Free Grammar School, co. Glouc.

Joseph Bowles, esq. of Farringdon, Berks, admitted D.C.L.

BIRTHS.

Lately. Mrs. Henry Winston Barron, of Belmont-house, Waterford, a son and heir.—Lady Augusta, the lady of Sir Arthur Paget, of Hamble Cliff, near Southampton, a dau.—At Harrow, the wife of Arch. Campbell, esq. a dau.—The wife of Capt. Harvey, R. N. a son.

Dec. 11. The wife of Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-sq. a son.—21. At the Batalha, Oporto, the wife of William Richard Harris, esq. a dau.—24. At Meopham, Kent, the wife of Rev. Daniel Francis Warner, a dau.—26. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Lady Louisa Kilderbee, a dau.—28. At Bath, the wife of Walter Long, esq. of Beynton-house, a dau.—At Coventry, the

wife of J. Constant, esq. 3d Light Dragoons, a son.—31. In Lower Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Lindsey, Grenadier Guards, a dau.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of T. C. Gratton, esq. a son.—At Packington, the Countess of Aylesford, a son and heir.

Jan. 2. At Teston, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. F. J. Noel, a son.—5. At Greenhead, the wife of B. Haigh Allen, esq. a dau.—At Christchurch, the wife of the Rev. D. Gunn, a dau.—At Doncaster, the wife of Rev. Henry Torre, of Thornhill, a dau.—11. At Castle-hill, the wife of Hon. Newton Fellowes, a son.—14. In Bryanston-sq. the wife of George Bankes, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 24, 1824. At St. George's, Queen-sq. Wm. Henry Buckerfield, esq. of Gray's Inn-place, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Francis

Henchman, esq. of Great Ormond-st.

Lately. At Cardington, Beds, Rev. S. Chudleigh, to Mary, widow of late James Palmer

Palmer Hobbs, esq. of Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.—At Dublin, Rev. John Short, to Anne, dau. of late Col. Mercier, of Portarlington.—Rev. Tatton Brockman, to Louisa, dau. of Sir H. Hawley, bart.—At Birmingham, Rev. J. J. Tayler, of Manchester, to Hannah, dau. of T. Smith, esq. of Icknield-house.—Rev. Mr. Gorman, to Harriett, dau. of Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin.—At Bombay, Rev. David Young, to Harriet-Frances, dau. of late J. Fenton, esq. of Doncaster.—Wm. Lawrence, esq. of Cholworth, Wilts, to Sarah, dau. of G. White, esq. of Quelfurlong-house.—At Walcot, Bath, Rob. Berwick Were, esq. of Wellington, to Harriot, dau. of late A. Linacre Askew, esq. of Middleton-hall, Westmoreland.—At Richmond, Upper Canada, Rev. John Byrne, Rector of that place, aged 84 years, to Miss A. dau. of Mr. Egneuf, late schoolmaster of Richmond, in the 12th year of her age.

Dec. 18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. T. H. Goodier, esq. of Wrexham, to Louisa, widow of late J. Imbrie, esq. Bucklesbury.—20. At Gosford-house, N. B. Lord Grey, eldest son of Earl of Stamford and Warrington, to Lady Katharine Charteris, 3d dau. of Earl of Wemyss and March.—Rev. Edmund Robinson, M.A. only son of late Edm. Robinson, esq. of Thorp Green, Yorkshire, to Lydia, dau. of Rev. T. Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge.—21. Rev. W. Mayers, of Worton, Oxfordshire, to Sarah, dau. of Mark Giberne, esq. of Wanstead.—Rev. Francis Ward Spilsbury, of Willington, to Emma Penelope, dau. of A. N. Mosley, esq. and Lady Every, of Park-Hill, co. Derby.—22. At Cuckfield, Peter Erle, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, dau. of late Rev. J. F. Fearon, Vicar of Cuckfield.—Rev. Edward Trimmer, M.A. of Turnham-green, to Laura, dau. of Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.—Rev. Jas. Walker, M. A. to Fanny, dau. of late John Billingsley, esq. of Ensham.—John, youngest son of late Rich. Bingham, esq. of Melcombe, Dorset, to Frances-Eleonora, dau. of late Rev. Wm. Woolcombe, Rector of East Worlington, Devon.—23. James Archibald Murray, esq. solicitor, Under Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, and 2d son of C. Murray, esq. to Elizabeth-Powell, dau. of Capt. R. Browne, of Norwich.—24. At Newington, John Cutler, esq. of Ordnance Department, Tower, to Louisa, dau. of T. Freak, esq. of Blackheath.—27. Charles Heard Beague, esq. R. Engineers, to Mary, dau. of late Major-Gen. J. Pringle, of E. I. Company's service.—At Hartlebury, N. Basevi, esq. Barrister, of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Louisa-Eliza, only dau. of late Major Orange, of Waresley House, Worcestershire.—30. Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, Vicar of Campden, Gloucestershire, son of Sir G. Noel, bart. and the Baroness Barham, to

Mary Arabella, dau. of late J. Seville Foljambe, esq. Aldwark Hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 3, 1825. Henry John Wm. eldest son of H. Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, to Frances, dau. of Thos. Haggerston, esq. of Ellingham.—At York, Rob. Mansel, esq. 6th Dragoons, to Maria, dau. of Wm. Armstrong, esq. of same regiment.—4. At Paris, John Bulkeley, esq. to Sarah Mary, dau. of late Parr Bulkeley, esq.—C. Barker, M. A. to Caroline, dau. of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Edgbastou.—5. At Bolton, John Mayor Middleton, esq. of Stockport, to Mary, eldest dau. of late Mr. Wm. Middleton, of Glasgow.—6. Chas. Fred. Biggs, esq. of Blackheath, to Frances, dau. of J. Gray, esq. of the Grove, Stratford, Essex.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Patrick Campbell, C. B. of H. M. S. Ganges, to Margaret, dau. of late A. Wauchope, esq. of Niddrie Marischall, co. Edinburgh.—At Plympton, Devon, the Rev. John Collier Jones, D. D. Rector of Ex. Coll. Oxford, to Charlotte, dau. of late Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, and widow of the late Capt. G. Crawley, R. N.—8. At Kirk Ella, Rev. James Donne, Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Mary, dau. of late M. Dobson, esq.—At Wootton, Lieut.-col. Ogilvie, 46th Reg. to Janet Rebecca, dau. of J. A. Ogilvie, esq. Tanhurst, Surrey.—10. M. Stritch, sen. esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Mary, relict of J. Arnold esq. of Walworth.—11. G. Whitworth, esq. of Acre-house, Lincolnshire, to Susanna, dau. of late Rev. R. Rigby, of Beverley.—At Rodborough, T. Adlington, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Mary, only dau. of late P. Smith, esq. of Walbridge, Gloucestershire.—Rev. Thos. W. Champnes, Rector of Fulmer, Bucks, to Miss Langford, of Eton College.—T. Barton Bowen, esq. of Portman-street, to Charlotte, dau. of late W. Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, Yorkshire.—Mich. Warren, esq. of Sandford's-court, co. Kilkenny, to Sarah, only dau. of Millington Eaton Swittenham, esq. of Swittenham Hall.—13. At Bristol, Richard Hunt, jun. esq. to Emmeline Mary, dau. of Jacob Elton, esq. of Bristol, and niece of late Adm. Sir Wm. Young.—17. Lieut. H. Lawless, R.N. to Miss Catherine Gask, of Bury-street, St. James's.—Capt. Chas. Hesse, late 18th Hussars, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.—18. S. Mitchell, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, dau. of B. Barnard, esq. of Ham-common.—Capt. John Pasley, 47th Reg. to Margaret, dau. of J. Durham, esq. of Enfield.—19. At Keldedon, Rev. J. Bridges Storry, Vicar of Great Tey, Essex, to Martha, dau. of Rev. Dr. Romaine, of Reading.—20. L. Leake, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Mary Ann, dau. of G. Walpole, esq. of Greenwich.

OBITUARY.

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SIR JAMES BLAND LAMB, BART.

Lately. Sir James Bland Lamb, Bart. D. C. L. who, when known by the name of Burges, greatly distinguished himself in politics and literature.

He was the only son of George Burges, Esq. a military officer, and afterwards Comptroller General of the Customs in North Britain, by the Hon. Anne Wilmour Somerville, only daughter of James, 10th Lord Somerville, and was born at Gibraltar, June 8, 1752. He was about seven years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, author of "The History of the Reign of Queen Anne, &c." during which time he attended for the space of two years the University of Edinburgh. He was then placed at Westminster school, where he continued till Christmas 1769, when he was removed to University College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Scott, (now Lord Stowell). Having left the University in 1773, he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. On his return he attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; and in Easter Term, 1777, was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

On the 19th of June that year, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Noel, 2d daughter of Edward Viscount Wentworth, who died in 1779, without issue. In 1778 he published "Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades, to John Dunning, Esq." December 16, 1780, he married, 2dly, Anne, 3d daughter of Lieut.-col. Lewis Charles Montelieu, Baron of St. Hyppolite; by whom (who died Oct. 17, 1810) he had issue ten children. In 1783 appeared his "Considerations on the Law of Insolvency," 8vo; and a "Letter to the Earl of Eglingham on his lately proposed Act of Insolvency," 8vo.

These were works of acknowledged merit and authority. He was, however, induced to relinquish the profession of the law. In very early life he had formed a close intimacy with Mr. Pitt and the late Duke of Leeds, who, being anxious to attach to their party one so highly talented, prevailed upon him to embark in political affairs.

In 1787 he was returned M. P. for Helston in Cornwall, and in 1790 re-chosen. In August 1789 he was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department. In the course of that year, Mr. Burges published an "Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales, on County Courts," 8vo.; and in 1790, "Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka," 8vo. published under the signature of Verus. He also privately print-

ed a "Narrative of the Negotiations between France and Spain in 1790." In 1794, Mr. Burges, Evan Napier, and Stephen Cotterell, esqrs. were appointed Joint Commissioners of the Privy Seal.

Mr. Burges and another Under Secretary of State, of congenial talents and attachment to the British Constitution, not more servility to the Government of the time, were the founders of "The Sun Newspaper," under the sanction of Mr. Pitt. Among the effusions of wit, humour, and satire with which he enlivened the columns of that newspaper in its early days, were a series of verses entitled *The Cassist*, in which he portrayed, with poetical spirit and characteristic truth, the chief members of the Opposition at that period; and several admirable tales, among which was *The Bishop's Wig*. Of a graver cast were a series of Letters under the signature of Alfred, in which he took a comprehensive view of the several states, political objects, and relative interests of all European Governments. These Letters he collected and published in 1792, in one 8vo volume, which contains such solid matter as may be useful to Statesmen at all periods.

On resigning his office of Under Secretary of State, he was created, Oct. 31, 1795, a Baronet, of Burville, Berks; and was also appointed for life Knight Marshal of the King's Household.

Having now retired from all political duties, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1796 he published a much-approved poem, entitled "The Birth and Triumph of Love," 4to. The plan was taken from a series of plates, "The Birth and Triumph of Cupid," published by Mr. P. W. Tompkins, in Bond Street; the beautiful designs of which originated from the Princess Elizabeth (see vol. ix. pp. 500, 1018). A copy of this was sold at his sale,* with a complimentary Letter and a manuscript Latin Poem on Love by Dr. Vincent.

During 1799 and 1800, Sir James was engaged in composing and printing an heroic poem in 18 books, celebrating the character and achievements of Richard the First. Whilst it was passing through the press, he sent copies to many of his poetical friends, for their opinion on its merits. They were accompanied by the following note:

"Sir James Burges takes the liberty of requesting that, as this is merely a private

* By Mr. Southgate, Jan. 20 and two following days.

impression

impression of a very few copies, for the sole purpose of obtaining a candid criticism of the work, it may not be shewn to any one. In this confidence, he has the honour to send it to Mr. ——. The remainder is printing, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

"Dartmouth-st. Jan. 25, 1800."

At the sale of Sir James Lamb's library, three of these copies, each containing the above note, were sold; one "with remarks and corrections by J. Anstey;" another with very discouraging "remarks, corrections, and general observations throughout, by Mr. Boscawen;" and the third with particularly flattering "remarks throughout, and an autograph letter, by Richard Cumberland." A fourth copy followed, "colated by Sir J. B. Burges, with Cumberland, Sotheby, Fitz-Gerald, Pye, Anstey, Boscawen, and Archd. Nares; manuscript letter of Mr. Boscawen's inserted." The poem was finally published in 2 vols, 8vo. 1801. (See vol. LXXI. p. 145.) A few years after he produced, in conjunction with Mr. Cumberland, a sacred poem, entitled "The Exodiad," which is characterised by a poetical as well as a pious fervour. The first part appeared in 1807, the second in 1808, 4to. His play of "Riches, or the Wife and Brother," founded on Massinger's "City Madam," and acted at the Lyceum Theatre by the Drury Lane Company, was published in 8vo. 1810; and to him has been ascribed the Comic Opera of "Tricks upon Travellers," never printed. The Romance of "The Dragon Knight" was undoubtedly his. All were marked by taste, judgment, learning, and imagination.

Sir James the third time entered the matrimonial state, by marrying, Sept. 8, 1812, Lady Margaret, daughter of James, 5th Earl of Balcarres, and relict of Alexander Fordyce, Esq. By her, (who also died before him, December 1, 1814), he had no issue.

In 1821, by royal sign manual, he was permitted to assume the name of Lamb only, and bear the arms of Lamb quartered with those of Burges. In the latter part of his life Sir James devoted his talents to theological writings, and in 1819 he published in quarto, "Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible."

Sir James was tall in stature, and handsome in person. His manners displayed dignity without pride. He was conscious of his own talents and attainments, but always ready to respect those of others. In the private relations of life he was kind, affectionate, and hospitable; an admirer of music, and a performer. It is singular that, even when in public life, no pen was ever employed personally against him. His own pen was never instigated by personal pique, but simply inspired by an ardent desire to aid the general welfare.

SIR ROBERT DALLAS, KNT.

Dec. 25. In London, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Dallas, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, esq. of Kensington, co. Middlesex, (who died April 15, 1796), by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, minister of Kilberney, in Ayrshire.

Being intended from his infancy for the Bar, he received a good education, and he determined to accustom himself to public speaking. It is well known that Mr. Burke commenced his career as an orator, and distinguished himself in Bow Lane, before he attempted to shine in St. Stephen's Chapel. Mr. Garrow also prepared himself for Westminster Hall, by his previous attendance at the Westminster Forum; while the subject of this memoir initiated himself at Coachmakers' Hall, and was allowed by his auditors to be a very correct and eloquent speaker.

On being called to the Bar he obtained considerable practice at Nisi Prius, and went the circuit; but was brought into public notice by being one of the counsel employed by Mr. Hastings on his impeachment. He also distinguished himself on several other occasions, more especially before committees on contested elections, which led to a silk gown, as King's Counsel.

In the second imperial Parliament which met in 1809, he was returned for St. Michael's, Cornwall; but succeeding Sir V. Gibbs as Chief Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshire, a new writ was ordered, February 1, 1805, and he was succeeded by the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. In the same Parliament he was returned for the District Burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Dysart, vacant through Sir J. St. Clare Erskine becoming Earl of Rosslyn.

In 1808 was published his "Speech in the Court of King's Bench on a Motion for a new Trial in the case of King v. Picton," 8vo. In 1818 he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Nov. 5, 1818, was sworn Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs, who had resigned. On the 19th of November following he was sworn a Privy Councillor. In November, 1823, he signified his retirement from the Chief Justiceship, on account of the fatigues of official exertion, which had much impaired his health. His retirement caused great and general regret among all who had the pleasure of knowing him professionally or otherwise.

Sir Robert Dallas spoke less frequently in the House of Commons while member, than might have been expected from his professional oratory; he, however, made a long and able speech, May 24, 1803, in favour

favour of the minister's conduct relative to France.

By his marriage with Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Alexander Jardine afterwards British Consul at Corunna, he had issue several children.

SIR JOHN D'OYLY, BART.

Some particulars of the life of this worthy Baronet have been already given in vol. xciv. ii. p. 562, but we are now enabled, by the favour of a correspondent, to present the reader with the following additional memoir.

The late Sir John D'Oyly, resident at Kandy, in Ceylon, was born in June, 1774. He was the second son of the late Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted in Sussex. After receiving the rudiments of his education at a preparatory school, he was sent to Westminster, where he made great proficiency in classical attainments, under the learned Dr. Vincent. He was elected on the foundation of the school in 1788. In 1792 he removed to Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, where he applied himself diligently to classical studies especially, and maintained in a more extended sphere the high character which he had already acquired amongst his contemporaries. He easily bore away the principal prizes within the limits of his own college, where the field of competition was small; but in 1793 he succeeded in obtaining, in competition with the whole University, one of Sir Wm. Browne's medals for a Latin Ode on Commerce, and in the following year having obtained the degree of Senior Optime in commencing Bachelor of Arts, he received the honor of the second medal given by the Chancellor for the best proficients in classical knowledge. In consequence of these distinctions he was elected into a fellowship of his college in 1798.

His original destination was the church, and to this profession his education had been directed. But when he arrived at maturity, and was able to exercise his own judgment in the choice of a profession, he felt within him, as he expressed to his friends, a spirit of enterprize and an ardour of mind, which impelled him to dislike the retirement of the country, and to desire to engage in some active scenes of public life. In consequence of his declining to take holy orders, he was obliged, by the statutes of the college, to resign his fellowship after three years; and in 1801 he gladly embraced the offer of a civil situation in the Island of Ceylon, under the appointment of the Governor, the Hon. F. North, now Earl of Guildford.

From the moment of his destination being fixed, he began to apply all the energies of his mind to the studies and pursuits connected with his new situation, and made

a rapid acquirement of several oriental languages. He sailed for Ceylon in the autumn of 1801, and arrived there in Feb. 1802. From the period of his arrival he devoted himself to the study of the language and character of the people, their civil and religious institutions, the history, and natural productions of the island. He soon became master of the Cingalese language to a degree in which no European was his competitor, and he was in consequence, at an early period of his residence, appointed Chief Translator to the Government. By his ability, integrity, attention to business, and general usefulness, he recommended himself to his superiors in the Government of the Island, and was advanced by degrees to different stations. At last, under the Government of Sir Robert Brownrigg, in 1815, an opportunity was afforded to him of exerting with great success his talents and activity of mind. In consequence of the extraordinary cruelty of the reigning king of Kandy, which induced his first minister and others of his principal subjects to implore the assistance of the British Government, and of his aggressions on British subjects and allies, it was deemed an act of justice to prepare an expedition against his capital. The conduct of the negotiations with the discontented chiefs, and the business of procuring intelligence for the guidance of the different detachments of the army, mainly depended on Mr. D'Oyly, whose familiar acquaintance with the language of the country gave him advantages which none other possessed, and whose popularity with the natives added great strength to the cause. And with such skill and ability did he make all the arrangements, that in the course of a very few days the troops reached Kandy, the king was dethroned, and the Kandyan Provinces brought under the British dominion. Mr. D'Oyly, it should be mentioned, accompanied the expedition himself, and joining himself to a detachment of the troops, was the person who made captive the flying and fallen king.

On the Kandyan Provinces being brought under the British dominion, Mr. D'Oyly was appointed Resident at Kandy, and First Commissioner for the Government of the Provinces. From that period he devoted himself entirely to the business of this station, residing in the palace formerly occupied by the king. He made it his peculiar study to acquire a thorough knowledge of the character and genius of the people committed to his care; and by the kindness of his general demeanour towards them, by taking care not to shock their prejudices, and by evincing an unfeigned zeal for their welfare and interests, he succeeded in maintaining an influence over this rude people, and conciliating their confidence, esteem, and affection, in an extraordinary

extraordinary degree. Indeed, all, from the highest to the lowest, were ready to acquiesce in all that he recommended; and whenever any little appearance of turbulence or dissatisfaction was observed, he had generally only to shew himself among them, and every thing was quiet.

The fever which unfortunately carried him off, was caught by him in a visit of official business to one of the Kandyan Provinces. It was known beforehand that a malignant fever was raging there, and his friends endeavoured to prevent his going; but, on this as on many other occasions of his life, he sacrificed his private good to his feelings of public duty. He amassed but an inconsiderable fortune, considering the length of time during which he served in the Island, and the sacrifices he had made. Indeed, his liberality was so diffusive that he appeared scarcely to think of providing the means of retiring with that affluence which he deserved, to his native country.

During his long residence in the Island, he applied, as has been stated, his enquiring mind to diligent researches into its history and antiquities, and natural productions, and the customs of the inhabitants. His friends were continually urging him to prepare a history of the Island, which no one had the means of executing with such knowledge and truth as himself, and it is hoped that materials may be found amongst his papers, which will essentially contribute to the illustration of this singular country. No one was more industrious in collecting materials, and no one was better qualified by judgment and penetration to make a proper use of them. At several periods he sent over to his friends partial translations of some Cingalese manuscripts, which give no mean opinion of the literary acquirements of this rude people.

His loss will long be felt in the island of Ceylon, and the natives especially will long remember him with affectionate regret, as their best friend, benefactor, and protector.

REV. R. C. MATURIN.

Oct. 30. At Dublin, after a protracted illness, the Rev. R. C. Maturin, Curate of St. Peter's, in that city.

This eccentric character was undoubtedly a man of genius, though it manifested itself, even in its most successful efforts, more in the extravagancies of an overweening imagination, than in the refinements of a correct taste or the coherency of intellectual power. His conduct and deportment as a man corresponded with his character as an author. Both were strongly marked with the same affectation and eccentricity; the same mixture of folly and inspiration—or perhaps we ought rather to

have said *passion*: for there was a sort of bewilderment even in the brightest sallies, whether in his intercourse with mankind or with the muse.

Before the tragedy of "Bertram" was produced at Drury-lane Theatre,* and received with such distinguished approbation, Mr. Maturin was the humble, unknown, and unnoticed curate of St. Peter's, Dublin; from which he derived a stated income of 70*l.* or at the utmost 100*l.* per annum. Mr. Maturin, however, was at no period dependent upon the emoluments of his curacy. Before the dramatic performance already mentioned conferred *éclat* upon his name and works, he had published one or two novels, which obtained an ordinary rank in the catalogues of our circulating libraries, although they afforded as little profit as fame to their author; and he besides prepared a few young gentlemen to pass the entrance examinations of Trinity College, who for that purpose resided with him in his house, York-street, Dublin. But notwithstanding these combined resources, Mr. Maturin's aspirations surpassed them; and, like men of talent in general, whose purses are mostly disproportionate to their desires, he was constantly beset with duns and difficulties. Still these sublunary trifles had even then no serious effect upon the Rev. Gentleman's conceit of his own importance. The persons calling at No. — York-street, on indifferent business, or the creditor who, "for the last time," demanded an audience, was ushered into an apartment studiously indicative of the owner's several *pursuits*, and having waited a sufficiently fashionable time, was received, answered, and dismissed with a sovereign air of superiority, which was at least as much calculated to surprise as to satisfy. The curate of St. Peter's, in short, though at that period not a very young man, was, as he ever after remained, exceedingly vain both of his person and accomplishments; and as his income would not allow him to attract attention by the splendour of his dress and manners, he seldom failed to do so by their singularity. Mr. Maturin was a tall, slender, but well-proportioned, and on the whole, a good figure, which he took care to display in a well-made black coat, tightly buttoned, and some odd light-coloured stocking-web pantaloons, surmounted in winter by a coat of prodigious dimensions, gracefully thrown on, so as not to obscure the symmetry it affected to protect. This tame exhibition, however, of an elegant form in the street, the church, or the drawing-room, did not suffice. The Reverend Gentleman sang and danced, and

* It was presented and performed through the influence of Lord Byron, who may be said to have brought him before the public eye.

prided himself on performing the movements and evolutions of the quadrille, certainly better than any other divine of the Established Church, and equal to any private lay gentleman of the three kingdoms. It often happened, too, that Mr. Maturin either laboured under an attack of gout, or met with some accident, which compelled the use of a slipper or a bandage on one foot or one leg, and by an unaccountable congruity of mischances, he was uniformly compelled on these occasions to appear in the public thoroughfare of Dublin, where the melancholy spectacle of a beautiful limb in pain never failed to excite the sighs and sympathies of all the interesting persons who passed, as well as to prompt their curiosity to make audible remarks or inquiries respecting the possessor.

The effect upon a person of this temperament of the unexpected success of "*Bertram*" led to some untoward consequences. The profits of the representation, and the copyright of that tragedy, exceeded, perhaps, one thousand pounds, while the praises bestowed upon its author by critics of all classes, convinced Mr. Maturin that he had only to sit down and concoct any number of plays he pleased, each yielding him a pecuniary return at least equal to the first. He had, therefore, scarcely arrived in Dublin with his fall-blown dramatic honours and riches, when tradesmen of all hues and callings were ordered to York-street, to paint, furnish, and decorate, with suitable taste and splendour, the mansion of the great new-born tragic poet of Ireland. The Reverend Gentleman's proceedings in other respects, of course, took a corresponding spring. Unfortunately the brightest hopes of genius are often the most fallacious, and so it proved in the present instance. A few months produced a second tragedy, which failed, and with it not only faded away the dreams of prosperity in which the author of "*Bertram*" so fondly indulged, but his house was assailed by importunate creditors, who lodged executions and every other disagreeable sort of legal inmates in that abode of genius and merit. Time enabled Mr. Maturin gradually to extricate himself from these embarrassments, and having thus had the wings of his ambition somewhat shortened, he in future pursued a safer flight. A pupil of Mr. Maturin informed a friend of ours, that Lord Byron, in consequence of an unfavourable review of one of Maturin's works, sent him 500*l.* with a note, that he was better qualified to review the reviewers than they him. His eccentricities, however, remained in their former vigour, and in the coteries of Lady Morgan, or the romantic solitudes of Wicklow, the vain oddities of the curate of St. Peter's continued as remarkable as

during the height of his tragic triumphs. Of late years his pen was chiefly employed on works of romance, in which he evinced great powers of imagination and fecundity of language, with evident and lamentable carelessness in the application of both. He wrote, in fact, for money, not for fame, and succeeded in drawing a considerable revenue from the sale of his productions. In 1821 he produced his poem "*The Universe*," which is written in blank verse.

As a preacher Mr. Maturin was highly esteemed; his sermons were masterly compositions, his reasoning incontrovertible, and his language the most calculated to subdue the heart, and to demand attention. His six *Controversial Sermons*, preached during last Lent, (and reviewed in p. 348) shew the author to have been a profound scholar and an acute reasoner; nevertheless Dean Kirwan's time were such crowds attracted to the Parish Church as during the delivery of these sermons; neither rain nor storm could subdue the anxiety of all classes and all persuasions to hear them; and did he leave no other monument whereon to rest his fame, these sermons alone would be sufficient.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott, in a letter of condolence to the widow, has gratuitously offered his editorial services in bringing before the public some of her late husband's unpublished manuscripts.

THOMAS GREEN, Esq.

Jan. 6. At Ipswich, most sincerely lamented, in his 56th year, Thomas Green, esq.

Educated for the Bar, but induced by the easiness of his circumstances to withdraw himself from its toils, Mr. Green had acquired a professional habit of research, which gave weight to his opinions, especially those which had reference to constitutional law. Removed from those hopes and fears, which may have sometimes influenced the conduct of other men, his political creed was firm and consistent: it sprung from a profound knowledge of events, which had led to the establishment of the liberties of his country, both civil and religious, and was upheld by an ardent admiration of the principles on which those liberties are founded. To this spirit of research and steadfast devotion of mind, to the ennobling sentiments which the love of freedom inspires, Mr. Green had united literary attainments of the highest order, and an intimate acquaintance with the fine arts, in the knowledge and relish of which he had not many superiors. A polite and refined deportment, which instinctively, as it were, combined the gentleman with the scholar, and above all a kind and friendly disposition, endearing him to those who knew him best, and giving fervency to his charitable feelings towards all mankind,

kind, were the qualities which most of his neighbours could appreciate, and therefore few mistake.

He was the author of the following works:—"The Methodion, or a Poetical Olio, London, 1788," 12mo.; "An Examination of the leading Principle of the new System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and applied in Mr. Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, London, 1798," 8vo.; second edition 1799; and "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature, Ipswich, 1810," 4to.

M. HERMANN TOLLIUS.

Towards the end of 1822, at Leyden, M. Hermann Tollius, Professor of Greek and Latin literature in that University.

He was born at Breda in 1742, studied at Leyden under Muschenbroek, Hemsterhuis, and Rukenius, and afterwards himself instructed at Harderwijk, where he obtained the chair of eloquence and Greek in 1767. The death of his wife having destroyed all his pleasures in that town, he went to Paris, and found relief in the treasury of Greek manuscripts at the Royal Library, and in the conversations of Vilvoison, Vicq.-d'Azir, Franklin, and Laclauze. Being afterwards elected to the chair of History and Greek in the Athenaeum of Amsterdam, he removed thither, and opened his course of lectures in 1778 with an essay "*De Gerardo Joh. Vossio, perfecto grammatico.*" In 1785 the education of the children of His Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder was confided to him. He accompanied the eldest son in his travels, and afterwards obtained the office of Surveyor of Lands. In 1794 he was sent in the capacity of Civil Commissary General to the English army appointed to protect Holland; but since the invasion of the French rendered that post useless, he retreated with the English to Osnabruck, and was called thence by the House of Orange, which employed him in several missions to Berlin, London, and Hanover, and likewise to the Congress of Rastadt. The hereditary Prince of Orange having purchased the estates of Prince Jablonowski in Poland, Tollius was named Director General of them, and commissioned to found German colonies there.

However, King Louis Bonaparte having written to Tollius to engage him to return to his native country, he did so in 1809, and with permission of the Prince of Orange, undertook the professorship of Statistics and Diplomacy at the University of Leyden. He commenced with a Latin lecture *De fine Statisticæ quæ vocatur Hodierna*. At the time of the revolution of 1814, he took part in the Great Assembly at Amsterdam, which recalled to the throne the family of the ancient Stadholders. After the restoration of the Academy of Leyden,

he took the chair of Greek and Latin literature, which he filled till his death.

Tollius is known in the learned world by his edition of *Apollonii Lexicon Homericum*, the materials of which he had collected at Paris. During the troubles of Holland he published anonymously many political works, all adapted to the spirit of the Stadholder's court. A valuable collection, which he formed in the latter years of his life, is that of official papers relative to the affairs of the United Provinces since 1786. They have appeared in three vols. 1814—1816. In the affairs of which they treat, Tollius "*magna pars fuit*;" and several of the records which he published had been compiled by himself. It is to be regretted that many of them have been lost, and that Tollius has not left memoirs of the history of his own times, although it may be thought that he would not have composed them in a very impartial spirit.

COLONEL J. F. W. DESBARRES.

Lately. At the very advanced age of 103, Colonel Joseph Frederick Walsh Desbarres, late Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of Prince Edward Island, and formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Cape Breton.

He was appointed Lieut. in the 60th foot, Feb. 22, 1756; Captain in the same Sept. 23, 1775; Major in the Army, March 19, 1783; Lieut.-col. in the Army, March 1, 1794; and Colonel, Jan. 1, 1798.

He was an officer to whose talents and industry the maritime interests of his country were greatly indebted. His remains were interred in St. George's Church with military honours; the President, Members of the Council, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the Magistrate, and principal inhabitants, attending the funeral.

JOHN BOYS, Esq.

Dec. 16. At the house of Mr. Sankey, in Wingham, John Boys, esq. of Bach, and formerly of Bethanger, Kent, descended from a younger branch of an old and respectable family in Kent, who about the middle of the sixteenth century, left Hawkhurst for a residence in Sussex, and soon after the Restoration went to reside near Barham, Kent. As an agriculturist Mr. Boys will be long remembered. In 1796, at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, he wrote a "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," and by further desire of that Board, he re-edited it in 1805, together with "an Essay on Paring and Burning" of Poor Soils; those works, the result, not of theory, but of practice and experiments, are often quoted by writers on those subjects, and are strongly noticed in the Encyclopæ-
dies

dias; they are also translated into French, and are in very general circulation amongst the agriculturists on the opposite coast. As a grazier, he was equally well known for his South Down flock of sheep, and the public prizes so frequently awarded to him. Mr. Boys was, for about fifty years, one of the most active of his neighbourhood in all public works and improvements—he was one of the Commissioners of Sewers for East Kent, and a great promoter of drainage; he took a very leading share in the drainage of the Finglesham and Eastry Brooks, now become a valuable tract of marsh land, and he continued his assistance in the discharge of such duties as long as health and strength permitted him. To a firm and persevering mind, he added a sound understanding, which remained unimpaired and perfect to the last. He was married in January 1774, to the daughter of the Rev. Richard Harvey, sen. formerly Vicar of Eastry cum Word, and sister of John Springett Harvey, esq. one of the present Masters in Chancery. She and twelve children survive him.

MAJOR CHAMPION.

Oct. 13. Major Champion of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, commanding the troops in the garrison, at St. Vincent. About seven p.m. he was on his return from town to his quarters in the fort, and had reached about the middle of the drawbridge, when he was challenged by the sentinel on duty at the end of it, who inquired particularly as to his identity, and being assured it was the Major who approached, he immediately shot him, and he fell from his horse on the bridge, the distance between him and the assassin being about six yards, and the shot passing below the left breast through the body. He expired about ten o'clock the same evening.

The culprit was immediately delivered over to the civil authority. His name was James Ballast, a native of Ireland; had been about two years in the regiment, and bore a bad character in it. He acknowledged his guilt at the moment of the murder, and repeatedly since; indeed, the savage and unfeeling manner, in which he exulted in the atrocious deed, almost exceeds belief, although his victim, not long since, is understood to have solicited and obtained a remission of his punishment for an attempt to commit a similar crime.—An Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of “Wilful Murder” returned, when the culprit was committed to gaol on the Coroner’s warrant.

The same evening the funeral took place with every military honour due to the much-lamented deceased; and marked respect was paid to his memory by the principal authorities, civil and military,

together with most of the respectable inhabitants. Major Champion has left a widow and five children, who were in England at the period of his melancholy death.

JOHN LANE, Esq.

Dec. 21. At King’s Bromley, near Lichfield, Staffordshire, in his 72d year, John Lane, esq. formerly Fellow of Queen’s College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-law. He was an active and useful Magistrate for Staffordshire, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1807. Mr. Lane was a lineal descendant of Colonel John Lane, who with the aid of his sister Mrs. Jane Lane, afterwards the wife of Sir Clement Fisher, preserved Charles II. after the defeat at Worcester. In Shaw’s “Staffordshire, (11. 97.) is a pedigree of the Lane family; some anecdotes of which have lately appeared in our Magazine; see vol. xcii. l. pp. 193, 415, 482. His residence at King’s Bromley was formerly the property of John Newton, esq. who dying in 1783 without issue, devised his estates to his sisters Elizabeth and Mary. The last survivor, Elizabeth, died in 1794, and left them to her cousins John Lane, esq. the late respected possessor of King’s Bromley, and his brother, Thomas Lane, esq. of Leyton Grange, Essex.

M. DANIEL GOTHILF MOLDENHAUWER.

1823. The Library at Copenhagen, which is one of the most richly-stored establishments of its kind, since it contained at the end of the last century 400,000 volumes, lost in 1823 the learned man who had superintended it for 36 years.

M. Daniel Gothilf Moldenhauer was born at Königsberg in 1754; he received the rudiments of his education at Ham-burg, where his father had been elected minister, and he completed his studies at Gottingen. In 1780 he was chosen Professor of Theology at Kiel, and three years after was removed in the same capacity to the University of Copenhagen. He rarely wrote his lectures, and always delivered them in Latin with remarkable perspicuity and elegance. He was twice sent by the Danish Government to Spain, whence he returned with great literary treasures for the public Museum of Copenhagen, of which he was appointed Chief Librarian in 1788. The constant activity which such an employ exacts from one desirous to fulfil all its duties, left him little leisure for his personal pursuits; and besides, he was far from possessing that facility in writing with which he could so well express himself *vivâ voce*. His modesty induced him to think that his productions would not be sufficiently elaborate to be made public. We are, however, indebted to him for the publication of one part of the Records of the Court of the Templars, 1792,

1793, and two memoirs on the History of the Spanish Inquisition, inserted in the fourth volume of the Collection of the Society of Sciences at Copenhagen (new series). His health had been declining during the last six or seven years of his life; and he himself condemned to oblivion many of his manuscript works, from a fear that he entertained of their not being legible.

JOHN B. DAVIS, M. D.

Sept. 28. John Bunnell Davis, M. D. of Great Surrey-street and Clapham; son of the late T. Davis, esq. formerly of Thetford, and afterwards surgeon-general to his Majesty's Customs. Dr. Davis was the founder of the Royal Universal Dispensary for Children, an institution which has relieved many thousands yearly. He has left a widow and three children; he was himself of a numerous family, of which four brothers and six sisters survive. He was interred at Kennington.

EDMUND JERMYN, Gent.

Dec. 28. At Harwich, greatly respected, and in his 72d year, Edmund Jermyn, Gent. the senior Capital-Burgess, and Chamberlain of that Borough. Mr. Jermyn was descended from the Depden branch of the very ancient family of the Jermyns, which was long seated at Rishbrook, now called Rushbrook, in Suffolk, which was possessed of land in that parish as early as the commencement of the 13th century; and one of whom was the erector of the venerable hall, a fine specimen of the Elizabethan era. The elder branch of this family ended in heirs general, coheir-esses on the decease of Thomas Lord Jermyn, Baron of St. Edmund's Bury, in 1703, who was the nephew of Henry Jermyn Earl of St. Alban's, and the eldest brother of Henry Lord Jermyn, Baron of Dover. The Editors of the "Magna Britannia" state in their account of this noble family, that "there is hardly a man in England of the name of Jermyn." The ancestors of the late Mr. Jermyn were formerly seated at Great Weimetham, and Hessel, in Suffolk.

REV. L. S. WHELAN.

Lately. In St. James's Chapel House, Ireland, aged 71, the Rev. Laurence Sylvester Whelan. He entered, at the age of fourteen, the Order of the Capuchins in France, where he spent fifteen years. Shortly after his return to Ireland he resigned his parish, to which his merits soon raised him, and proceeded to America, where, for twenty-one years, he supported a most laborious ministry. At a time when the yellow-fever raged in Philadelphia, he was the only Catholic clergyman of five who escaped its frightful ravages,

and with herbism devoted himself to the care of the dying, till the plague ceased. Although attacked by the fever, he had the good fortune to escape, and returned in 1811 to his native land. His piety and extensive knowledge in every branch of science, were the admiration of all who conversed with him; his ready wit, and facetious anecdote, never failed to make him an instructive and agreeable companion.

MR. BLISSETT.

Dec. 13. In his 83d year, Mr. Francis Blissett, comedian, many years one of the most popular actors of the Bath Theatre. Nearly half a century has elapsed since Mr. Blissett, accompanied by the late highly-esteemed Mr. Dimond, made his first appearance there; and from that time till the termination of his professional career, his talents and respectability secured to him the actor's best reward—the favour of the public. In 1778 he made his *debut* before a London audience at the Haymarket Theatre, and acted there several summers under the management of the elder Colman. After a lapse of 25 years he again essayed his fortune in the metropolis, and was very favourably received; but being then more than 60 years of age, the bustle of London ill accorded with his habitus, and he returned to his friends and patrons, whose kindness followed him till his retirement from public life about ten or twelve years since. Old age and infirmity of late made him a recluse, but a small circle of ancient friends survive, who regarded him living, and regret him dead.

STEPHEN TEMPEST, Esq.

Nov. 28. Aged 68, Stephen Tempest, esq. of Broughton Hall, Craven, Yorkshire. This gentleman was the representative of an ancient Roman Catholic family, which by the failure of the line of Tong, are now become the chief of the name. Their seat at Broughon consists of a domain of 3000 acres, of rich meadow, pasture, and plantation, within a ring-fence. Of this family two individuals deserve to be remembered: Stephen Tempest, esq. author of the "Religio Laici;" and Francis Tempest, abbot of Lamb-spring, an English Benedictine Monastery in Westphalia. Of this latter gentleman a portrait is given in Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven, where will be found an interesting account of the family, and a view of Broughton Hall.

HON. MRS. DORMER.

In December, at Gran, on the left Bank of the Danube, near Buda, in Lower Hungary, the relict of Gen. the Hon. John Dormer, second son of John seventh Baron

ren Dormer of Weage, co. Buckingham, by Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Pasham, Sussex, bart.

The General was born at Peterley-house Feb. 18, 1730, and at an early period of life received the Royal permission to enter the Hungarian service under the heroic Maria Theresa, (the disabilities of the members of the Church of Rome, to which community the Dormers were adherents, preventing the attainment of high rank in the army at home). In the advance of life the General married a lady of noble birth in the Austrian dominions, the subject of this memoir, by whom he had ten children. Joseph the youngest, a Colonel in Hungary, and now unmarried, alone survives, and is heir presumptive to the ancient Barony of Dormer, of the creation of 30 June 1615, 13th James I. and to the entailed estates in Warwickshire and Bucks.

MR. WEWITZER.

Jan. 1. In Wild-court, Drury-lane, under circumstances of peculiar distress, aged 76, Mr. Ralph Wewitzer, the veteran actor. He had scarcely a bed to lie upon. When the boy who attended him came with his breakfast, he was leaning on his hand, quite dead, and his countenance was quite calm. He died indebted to his landlady 14*l.* the payment of which she never urged during his illness; but after death, hearing that he had relations, she determined on having her money, or at least the value of it. A handsome coffin was provided, it is understood, by the performers of Drury Lane, in which the remains of the unfortunate actor were deposited, and every arrangement made for the funeral, when the landlady made her demand, and a man was placed in possession. Information was forwarded to one of Wewitzer's relations in Finsbury-square, and ultimately the body was taken from the coffin, and conveyed in a shell to that neighbourhood for interment, which ceremony was performed on the 8th; the coffin and furniture remaining at the lodgings. The deceased was confined to his bed for the last nine months unable to move.

Mr. Wewitzer was born in London of Swiss parents, where he was brought up as a jeweller, which business he exchanged, at an early period, for the vicissitudes of an actor's life. Having got some experience in his new profession, he made his *debut* at Covent Garden Theatre, as Ralph, in the Opera of "The Maid of the Mill," which character he sustained for the benefit of his sister, who, about the year 1785, was held in some estimation both as an actress and singer. It may be observed, as something singular, that his Christian name happened to be the same as that

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allotted to his character in the piece. Wewitzer's exertions were crowned with success, and indicated so much promise of utility in his profession that he was engaged by the house, where he soon distinguished himself as a Comedian, by his whimsical but just representation of Jews and Frenchmen. He next repaired to Dublin for a short time, under the management of Ryder, and on his return resumed his situation at Covent Garden, where he remained till the year 1789, when unfortunately he was induced to undertake the management of the Royalty Theatre. On the failure of that concern, he became a member of the Drury Lane Company, with which he continued to perform, with the exception of some few seasons, till the close of his theatrical career. He played at the Haymarket Theatre for several summer seasons; was the original Jew in "The Young Quaker," and by his performance of it contributed much to the success of the piece. He was considered as the inventor of these pantomimes, "The Gnome," acted at the Haymarket 1788, never printed, and "The Magic Cavern," 8vo. 1785. He was also the Author of "The Royal Pedigree of his Majesty George III. from Egbert," 8vo. 1812; and "School for Wits, a New Jest Book," 12mo. 1814. The labours of his profession, while he was able to continue on the Stage, and his infirmities after he left it, prevented him affording his literary talents due cultivation. He had no indifferent share of companionable qualities; for at one time, by happy turns and a cordial vein of humour, he managed to keep the table in a roar. In his latter years he was an annuitant on the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.

REV. H. J. RICHMAN.

Nov. 28. Aged 70, the Rev. Henry John Richman, Rector of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Dorchester; and, aged 74, Mrs. Richman, his wife. Their deaths were awfully sudden, occasioned by the falling of part of the roof of their house, during the dreadful tempest mentioned in our December Magazine, p. 558. A few minutes before six o'clock a tremendous crash was heard. The inmates immediately hastened to the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Richman, but could not open the door. Dr. Cooper, residing in the same street, was instantly called, and on his entering with other persons the bed-room, they observed a mass of stones and rubbish on the bed, on the removal of which the awful spectacle of two lifeless bodies presented itself; the venerable Rector and his amiable wife had both been suffocated. No mark of violence appeared on either of them, with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of Mrs. Richman. Dr. Cooper

Cooper was of opinion that their deaths were instantaneous.

Mr. Richman was born at Christchurch, in Hampshire, received his education at Winchester college, and took the degree of B. C. L. at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Nov. 12, 1809. He resided for several years at Poole. On the resignation of the Rev. John Cutler, he was elected Master of the Free Grammar School in Dorchester, which important situation he filled with great ability for twenty-three years, during the greater part of which period he also officiated as curate to the Rev. Nathaniel Templeman, the rector of the Holy Trinity. On the death of Mr. Templeman in 1813, Mr. Richman was presented by the Peoffees to that valuable living. He had but a week enjoyed the possession of the new church recently erected in that parish. The completion of this edifice had been looked forward to by him with anxious solicitude; but the many embellishments and improvements he had contemplated, and which were in progress, he was not permitted to see perfected. He was a man of singular learning and piety, and remarkable for great simplicity of manner and singleness of life; during a residence of more than 30 years he had secured to himself the regard and confidence of all who knew him, no clergyman being ever more zealous in the discharge of the pastoral office.

The remains of this esteemed minister and his amiable wife were conveyed, Nov. 20, from Dorchester for interment in the family-vault at Christ-church. The bodies lay in state at the Holy Trinity Church, from seven o'clock in the morning till half-past nine. The church was hung with black, and with the many respectable inhabitants present (nearly all in mourning) presented a very solemn appearance. About half-past nine o'clock the procession began to move in the following order: The two Churchwardens; six Clergymen, two and two; R. Pattison, esq. and A. Edwards, esq.; the Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Dorset, and the Rev. W. Churchill; the Sergeants at Mace; the Mayor, Recorder, and the Earl of Shaftesbury (the High Steward); the other Members of the Corporation, two and two; the Tradesmen and other inhabitants of the parish, two and two; two mutes; two undertakers; the Body of the Rev. H. J. Richman, in a hearse drawn by four horses; the Body of Mrs. Richman, ditto; a Mourning Coach, with the Relatives of the deceased, closed the procession. The shops were closed as the procession passed.

The heavy rain which fell at the time prevented many persons attending to pay the last sad token of respect to one of the ablest Divines and best of men. This solemn scene seemed to make a deep impression on the spectators.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 12. In London, aged 79, the Rev. *W. Bently Chalkers*, late of Dedham, in Essex.

Sept. 17. At the Vicarage House, Mitcham, aged 73, the Rev. *Streyusham Derbyshire Myers*, M.A. Vicar of that parish nearly 46 years, being instituted Jan. 1, 1779, on the presentation of his maternal uncle James Cranmer, esq. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 1, 1774. He married Miss Elizabeth Whitaker, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

Sept. 23. At Rath, aged 64, *Charles Sughrue*, D. D. Catholic Bishop of Adfert and Aghadoc, co. Kerry.

Oct. 1. In his 68th year, the Rev. *John Whitehouse*, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of York. In 1787 this gentleman published an octavo volume of Poems; and since, an Elegiac Ode to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a quarto pamphlet of Odes, moral and descriptive; which performances possess considerable poetical merit. He was presented to the living of Orlingbury in 1807 by Sir B. Bridges, bart. In 1819 he published "The Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals, a Sermon preached at Orlingbury," 8vo.

Oct. 3. Much respected, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Patteson*, in the Commission of the Peace for Suffolk. He received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1780. In 1805 he was presented to the Rectory of Drinkstone Woolpit by Rev. H. Patteson, and in 18... to the Rectories of Wortham Eatgate St. Mary, and Wortham Everard, all in Suffolk.

Oct. 4. At Brecknock, aged 89, the Rev. *David Williams*, B. C. L. one of his Majesty's Justices for that county, thirty-seven years Rector of Saham Tony, Norfolk, and late Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. C. L. June 30, 1770. In 1787 his College presented him to the Rectory of Saham Tony.

At Skirlaugh, aged 76, the Rev. *Matthew Williamson*, Vicar of Swins cum Skirlaugh Curacy, to which he was presented by Mrs. Bramley upwards of 48 years since.

Oct. 12. The Rev. *Thomas Langdon*, more than 40 years Pastor of the Baptist church, Leeds. Few enjoyed a larger share of public or private esteem. He published "The Obligations of Christians to support a Conversation becoming the Gospel, a Sermon preached at Hull," 8vo. 1795: "The Divine Being, a God that hideth Himself, a Sermon preached at Salem Chapel, Leeds," 12mo. 1804.

Oct. 17. At Whitby, aged 80, the Rev. *Joseph Robertson*, Minister of Sleights near Whitby.

Whitby. He published in 1796 "Seven Sermons preached on particular occasions:" some of them appeared before singly. His character was that of a true gentleman and sincere Christian.

Nov. 9. At Pestlow Rectory, Essex, aged 81, the Rev. *Henry Toundrow Bull*, second son of the Rev. John Bull, Rector of that place and of Tattingstone near Ipswich. This young Divine evinced the greatest tenderness of disposition and indefatigable attention to the duties of his profession.

Nov. 24. In Tabernacle-row, Finsbury-square, aged 78, the Rev. *Francis Wrigley*.

Dec. 2. Aged 88, the Rev. *John Toogood*, M. A. Rector of Kington Magna, Dorset. He was the son of an opulent mercer at Sherbourne, where he was born, and was educated at the Grammar School under the Rev. Joseph Hill, M. A., and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 12, 1766. On the resignation of his former master, Mr. Hill, he was instituted to the living of Kington by John Toogood, esq. of Sherbourne. He published some sermons and small tracts upon religious subjects.

Lately. The Rev. *Stearns Ball*, Vicar of the united parishes of Odogh, Donoughmore, and Kilsnuck, and Rector and Vicar of Coolcrane, all co. Kilkenny. He had always resided in the Glebe-house, at Odogh, and discharged his ecclesiastical duties in person.

At Cupar, Fife, the Rev. Dr. *George Campbell*.

At Seadgate, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. *Geo. Milner*, youngest brother of Sir Wm. Mordaunt-Sturt Milner, bart. He was the third son of Sir Wm. Mordaunt Milner, 3d baronet, (who died Sept. 9, 1811), by Diana, daughter of Humphrey Sturt, esq. of Critchill House, co. Dorset, who died in January 1805. On the 4th of September 1816 he married Sarah-Georgiana, second daughter of the Rev. G. Buckston, of Ashbourne, co. Derby.

At Ryton, Cumberland, the Rev. *Henry Nicholson*.

At Rathdrom, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Rick. Powell*, for nearly twenty years Rector of that parish, and for many years Curate of St. Catharine, Dublin.

Rev. *Robert Robertson*, B. A. Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Hales Owen, Salop.

Rev. *John Royle*, of Liverpool.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Dec. 2. Aged 85, Mr. John Howey, of Barkley-street, Lambeth.

Dec. 4. In Clifford-street, aged 58, Charles Hanbery, esq. of Blue Farm, Haleswood, Essex.

Dec. 10. At Twickenham, aged 65, Mary,

wife of Thomas Dickson, esq. of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham, and of Montague-street, Russell-square, London.

Dec. 16. In Sloane-street, Dr. Samuel T. Bridger, late of the H. E. I. service.

Dec. 29. At his house in the Edgware-road, aged 51, James Milsted, esq. Simple in his manner, and unostentatious in his conduct, Mr. M. found in domestic retirement, and in the limited circle of friends whom he visited, as much happiness as usually falls to the lot of man. Of a religious disposition, and benevolently inclined, he was a Governor of several Hospitals in this metropolis, and not only subscribed to some other of its numerous Charities, but took an active part in the management and prosperity of all the institutions he was connected with. He had a small Collection of Pictures, chiefly by the old masters, carefully selected and preserved; thus evincing that a taste for the fine arts is perfectly compatible with the strictest sense of religious duty, and even with well-regulated economy.

Dec. 25. *Æneas*, youngest son of *Æneas Barkly*, esq. of Highbury Grove.

Dec. 31. At her brother-in-law's house, at Blackheath, Mary, eldest daughter of John Lee, esq. of Lewisham.

Jan. 1. At Rotherhithe, aged 68, Sarah, relict of Mr. William Catline, many years commander of a vessel in the Bengal trade, at which place he died in 1801. Mrs. Catline had been for the last few years afflicted with an asthma, which, added to a cold recently caught, terminated her existence in a few days. Unassuming manners, and an anxious desire to render herself an useful member of society, distinguished her whole life, and endeared her to a large circle of friends and relatives, by whom her death will be long and sincerely lamented. Mrs. Catline was the last surviving daughter of Mr. John Iliffe, whose death is noticed in vol. LXIX. li. p. 725; and survived her youngest sister only three months; see vol. XCIV. ii. p. 664.

Jan. 4. At Richmond, aged 75, Adam Bell, esq. late of his Majesty's Victualling Department, Deptford.

Jan. 5. John Sivewright, esq. of Tavistock-square.

At Richmond-green, aged 66, F. Walmsley, esq.

Jan. 6. At Kennington-green, aged 77, M. Crappins, esq.

At Stepney-green, aged 67, E. Powell, esq.

Jan. 7. Robert Ross, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Aldermanbury, Anna, wife of Dr. Benjamin Babington.

Jan. 8. Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Raymond Barker, esq. of Blandford-st. Portman-sq. and eldest dau. of Nath. Barnardston, esq. of the Ryes Lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk.

Jan. 12. In Bentinck-street, George Ranking, esq. F. S. A. This highly-respectable and amiable gentleman was one of

of the Treasurers of the Society for the management of the Literary Fund.

Jan. 17. At Maze-hill, Greenwich, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Francis, esq. and 2d dau. of John Dunkin, esq. of Southcoote-house, Reading. She has left her husband, with 12 children, to lament her loss.

Jan. 22. In Regent-street, in his 52d year, First Lieutenant John Woodmeston, of the Royal Marines. He was son of the late Richard Woodmeston, esq. of the Royal Navy, who (the latter end of the first American war) died in the West Indies from the effects of climate.

Jan. 26. In Barnsbury-street, Islington, aged 66, Alexander Tilloch, LL.D. Of this learned and ingenious man we shall hereafter give a memoir.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Dec. 27.* Aged 46, Mr. J. Gall, surgeon, of Biggleswade.

BERKSHIRE.—*Jan. 8.* At Wokingham, at an advanced age, James Bushell, esq.

Jan. 6. At Sutton Courtney, aged 48, Priscilla, wife of Thos. West, esq. eldest dau. of late Francis Elderfield, esq. of that place.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Lately.* At Ely, in his 70th year, of a brain fever, Mr. William Orr, many years Serjeant of the Cambridgeshire Militia, but latterly a dealer in earthenware. He left a wife and three children to lament his loss; the former in a declining state of health. On the day three weeks following that on which her husband died, her youngest child, a fine healthy boy, about eight years old, took a box of opium pills, unobserved by his mother, from a table standing by her bedside, and went to school with them in his pocket. It afterwards appeared he offered one to a little boy of his own age, who, not liking the taste of it, put it away from his mouth. How many the little unfortunate swallowed, has not been ascertained, but he was discovered in the school-room, an hour after the other children had left, cold and stiff, and nearly dead; every means to recover him was used, but without effect, as he died a few hours after. The only ejaculation the unhappy mother uttered afterwards, and which was frequently repeated, was "My poor John!" On the same day three weeks following, in the 46th year of her age, her earthly sorrows ceased. Within a month from his mother's death (on Christmas Day last), her eldest son, William, aged nineteen years, followed father, brother, and mother. The only survivor is a poor friendless girl, 17 years of age.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Torquay, Charlotte, wife of Col. Outley, of Arley House, Worcester.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Jan. 18.* At Sturminster Marshall, aged 88, Mr. John Thorn, sen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Lately.* The wife of Rev. Mr. Blake, of Bishop's Lydeard, eldest dau. of J. Badcock, esq. of Taunton.

Jan. 7. At Cote Park, near Bristol, aged

65, George Howell, esq. formerly of Jamaica, where for many years he was a Master in Chancery, Secretary to the Board of Public Accounts, and a member of the Honourable House of Assembly.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Jan. 2.* At Highway House, Froyle, the wife of Thomas Pearce, esq.

Jan. 7. At Alverstoke, G. Willis, esq. Captain in the South Hants Militia, and great-grandson of the Right Rev. Dr. Rich. Willis, formerly Bp. of Winchester.

KENT.—*Jan. 6.* At Maidstone, Robert Crew, esq.

Jan. At Chatham, Lieut. Alex. David Beaton, E. I. C. Engineers, eldest son of Major-gen. Alex. Beaton, of Knowle Farm, Sussex.

Jan. 11. At Sevenoaks, Margaretta, wife of Thos. Austen, esq. of Kippington.

Jan. 15. John Copley, esq. of Margate.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 26.* At Tildesley in the parish of Leigh, after a protracted and painful sickness, aged 54, John Gurnston Barker, esq. only son and heir of Rev. Rob. Barker, late Curate of Astley Chapel, and Rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.

Jan. 2. Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Arrow-smith, widow, of Greengate, Salford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 30.* At Seal House, aged 79, Benjamin Mousley, esq.

Jan. 9. Caleb Lowtham, esq. many years a highly-respectable solicitor at Leicester. His remains were interred at Diseworth, his native village, attended by several coaches and a number of friends from Leicester.

At Hinckley, aged 75, Mrs. Craven, a woman of distinguished piety and excellence.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 1.* At Spalding, aged 84, Mrs. Rogerson, of that place, and mother of William Rogerson, esq. of Boston.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Dec. 28.* In his 70th year, Geo. Smith, esq. of Crossway Green, near Chepstow; a gentleman in whom were exhibited the virtues of a true Christian.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 7.* At Wymondham, Mrs. Tillot.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Jan. 14.* At Thenford, aged 86, Mrs. Johnson.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Throckley Fell, aged 102, Anne Jamieson. She resided at Bambrough 68 years, and was one of the greatest spinners of the North; and what is remarkable, she has for the last twelve months spun upwards of forty yards of cloth for the use of her son, although she has been blind for above three years; and it was with great difficulty she could be kept from her wheel on the morning of her death.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Nov. 13.* At Copt Hall, Hendon, Thomas Nicoll, esq. formerly Lieutenant-col. of the 70th Regiment.

Nov. 19. At Headington, in her 92d year, Mrs. Jane Budge, many years house-keeper to the late Sir Banks Jenkinson, bt.

Dec. 18. In the High-street, Oxford, aged 64, Mr. Richard Smith, formerly a respectable

spectable wine-merchant. He served the office of Chamberlain of Oxford in 1807.

Jan. 3. At an advanced age, at Weston-on-the-Green, Mr. Jas. King, farmer. He was for many years steward to the late and present Earls of Abingdon.

RUTLAND.—Lately. At Uppingham, aged 74, Peter Roberts. Peter had a great dislike to the fair sex, and could not suffer attendance from them upon any occasion. A few years back he had the misfortune to suffer much pain by a corn upon his toe; and his patience being not quite so great as the pain, he soon despatched the affair altogether, by chopping off the toe with a hatchet. His brother, who died some time ago, and who left him a good sum, was also an eccentric. He hit upon a very curious method of saving money: it is related that he used to work on Sundays at his trade (that of a cobbler), and earned as much money on that day as would keep him the whole week, whilst the rest of his earnings were entirely reserved, and finally fell into the hands of his brother.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Nov. 25. At Bath, Lieutenant-colonel Newport.

Dec. 9. In Portland-place, Bath, aged 71, R. Perfect, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 15. At High Habberley, near Kidderminster, aged 78, Thos. Crane, esq. formerly a banker in Bewdley.

Dec. 24. At Uttoxeter, aged 93, Mr. Samuel Brown. He was a yeoman of the guards in the reign of George II. and attended in his official capacity the coronation of George III. His mental powers remained perfect to his death.

Jan. 2. In his 89th year, Mr. Wilshaw, late of Nobutt. He was taken ill when sitting in his chair, and died almost immediately.

SUFFOLK.—Nov. 14. At Market Weston, John Gowing, gent. one of the chief constables of the hundred of Blackbourn.

Nov. 28. In his 76th year, William Edwards, of Framlingham, gent.

Dec. 3. At Halesworth, aged 19, Anna Clementine, daughter of B. G. White, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 14. Aged 26, Anne, youngest daughter of late Mr. Gedge, of Bury St. Edmund.

Dec. 19. At Beccles, aged 53, the relict of the Rev. John Temple, Rector of Ashwicken cum Leaze, and of Bagthorpe, Norfolk.

SURREY.—Nov. 21. At Charlwood Park, near Crawley, J. C. Woodbridge, eldest son of J. Woodbridge, esq.

Nov. 29. At an advanced age, Lydia, relict of late John Freeland, esq. of Cobham.

Nov. 30. At Kingston, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of the late T. Mainwaring, esq. of the Strand.

Dec. 3. At Leatherhead, aged 72, H. Reynell, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 69, Morris Cuthwin, esq.

a merchant residing at Mount Cottage, near Bushey, who dropped down dead in walking up his garden from his carriage. He was in perfect health, with the exception of a dizziness in the head, which he spoke of to his nephew who accompanied him. The poor of the neighbourhood have lost a kind benefactor in him.

Jan. 16. At Walton-upon-Thames, John Frederick, esq.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 6. Aged 79, Thomas Smith, esq. of Bersted-lodge, near Hognor.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, in his 40th year, Joseph Roddall, esq.

Dec. 17. At Brighton, the lady of Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Williams, K.C.B. of Burwood House, Surrey.

WILTSHIRE.—Jan. 1. At Lidiard, near Wotton Bassett, aged 75, Mr. William Kibblewhite.

Jan. 5. At Bishopstrow, Mary Bayly Thring, widow of the late Broucher Thring, Rector of Sutton Vewy.

Jan. 14. At Trowbridge, aged 78, Geo. Waldron, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Nov. 26. In his 80th year, Thomas Benoli, Esq. of Spark Hill, near Birmingham.

Dec. 29. At Warwick, aged 87, Mary, sister of Fasham Nairn, esq. of Barnett's-place, Sussex.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, the relict of Henry Fermor, Esq. of Fritwell, eldest daughter of the late John Willes, esq. and grand-daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes.

At Hanberry, Mr. James Yates, aged 101. He retained his faculties to the last.

YORKSHIRE.—Oct. 17. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Melton, solicitor, Wakefield, in her 84th year, Mrs. Sorvener, formerly of Louth.

Oct. 17. Aged 100 years, Mr. C. Davison, of Ripon.

Oct. 23. Aged 82, the wife of Mr. Geo. Proctor, of Hull.

Oct. 29. Suddenly, in Marine-row, Dr. Joseph Faulding, aged 67, many years a successful medical practitioner in Hull.

Oct. 31. At Clitheroe, Sarah, second daughter of late Edmund Bawdwen, esq.

Lately. At Scarborough, aged 82, Mrs. Tong, formerly a Schoolmistress there.

Lately. At the Rectory, Nunnington, where he was on a visit for the recovery of his health, Thomas Browne Wilkinson, 7th son of the late G. Wilkinson, esq. of London, merchant, by Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Jonas Brown, esq. of Newton House, near Whitby.

Nov. 1. Suddenly, near Dalton, Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Ragby, near Thirsk.

Nov. 7. Aged 95, Mr. Benj. Firth, of the Bank, Leeds.

Nov. 11. Aged 82, Mr. Holt, father of Messrs. W. and T. Holt, woollaplers and cloth merchants of Horbury.

Nov.

Nov. 13. At Sutton, aged 60, Anne, sister of the late Rev. T. Watson, of Bilton.

Dec. 6. At Balby, near Doncaster, aged 80, W. Webster, esq.

The wife of Rev. R. Todd, of North Cave.

Dec. 9. In Belvidere-place, in his 65th year, Mr. William Bell, auctioneer. He had lately retired from business, and his health had been declining for the last four years. He was possessed of singular originality of character—of an independent and upright mind—and the town of Hull is indebted to him as the founder and promoter of several of its useful institutions.

Dec. 9. Near Cottingham, aged 88, Nathaniel Bell, formerly of York, member of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 22. At the Rectory, Handsworth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Hudleston.

Dec. 29. At Bradford, aged 92, Mary Beaumont, late of Thornhill, and mother of G. Beaumont, Dissenting Minister at Norwich, by whom she has been supported during the last 41 years of her life; she has been a widow nearly 47 years—46 years a grandmother—26 years a great grandmother, and has belonged to the Wesleyan Connexion about 70 years.

At Whisby, aged 87, Mr. Thomas Baker, many years commander and owner of the Achilles Government Tender.

Dec. 31. Aged 81, the relict of Howel Hart, esq. of Nun Appleton, near York.

Wales.—*Dec. 24.* At Wrexham, N. W., John Downman, esq. many years an Associate of the Royal Academy, London; a gentleman endowed with every talent to adorn this world: he has left the whole of his valuable and elegant works to his only daughter.

Scotland.—*Sept. 23.* At Belmont, Capt. Brashwaite Christie, of the 5th Dragoons, third son of late Rear Adm. Alex. Christie, of Robertson, co. Midlothian, A. M.

Lately. At Banff, aged 106, the wife of A. Frie, esq. late merchant in Banff.

Ireland.—*Dec. 29.* At Portlough, in his 80th year, Mr. Samuel Davison. In him the poor of that neighbourhood have lost a kind benefactor.

Assoad.—*Lately.* In Patrick County, Virginia, John Cainsan, at the advanced age of 120 years.

Lately. At Copenhagen, aged 94, Mr. Bethe, the father of the bookselling trade in Denmark, and most probably of Europe.

April. At Ceylon, Henry, second son of the late Lewis William Broumcker, esq. of Rellams, Dorsetshire.

June 21. At Bangalore, East Indies, Capt. H. T. Rudyerd, son of Lieut.-gen. Rudyerd, Royal Engineers.

July 13. At Lausanne, Mrs. Allott, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Raphoe.

July 18. At Trichinopoly, Charles Harwood Higginson, Senior Provincial Judge.

Aug. 9. In Davidson County, North Ca-

rolina, Mr. Barnet Wier, aged about 120 years. He was a native of Germany, but had been an inhabitant of Davidson County as far back as the oldest inhabitants could recollect. Mr. Wier was always a very temperate man, to which, in a great measure, may be attributed the prolongation of his existence to such an extreme age.

Dec. 8. At Paris, by hydrogen gas, aged 21, Mr. John Moore, nephew of the celebrated Gen. Sir John Moore (of Corunna memory). He was busily prosecuting his studies in Astronomy.

Dec. 15. At Rome, her Highness Mary Princess Sapieha, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Peter Patten Bold, esq. of Bold Hall, Lancashire. The Princess having left no issue, the estates devolve on Mr. Bold's second daughter Dorothea, the wife of Hen. Hoghton, esq. son of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, Bart. (See vol. xciv. ii. 199, 308.) The remains of the Princess will be interred in the family vault at Farworth.

VOL. XCIII. PART I.

P. 84. An elegant mural tablet has recently been erected in the Great Meeting in Leicester, with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Alexander, M. D. of Danett's Hall near Leicester. Remarkable for purity and simplicity of character, for piety to God and disinterested love of man, his whole conduct exemplified the two Commandments on which "hang all the Law and the Prophets." As an able and conscientious Physician, and in prompt and gratuitous services to the poor, he has rarely been equalled. Blessed with vigorous faculties and ardent feelings, his benevolence, expansive as his mind, shed its balm on all within the sphere of his influence. He was a firm opponent of despotism, public and private, a fair advocate and generous supporter of civil and religious liberty. This cold marble may record his admirable qualities, but their due appreciation must be sought in the hearts of those whom his affection delighted, his friendship gratified, his bounty relieved, and his skill restored to the enjoyment of ease and health. It pleased God to arrest him in his medical career in the month of June, 1810, as one "of whom the world was not worthy." Also to visit him with long and excruciating suffering, which he bore with unshaken fortitude and resignation. In full hope of a joyful resurrection through Christ, he died Nov. 27, 1822, aged 55; was deposited the 5th of December within St. Mary's Church, in the vault belonging to his place of residence. In this Chapel he worshipped, and here is erected this monumental tablet by his faithful, affectionate, and devoted widow."

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 22, 1894, to January 25, 1895.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 961	Males - 606	} 1258	Between
Females - 933	Females - 658		
Whereof have died under two years old		388	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.			
			2 and 5 106 50 and 60 116
			5 and 10 40 60 and 70 105
			10 and 20 43 70 and 80 99
			20 and 30 76 80 and 90 40
			80 and 40 120 90 and 100 7
			40 and 50 114

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending Jan. 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Poss.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
47 3	41 0	23 2	37 10	40 7	44 10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Jan. 24, 55s. to 70s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 19, 32s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Jan. 20.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 5l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s.
Straw 2l. 4s. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 24:	
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3,021
Pork.....	6s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 16,040	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, Jan. 13, 30s. 6d. to 41s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia 42s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 8s. per Doz. Moulds 9s. 0d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of Dec. 1894, and 25th of Jan. 1895), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,200l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 479l.—Loughborough, 197l.; price 4,600l.—Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,300l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l. and bonus; price 850l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 250l.—Old Union, 4l., price 108l.—Neath, 15l.; price 400l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Monmouthshire, 10l.; price 245l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 350l.—Warren and Birmingham, 11. 10s.; price 50l.—Shropshire, 8l.; price 175l.—Ellesmere, 8l. 10s.; price 108l.—Lancaster, 11.; price 45l.—Kennet and Avon, 11.; price 26l.—Grand Surrey, 8l.; price 57l.—Regent's, price 56l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l. 10s.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 234l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 110l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 8l. 10s.; price 126l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 68l.—Grand Junction, 8l.; price 69l.—FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Royal Exchange, 10l.; price 315l.—Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—Imperial 5l.; price 130l.—Atlas, 2s.; price 3l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 70l.—New ditto, 5l. paid; price 3l. prem.—Imperial, 40l. paid, dividend 2l. 2s.; price 66l.—Phoenix, 22l. paid; price 14l. prem.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares paid up, price 12l.—Auction Mart, 11. 5s.; price 40l.—City Bonds, 5 per cent. interest; price 105l.

METEO.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 27, 1824, to January 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			Jan.	°	°	°		
27	47	53	50	29, 86	fair	12	31	40	39	30, 67	cloudy
28	47	52	42	, 80	rain	13	35	40	40	, 50	cloudy
29	40	40	34	30, 20	fair	14	40	44	40	, 37	cloudy
30	45	52	47	, 19	fair	15	40	43	40	, 25	cloudy
31	47	50	47	, 17	cloudy	16	40	44	38	29, 85	cloudy
Ja. 1	50	55	52	, 19	fair	17	35	43	37	, 97	fair
2	46	46	38	29, 97	fair	18	42	46	36	, 40	stormy
3	40	44	50	30, 30	cloudy	19	33	38	39	, 52	fair
4	50	55	35	, 01	cloudy	20	39	43	40	, 63	fair
5	34	38	33	, 60	cloudy	21	38	39	37	, 82	showery
6	31	38	38	, 68	fair	22	35	39	35	30, 01	cloudy
7	40	46	46	, 50	cloudy	23	34	40	36	, 20	cloudy
8	35	44	36	, 76	fair	24	34	39	38	, 03	cloudy
9	36	42	40	, 89	cloudy	25	40	40	34	29, 80	fair
10	40	40	36	, 87	cloudy	26	32	38	40	30, 02	cloudy
11	38	42	41	, 72	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1824, to January 27, 1825, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 1½d. per Day.
29		94½ 5		101½	101½		23		97 pm.		55 pm.	54 56 pm.
30	229½	95 4			101		23		97 pm.	94½		54 55 pm.
31	230	95½ 4			101				97 pm.	94½	57 pm.	54 58 pm.
1 Hol.												
3	229½	95 4½			101		23		99 pm.			57 59 pm.
4	229½	94 4			101	100½	22½		92 pm.			57 59 pm.
5		94½ 5			101		23		100 pm.		59 62 pm.	58 61 pm.
6 Hol.												
7	230½	94½ 4	94		101	106½	23		103 pm.			62 63 pm.
8	230	94½ 4	94½ 3		100½	106½ 5	23		104 pm.		62 pm.	62 64 pm.
10	230	94½ 4	93½ 4		101	100½ 5	23		98 pm.		56 pm.	58 55 pm.
11	230	94½ 4	93½ 4		101	101 106 5	23		98 pm.		54 57 pm.	55 58 pm.
12	229½	94½ 4	93½ 4		100½	105½ 6	23	281½	100 pm.	94½	59 60 pm.	58 60 pm.
13	229½	94½ 4	93½ 4		101½	101 105½ 6	23	281½	102 pm.		62 66 pm.	62 66 pm.
14	229½	94½ 4	93½ 4		101	101 105½ 6	23		102 pm.		62 65 pm.	62 66 pm.
15	229½	94½ 4	93½ 4		100½	105½ 6	23		102 pm.			68 66 pm.
17	230	94½ 4	93½ 4		101½	105½ 6	23½		102 pm.		65 67 pm.	64 67 pm.
18		94½ 4	93½ 4		100	106½ 5	23		100 pm.		65 68 pm.	65 68 pm.
19	231	94½ 4	93½ 4	101½	101	106 5	23		101 pm.		67 68 pm.	67 68 pm.
20	231½	94½ 4	94 3½	100½	101	105½ 6	23½		100 pm.			64 66 pm.
21	232½	94½ 4	94½ 4		101½	105½ 6	23½		101 pm.		62 64 pm.	60 65 pm.
22		94½ 4	94 4		101½	106½ 6	23½		100 pm.			64 62 pm.
24	233	94½ 5	94½ 4	101½	101½	106 6	23½	285	100 pm.		62 pm.	63 64 pm.
25 Hol.												
26	232	94½ 4	93½ 4		101	105½ 6	23½		100 pm.		63 64 pm.	65 63 pm.
27	231½	94½ 4	93½ 4		100½	106 5	23½		100 pm.			63 64 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adv.
Courier—Statesman
Star—Globe & Travel
Sun—Brit. Traveller
St. James's & Gen. Exp.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Pocket—Even. Mail
London Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit. Gaz.—Lit. Chron.
Sun. House Gazette
Courier de Londres
14 Weekly Papers
23 Sunday Papers
Bath 4—Berwick
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Boston
Brighton 3—Bristol 5
Bucks—Bury 2
Cambridge
Cambridge—Carlisle 2
Carmarthen—Chelmsf.
Cheltenham—Chesh. 3
Colchester—Cornwall
Coventry 2—Cumberl.
Derby—Devon
Devizes—Doncaster
Dorchester—Durham 2
Essex—Exeter 4



Gloucester & Hants
Hereford—Hull 3
Hunts—Ipswich 2
Kent 3—Lancaster 2
Leeds 3—Leicester 2
Lichfield—Liverpool
Macclesf.—Maidst. 1
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 2
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N. Wales—Northamp.
Nottingham 2—Oxf. 2
Oswestry—Pottery
Plymouth 2—Preston
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Southampton
Suff.—Surrey—Sussex
Taunton—Tyne
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West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
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Whitehaven—Winds.
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FEBRUARY, 1825.

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Embellished with Views of the Remains of two ANCIENT CHURCHES at Lewes;
Representations of the Effigy of SIR RICHARD DE WHATTON, in WHATTON CHURCH, Notts.;
and of Monuments, &c. in LIMINGTON CHURCH, Somersetshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICKER'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY, in answer to an "Inquirer," (vol. xciv. part ii. p. 386, says, that the Church of England has not any express law with regard to *Psalmody*; but that if a Minister introduces any Psalms or Hymns into his Church (except the authorized versions), they must be such as not to militate against either the doctrines or discipline of the Establishment. If they do so militate, there is ground for the interference of the Ordinary.

J. M. says, "If your Correspondent 'R,' (p. 40), will have the kindness to look at Major's second edition of '*Honest Isaac*,' he will find that he is anticipated in his remarks on the erratum he mentions, the proper word being there for the first time inserted in the text of the work itself (p. 239); although it was not thought worth while to trouble the reader with the fact that all the former editions were in error. It is hoped that the present is far from being the only instance in which the publisher and his indefatigable coadjutor, have manifested their ardent wish to unite literary accuracy with elegant decoration."

NÆPOS observes, that the medal of Charles I. described in vol. xciv. ii. 290, is in design the same as a mourning ring for that monarch, the seal (as it may be called) of which turns on a swivel, so that either side may be uppermost; and of which both sides are engraved and described in vol. lviii. p. 769. This seal being smaller in circumference, the outward inscriptions are omitted, and 'EMIGRAVIT GLORIA ANGL. 1A. THE 30, 1648,' inserted within the ring. The mourning rings for Charles I. we are told in the same place, were twelve, three of which only were then known to be in England, one of the three *pends* the Duke of Northumberland. NÆPOS thinks it probable that the medal of 'A. jun. of Huddersfield,' is either the seal part of one of these mourning rings, or a medal cast from the same die; there can be no doubt as to 'the time when it was struck.'—Memorials of Charles I. are by no means of unfrequent occurrence, for every true loyalist was anxious to possess one, and several in the shape of a heart, &c. have been engraved in our volumes; but an additional value must certainly be attached to one of his twelve mourning rings.

Our Correspondent D. vol. xciii. ii. 508, mentions a "tradition" which states that James I. had such an aversion to bridges, that on his way to London he objected "to cross the bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne."—NÆPOS, in reply, says, "this is at once refuted by the following sentence in the Narrative of the King's Progress, published in 1603: 'And on the Bridge before he came to Gateside, he made Mr. Robert Dudley, Mayor of Newcastle, a Knight.' However

'interesting' a tradition may be, a little cautious examination should be applied before crediting one so highly absurd."

W. H. begs us to point out a corruption which all the Editors of Shakspeare have suffered to creep into the play of King John (if the error is not Shakspeare's own); Act v. scene 6, *Swineshead* Abbey they call *Swinestead*; and so say the actors. What makes the error worse, is, that there is in Lincolnshire a place called *Swinestead*, and where King John was taken ill, but it is 25 miles from *Swineshead*.

CARADOC suggests, as a hint to those connected with the building of new Churches, that the neat spire of St. Mary at Islington, is a combination formed by the ingenious architect Mr. Launcelot Dowbiggin, from the various beauties of what he esteemed the three handsomest Churches in the Metropolis—*St. Bride's, Bow, and Shoreditch*.

SUSSEXIANIS inquires for any particulars respecting St. Cudman, or Cuthman, who is said to have been buried at Steyning in Sussex. "The earliest mention," he observes, "of St. Cuthman's name which I have discovered, is in a suit between the monks of Salmur and Philip de Braiose, temp. William II. (referred to by Selden in his History of Tythes, p. 1288) in which a judgment in the time of the Conqueror is cited, and in which Steyning is described as 'parochiam quæ ad Sanctum Cuthmannum pertinet,' &c.—The name of Cudman might have been corrupted from Guthmund, or Gudmund, an Icelandic Bishop, who was expelled from his Bishopric about the year 1200, and who might have taken refuge in England, and have been buried at Steyning, which was a cell for foreigners, and near the sea-coast. There is a life of this Bishop written both in Latin and Icelandic, under these titles, *Vita Guthmundi boni*, and *Gudmundar-saga Góða*, i. e. the story of Gudmund the Good. The allusion to Saint Cuthman in the reign of the Conqueror destroys this opinion. Any information on this subject would be gratefully received."—The same Correspondent asks whether there are any impressions of the Conventual Seals of Sels and Rusper, both in the county of Sussex.

The two letters of our Exeter correspondent are returned to the Post-office—the postage being unpaid.

We have been requested from a highly respectable quarter to solicit the address of our correspondent "An Oxonian," in vol. xciv. p. 232.

T. A. of Kennington wishes for information relative to the Isle of Grain and Yantlet Creek, Kent.

Memoirs of Sir C. Fuller, and Hon. and Rev. Dr. Twisleton, in our next.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HAND-WRITING OF CHATTERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Furnival's Inn Court,*
Jan. 18.

I SEND you a Copy of a receipt for literary labour, transcribed from a MS. in the hand-writing of the unfortunate Chatterton, which you will probably deem worthy of insertion in your valuable and useful Miscellany.

The original is annexed to the last chorus of the ill-fated Poet's burletta of "the Revenge," the MS. of which is now in my hands, and was only a few months ago saved from destruction as waste paper by a medical friend, to whose kindness I am indebted for its possession.

"Receiv'd, July 6th, 1770, of Mr. Luffman Atterbury, Five Pounds, Five Shillings, being in full for all the Manuscripts contain'd in this Book, of which I am the Author. for which consideration of Five Pounds, Five Shillings, I hereby give up my sole right and property in, and the liberty of printing and disposing of the same to the said Luff^a. Atterbury only, and in such a manner as he thinks proper.—As witness my Hand this 6th Day of July, 1770.

J. Chatterton

Witness, JAMES ALLEN."

The 'Revenge' is stated to have been acted in 1770 at Marybone Gardens, and was printed, but never regularly published, in 1795, from the identical copy now before me. The Burletta was given, for the purpose of publication, to the late Mr. Egerton, who undertook the superintendence of the press. Mr. C. Roworth, by whom it was printed, supposed the original MS. had been lost in the printing-office*. It is written in a common school copy-book; with some additional songs after the receipt to Mr. Atterbury, who, I presume, was one of the proprietors of Marybone Gardens.

Poor Chatterton, whose genius and abilities will be admired and wondered at as long as English literature exists, closed his own life, at the age of 18, by poison taken at his lodgings, 21, Brook-street, Holborn, on the 24th of August, 1770, a victim to literary

pride, wounded feelings, and hopeless penury. His body was interred in the burying-ground of Shoe-lane work-house—no sculptured stone records his fame—but the tear of Pity has consecrated his memory. His errors are forgotten,—his slanderers have ceased,—and whilst there is feeling in the human heart, his misery and utter destitution will ever be deeply commiserated.

J. A.

FROM MRS. USHER, WIFE OF ARCH-DEACON USHER, TO HER BROTHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb. 11.*

BY inserting the inclosed (copy of an) original and entertaining letter in the next number of the Gentleman's Magazine, you will gratify an old Correspondent.

E. M.

London, Sept. 12, 1761.

You see I mean to be very good this morning; rising early affords time: it is not eight o'clock; the gentlemen are sleeping.

* Chatterton's Works, 1803, 8vo. vol. III. p. 537.

snoring, and not a child stirring. This Queen takes up my thoughts very much; I long to be convinced that his Majesty likes her. He told the Duke of Devonshire he found her person more agreeable than he expected, and that he liked her very well. By all I can learn from the various opinions of her, she is in her face somewhat flat, with a nose spread and turned up; her mouth rather wide; fine hair of light chestnut, and good eyes; her complexion pale, but much enlivened by a blush.

This is a happy day for her; there is no drawing-room, and all the family are gone to Kew, the Princess of Wales' house, which is a most charming place: there she will enjoy some hours of happy retreat from the toils of state. Her person is pretty, but I find her clothes do not fit her; and the German shape is formed to be large at the breast, and small below: but her shoulders and neck are well made, with an easy fall. I hope she will be much taller: Miss Gardiner says she is about her size, but she has some years to grow. I believe she is very sensible and well-accomplished. She begged the Duchess of Hamilton to tell her when she was near London; when they entered the Park she told her, "now, Madam, you are very near St. James's;" she changed colour, and tears followed. The Duchess begged her to support her courage, to which she replied, "Your Grace has been twice married, but I am a stranger, and do not know how the King may like me."

The King's conduct has been mighty amiable: the ceremony of the wedding was finely ordered; there were about eight Irish Peeresses walked, which was sufficient to decide their privilege, and to mortify the English, who are all angry at it.

When all the Peeresses had entered the chapel, the Queen was led in by the Duke of York and Prince Henry, one on each side; her brides-maids following in two lines on each side: they placed her in her throne, and talked to her till the Peers entered. The Princess with her children, and Princess Emily, were on the left hand of the altar, placed on stools: his Majesty came last, and went through the ceremony with great cheerfulness, and often spoke to the Queen, who did not appear the least confused. All the royal family supped together, and did

not retire till three o'clock. It is said the Queen was cheerful at supper till they were to retire, and then she seemed alarmed: the day after she never lifted up her eyes during the Levee; the King spoke to her, and then she blushed and smiled: don't you pity her? She has two German women that are to stay with her. The Princess of Wales looked as pale at death during the ceremony of the marriage: that she might be anxious for the success of so great an event I think very allowable, but some are disposed to interpret her movements differently. Lady Molesworth* came home from the splendid show at near one, quite delighted; and says it was the most grand solemnity that she can form any idea of; every person there was as fine as possible. The Queen was in the same robe as her brides-maids; but had a mantle of ermine, and a diadem on her head. Their Majesties are to be in their bridal dress to-morrow as the chapel; if I durst venture among the mob, I would go to see them.

My dear B. this letter I intended for my sister, but upon recollection find myself in your debt, and therefore beg you will first peruse it, and then transmit it to her. I have told you every thing I can think of, and wish I could enliven it more for your entertainment; but I know you will be satisfied with my good will. My sister gives me a bad account of poor James; I beg to know how he is: we are all growing old, except B. to whom I sincerely wish a long life—and am her very affectionate,
J. USHER.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XXIV.

Ben Jonson's Alchymist.

A LITTLE more than two centuries since, Ben Jonson produced his comedy of "The Alchymist;" and a little more than one century since, it was performed with the ensuing epilogue, applicable indeed to all times, but certainly particularly so to the present scheming days, which bid fair to rival or surpass those of the South-sea Bubble, herein so feelingly lamented.

Though a cordial admirer of Mr. Gifford's able and spirited defence of Ben Jonson, and unwilling to sub-

* Sister to Archdeacon Usher, the husband of the writer.

vert the least of his arguments, I cannot resist premising, that the three first words prove that there were those who presumed to "give him familiarly" the title of "*Old Ben*," (by which Mr. Gifford is so much offended) before "Mr. Malone and his friend Steevens took it up." (See preface to Gifford's Jonson, p. xxx.)—The second epithet, as Mr. Gifford might remark, was an additional and needless insult of the players to the memory of one, of whose immortal talents they were in the act of reaping the fruits.

"An Epilogue spoken to a Play call'd the Alchymist."

"Old surly Ben to-night has let us know
That in this Isle a plentiful crop did grow
Of Knaves and Fools a hundred years ago,
Chymists, Bawds, Gamesters, and a numerous
train
Of humble Rogues, content with moderate gain."

"The Poet, had I've lived to see this age,
Had brought sublimer villains on the stage;
Our knaves sin higher now than those of old,
Kingdoms, not private men, are bought and sold;
Witness the South-sea Project, which hath shown
How far philosophers may be out-done
By modern St—m—n that have found ye stone!
Well might it take its title from the main,
That rose so swift, and sunk so soon again;
Fools have been always, bit by artful lyes,
But here the cautious were deceiv'd and wise.
And yet, in these flagitious monstrous times,
The knaves detected triumph in their crimes,
Wallow in wealth, have all things at command,
And brave the vengeance of an injur'd land.
Well! since we've learn'd experience at our
cost,

Let us preserve the remnant not yet lost,
Though L—w from France be landed on the coast;
By sober arts aspire to guiltless Fame,
And prove that Virtue's not an empty name!"

"L—w from France" was the celebrated Projector, John Law of Lauriston, Controller of the French Finances, whose eventful history is detailed in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, and more amply in a very interesting memoir in Mr. J. P. Wood's History of the parish of Cramond, co. Midlothian, in which Lauriston Castle is situated. In his prosperity Mr. Law had been idolized by the French, and called "a Minister far above all the past age had known, the present could conceive, or the future would believe;" but a few weeks only passed over his head before, through the intrigues of other French ministers, he involuntarily excited the public indignation, and barely escaped with his life from the country, unjustly attended by the revilings and detestation of the whole nation, who, knowing him to have been the cause of their sudden affluence, ascribed to him also its still more sudden overthrow. Having tra-

velled for nine months from place to place, to Brussels, Venice, Hanover, and Copenhagen, at the persuasion of Lord Glenorchy, the British Minister at the latter city, and of Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Baltic Squadron, he sailed thence for England with his son, Oct. 13, 1721. (The Evening Post, Oct. 21, 1721). On Friday, the 20th, they "landed on the coast;" on Saturday, the 21st, arrived in London, and in the Whitehall Evening Post of Oct. 24, we are told that "the famous Mr. Law having obtained His Majesty's most gracious pardon, and the appellant having likewise withdrawn the appeal that stood against him [on account of having slain Edward Wilson, esq. in a duel in 1694], the said gentleman and his son are arrived here with Sir John Norris; and on Sunday last [the 22d], they were at Court to wait on his Majesty, and to return him thanks for his goodness."—Again, the St. James's Post of Oct. 26, informs us, that "the famous Mr. Law and his son have taken lodgings near Hanover-square*, and are every day visited by great numbers of persons of distinction;" though the Flying Post of the same date hints that "some think Mr. Law and his son design to return for Paris, because Mrs. Law, whom he left there, has taken Luxembourg House in that City, which Sir Robert Sutton [the English Ambassador] was about hiring for himself; and has taken into her service two more waiting women, besides a valet-de-chambre and several foot-boys!" This was evidently a mere idle fabrication.—But the extract most to our purpose is the following, which certainly much heightens the interest of our subject; it is from the Whitehall Evening Post of Oct. 26; "Last night their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were at the Theatre in Drury Lane, and saw the *Alchymist* acted. There was a splendid appearance of the Nobility and Gentry; the famous *Mr. Law* and his son were *there also*." Thus, the actor who delivered the Epilogue might, if it pleased him, when he mentioned "L—w from France," bow to the man himself.

I have not the means of ascertaining how often the Comedy of the *Alchymist* was performed at this period,

* Next the Chapel in Conduit-street, say some papers of later date.

or with this Epilogue. It is not unlikely that the line

"Though L-w from France be landed on the coast,"

was inserted on an after-thought, as it may be omitted rather with advantage to the poetry, than not.

The favourable manner in which Mr. Law was received in this country, occasioned no small umbrage to the anti-ministerial party, and was judged of importance sufficient not to be noticed in the Theatre only, but to occupy the attention of Parliament.

The debate on the subject in the House of Lords is described in Wood's Cramond, p. 237. But the matter was suffered to drop.

Mr. Law did not reside many years in England. All his hopes of returning to France having expired on the death of the Regent, Dec. 2, 1723, he removed to Venice about 1725, and there concluded his chequered life, March 21, 1729 †.

Another passage may admit of some illustration :

"Kingdoms, not private men, are bought and sold."

This is not a mere poetical figure, but had its foundation in the occurrences of the day. Among the few, who amidst the general havoc, were by the Mississippi scheme enabled, as the Poet terms it, to "wallow in wealth," (and who are enumerated in Wood's Cramond, pp. 221, 222,) was Joseph Gage, brother to the first Viscount Gage. This gentleman (styled by the French writers *Monsieur Guaique*,) profited so prodigiously, that he offered three millions sterling to Augustus, King of Poland, to resign that crown in his favour; and on the refusal of that Monarch to accede to these terms, entered into a negociation for the purchase of the sovereignty of the Island of Sardinia; but the treaty did not take effect. To the Polish offer Pope alludes in his Epistle to Lord Bathurst on the use of riches :

"The Crown of Poland, venal twice an age,
To just three millions stinted modest Gage."

Again, among the idle, but base, calumnies circulated against Mr. Law on his departure from Paris, was this, that several carriages loaded with spe-

cies had preceded him to Brussels, in order to enable him to conclude a purchase of some of the Provinces of the Low Countries. (Hist. of Cramond, p. 229.)

The subject of this lengthened article was transcribed from a small folio engraved plate, "Sold by the Printers of London and Westminster, price 6d." on the rarity of which I cannot determine. An architectural scenic view, with a clown and harlequin in front, and two dancers in the back ground, and inscribed EPILOGUM, is inserted from an octavo copper, used in like manner for all Epilogues. This engraving was purchased at the recent sale of Mr. Simco's prints ‡.

[The above article has been communicated by a young but ardent bibliographer. Ev. H.]

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

THE communication made to you by Mr. Wansey, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, Dec. 1824, respecting his discoveries at Stonehenge, is a curious and interesting article. But, whilst I hail with pleasure the happy result of his researches, I feel not disposed to compliment him on the assumed novelty of his theory. For that Stonehenge has been a seminary of instruction, particularly in the science of astronomy, whither the youth of this island and of Gaul resorted to finish their education, is not a new idea, or now for the first time propagated. It is as old as the original appellation of the fabric, viz. Cōr-Gawr, which signifies a college of learned men, and has been regarded as such by almost every author who has written upon the subject since the days of Stukeley, to some of whom Mr. Wansey refers in his letter. Much less am I inclined to accede to his conjecture, that Stonehenge was not a Druidical work, but built by some people, whose *local habitation and name* are both unknown. The Druids, whom this gentleman somewhat disdainfully terms priests, (to which word he might with strict accuracy have prefixed the epithet *philosophical*, in conformity to the concurrent voice of all antiquity, and whom Mr. Wansey acknowledges in a subsequent part of his letter to have

† Would not Mr. Wood find a separate edition of his highly-interesting memoir approved of by the public at the present period?

‡ This sale, being the first of four, took place at Mr. Sotheby's rooms, Jan. 17, and five following days.

been capable of calculating eclipses,) were amongst the earliest inhabitants of this island, and fully competent to construct such a fabric as Stonehenge, and to adapt it to the principles of the sciences which they taught. Stonehenge at this day exhibits internal evidence that they alone were its constructors. *Suum cuique* is a motto which, in adjudications of this kind, ought to be religiously observed. This denial of a claim possessed almost 30 centuries is, however, a trifle light as air, in comparison with that series of hard usage which these meritorious but ill-fated teachers of ethics, philosophy, and religion, have sustained from a censorious and ill-judging world. To the spoliation of their literary fame has been added the horrid imputation of sacrificing human victims. Let us devote a few moments to the consideration of this abominable charge, and see what foundation there is for it in the impartial page of ancient history.

Of the ancient authors who have transmitted a description of the manners, discipline, and peculiarities of the Druids, some are Greek, and some Roman. Of the former, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Plutarch are the principal. Cæsar, Lucan, Mela, Tacitus, and Pliny, are the most distinguished among the latter. But of all these, as well Greek as Roman, Cæsar is the earliest writer, and also the most authentic, having had the advantage of personal observation, which all the others wanted. These, therefore, have done little more than copy from him, transfusing into their own diction the matter which his pen had previously described; exaggerated, indeed, by their own inventions, or by the false statements of designing reporters, actuated by motives of envy, malice, or by a cruel and exterminating policy. These I shall throw aside as unworthy of credit; and to Cæsar alone I appeal.

In the 6th book of his Commentaries of the Gallic war, and in the 13th section, this military historian describes the manners, discipline, and peculiarities of the Druids; in no part of which description doth he make the slightest allusion to human sacrifices. Is not this a most singular omission? Had the charge been true, would not Cæsar have known it? And if he knew it, would he not have mentioned the fact? "The Druids," says he, "take cognizance of crimes, &c. pass sentence, and distribute rewards and punishments." But he does not intimate that these punish-

ments consisted of human sacrifices, or even of corporal castigations; on the contrary, he declares that the severest punishment inflicted by the Druids, was merely "excommunication."

But is it true, that Cæsar makes no mention of human sacrifices? I answer, no, in the section exclusively appropriated to the description of the Druids. Having finished what he proposed on this head, he passes on to the 15th section, in which he describes the Gallic manners. "The Gauls," says he, "either sacrifice, or vow their intention to sacrifice, human victims, upon afflictive emergencies." This occasional practice, which Cæsar limits to the Gauls alone, the ingenuity of modern authors has, by a sort of legerdemain, or hocus pocus, extended to the Druids, and thereby confounded together two distinct people of diametrically dissimilar and discordant characters. It is true Cæsar adds, "*Administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur.*" This is the only clause in the Commentaries that bears upon the question, and greater stress than what a solitary clause deserves, has been laid upon it. A slight degree of consideration will convince the impartial reader of the truth of this remark. In the composition of this clause, Cæsar was Cæsar, that is, a Roman, having an eye to the customs and institutions of Rome, where every *sacrificium* required the presence of a *sacerdos*. He, therefore, assimilated the practices of the people of Gaul to those observed at Rome. It deserves also to be remarked, that the nominative case to all the principal verbs in this sentence, *viz. immolant, vouent, utuntur, &c.* is not *Druides*, but *Galli*. The most that can be inferred from this clause is, that the latter were the principal agents, and that the former served only in the capacity of auxiliaries. The next sentence makes mention of the "wicker repositories, in which living persons were inclosed, and put to death by the combined operation of suffocation and combustion." Here again it is to be noted, that the nominative case to the principal verbs in this sentence also, *viz. habent, complent, &c.* is *alii*, which adjective refers, not to the substantive *Druides*, but to the substantive *Galli*. Hence we conclude, that the Druids had no hand at all in any of these transactions; no reference is made to them: they are not so much as mentioned in this whole sentence; and therefore not comprehended in Cæsar's meaning.

But

But who were these unhappy wretches who suffered in this manner? They were condemned criminals. To such it must be immaterial how their lives are terminated, whether by strangulation, or combustion, or by the axe, or the guillotine, or by a leaden ball. The application of any one of these instruments of death cannot be to them more terrible, or more barbarous, than that of another. Be it granted, that certain Druids attended upon Gallic executions; and that is the whole that is implied by the clause "*Administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur.*" So doth the High-sheriff of every county in Great Britain attend upon the public execution of condemned criminals. Both these civil officers, the Gallic Druid, and the British Sheriff, are required to assist on those melancholy occasions, and for the same purpose.

It may be further urged from Cæsar, "that not only condemned criminals, but even innocent persons were offered up in sacrifice; and that it was a received maxim, that one man's life cannot be redeemed but by the immolation of a substitute; and that the benevolence of the Deity cannot by any other expedient be so effectually conciliated." But what hath all this to do with the Druidical institution? Cæsar at this time was describing, not the peculiarities of the Druids, but the manners of the Gauls. No evidence can be adduced from him to prove that the former maintained these doctrines, or entertained these opinions, or were implicated in the superstitious practices of the latter people. The truth is, the notion of vicarious oblations, from whatever source it sprung, whether from patriarchal tradition, or from human invention, had at one time pervaded all nations of the earth, and was common to the polished Greeks and Romans, as well as to the less refined Gauls. But there is no proof from Cæsar that the Gauls participated in this sentiment.

Having thus shewn that little or nothing can be gathered from the testimony of Cæsar that is hostile to the cause of Druidism, let us next see what favourable impressions the same respected authority may produce.

In the first place, Cæsar asserts, that "the important business of education was entrusted to the care of the Druids; that they delivered lectures in Astronomy, Geometry, Natural Philosophy,

and Theology; and that they discoursed on the immortality of the human soul." Now all these branches of knowledge, which even in the present enlightened age would be deemed *great learning*, and entitled to the praise of a comprehensive system of education, must have had a moral influence on the lives of the professor, by restraining the depravities of nature, softening the violence of passion, and by inspiring the mind with sentiments of tenderness and benevolence.

— *Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*

Enollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus.

These natural results of culture and philosophy are opposite to that cruel and barbarous temper, of which the Druids have been accused.

Secondly, we learn from the same authority, that "the severest punishment which these revered judges decreed, was the excommunication of the delinquent." This moderation in the exercise of their judicial authority implies not only the rare recurrence of the last extremity of the law, but also of corporal punishments. Here I cannot omit to remark upon the partial and inconsistent judgments of mankind. The memory of the legislator of Sparta, whose edicts were written in blood, remains to this day respected and honoured; whereas calumny and contempt await the Druid, whose humanity recoiled at the too frequent practice of resorting to capital punishments, and whose merciful administration of public justice prescribed a mode, which, by sparing the life of the offender, and giving him an opportunity to reform, checked the progress of the offence, and repressed the contagion of evil example, more effectually than the infliction of death itself. Let those Christian nations, which pride themselves in the excellence and superiority of their jurisprudence, contrast the severity of their penal codes with the mild "excommunication" of the Druids, and then say on which side humanity stands.

Lastly, Cæsar assigns to the Druids "a total exemption and immunity from all military services, and even from all military contributions." This distinguishing and constitutional privilege is an indisputable proof of the extreme aversion which these people had to the shedding of human blood, and presupposes a strong disposition to cherish humane and brotherly feelings.

Yours, &c.

MERLIN.

MR.





THE EFFIGY OF SIR RICHARD DE WHATTON,
in Whatton Church, Nottinghamshire.

DESCENT OF WHATTON.

(Continued from p. 89.)

TO illustrate the present narrative, some of the armories of the family will now be introduced, though it may be interesting first to proceed with the description of Whatton Church:

"This venerable pile, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, consists of a body, two aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the angle of the North aisle and chancel; the nave rests on three pointed arches on a side, with octagonal pillars; the font is octagonal, adorned with roses, tulips, and fleurs de lys; the East window of the North aisle chapel is of a rich quatrefoil pattern; the North window is fine, as is another of the North aisle; two North windows of the chancel are lancet fashion, and a third of two bays; its South windows are also rich. In the North wall of the North aisle are two arches; one empty, under the other a priest in curled hair; the top and bottom of two niches are to be seen over the figure of the priest: under which are carved David playing upon his harp, and an angel holding a shield with an inclined cross. The style of the Church bespeaks it of the reign of one of the Edwards."

In the North aisle, upon a raised tomb, finely sculptured, is a figure in chain mail, with a pointed helmet, his head reclining on a double cushion (*see Plate I.*) His shield bears: a bend between six cross crosslets, charged with three besants; over his mail, richly bordered at the knees, is a mantle falling back at the crossing of his legs; on his hands, gauntlets; his sword is on the left side; the right leg crosses the left; at his feet a lion, whose tail curls on his back; in the circumference: "Priez pur l'ame de Sire Richard Whatton, Chivalier."

This beautiful specimen of ancient sculpture was removed from the North aisle to the vestry several years ago, previous to the repair of the Church, and is now in good preservation, though the original tomb is entirely destroyed.

"In the windowes: Argent, on a bande Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules 3 besants, Whatton; Argent, 5 fusils in fesse Gules, on each an escallop Or, *Atkintons*; Argent, 5 fusils in fesse Gules, *Newmarche*."

The armories of Pierreponte and Whatton: a lion rampant among cinquefoils, impaling a bend between six cross crosslets, charged with three

besants, are represented upon a monument of the Pierrepontes, on the South side of the Church, at Holme Pierrepont, of which an engraving is given by Thoroton.

ROGER DE WHATTON, Lord of Scarrington, (Scarrington) near Whatton, third son of John and Ella, called in several records Roger de Skerrington, and whose bearing was: Argent; on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants,—married Joan, one of the daughters of Oliver de Lovetot, Lord of Colestope (Kercolston), whose ensign was: Argent, a lion rampant per fess Gules and Sable; by whom he had a son, Richard, and a daughter, who married into the baronial family of D'Ayen-court.

In 27. Edw. I. Roger de Whatton, and Joan his wife, (relict of Robert Moryn, of Moryn Hall,) and the other daughters of Oliver de Lovetot, with their husbands, did homage, had livery of their lands, and divided them. Roger afterwards passed all the lands he had in Kercolston and Sereveston, of which he was enfeoffed by Oliver de Lovetot, to the Moryn family.

The family of Lovetot, who came over to England with the Earl of Normandy, possessed a magnificent seat and park at Worksop, in this county; William, the first Lord Lovetot, had two sons: Richard, Baron of Sheffield, whose representative is the Duke of Norfolk, and Nigel, Baron of Sutho, whose seat was at Wishow, and from whom the Lovetots of Kercolston are descended. John de Lovetot, son and heir of Oliver, died seised of the manor of Kercolston, a capital mansion and lands at Flintham, &c.; these, says Thoroton, Joan, the wife of Roger de Whatton, brought by inheritance from her brother John de Lovetot, and passed to the Whatton family, who had a confirmation of them 10 Edw. III.

At Kercolston Church, in an upper window: Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants, Whatton; and Argent, a lion rampant, per fess Gules and Sable, Lovetot*.

* Chart. 46 Hen. III. ex ejusd. Fam. stem. de Lovetot.—Ex Rotulis 27, 28, 31 Edw. I.; 19 Edw. II.; Harl. MSB. No. 1894, p. 324.

RICHARD

RICHARD DE WHATTON, Lord of Scarrington, son and heir of Roger and Joan, and who had his seat at Whaddon; married Agnes, daughter and heiress of John le Palmer, Lord of Algethorp, whose bearing was: Sable, a chevron Or, between three crescents Argent, and of Alice, his wife, who survived him, sister and heiress of Hugh de Stapleford, whose coat of arms was: Argent, on two bars Azure, three cinquefoils Or, 2, 1. Hugh de Stapleford possessed a vast estate; he was High Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, 54, 55 Hen. III. and held the honour of Peverel, by the Charter of King Henry, for life.

Richard de Whaddon, who sealed with a bend, between six cross crosslets, charged with three besants, succeeded to the possessions of Lovetot, Le Palmer, Stapleford, and Idones, one of the sisters and coheiresses of Sir Richard de Wyverton; and by Agnes, his wife, had two sons: John, and Richard, afterwards a Knight; and four daughters: Agnes, who married John de Knyveton, Joyce, ... de Plumton, Maud, and Margery*.

JOHN DE WHATTON, Lord of Scarrington, eldest son of Richard and Agnes, married Beler, by whom he had children: Alicia, Robert, called Robert Skipwith, who succeeded his father, and died issueless, leaving his sister, Margaret, his heir.

Margaret de Whaddon married Sir William Bagot, of Baginton Castle, in Warwickshire, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died young, and a daughter, Isabel, who married Thomas Stafford, of Pipe, son of Sir Thomas, nephew and heir of Edmund de Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.

Thomas Stafford was Lord of Wapenbury, and Eathorpe, in Warwickshire, which manors came to him through the Whaddon family, being part of the Beler estate; 10 Hen. VI. Ralph Beler, of the county of Leicester, and Richard Stafford, son and heir of Thomas, were joint Lords thereof; afterwards they were sold by Ralph Beler, who obtained the whole interest.

The Church of Baginton contains the monument of Sir William and Lady Bagot. The Knight is in mail,

* Eech. s. Edw. III. n. 44. 67.—Ther. Nott. p. 119. 121. 122. 124. Chart. 21. Eiv. III.

he has a sword and a dagger, and his coat of arms in front: a chevron between three martlets, which are also over his head; Lady Bagot is in the rich costume of those days, with two dogs at her feet, over her head the shield of Whaddon: a bend between six cross crosslets, charged with three besants. In the circumference:

"*Hic jacent Will'mus Bagot quondam Miles quadragesimo vii. die Sept. et Margareta uxor ejusdem Willielmi que obijt anno millesimo quadragesimo quorum animabus propicietur Trinitas S^a. unq. Deus in Majestate.*"

In the windows: Argent, a chevron Gules, between three martlets Sable, Bagot; impaling Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants, Whaddon; and the shield of Whaddon single †.

SIR RICHARD DE WHATTON, youngest son of Richard and Agnes, (and whose bearing was: Argent, on a bend Sable, between six crosslets Gules, three besants,) had his seat at Whaddon in the reign of King Edward III. and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Beler (youngest son of Roger, lineal descendant of the Lord Hamon Beler, son of Nigel, Lord D'Albini) by whom he had children: Sir John; Robert, whose daughter, Margaret, married Robert Farnham, of Quorndon Hall, in the county of Leicester; Hugh, Privy Counsellor to King Henry IV.; and Margaret, who succeeded to the manor of Scarrington, with other possessions adjoining, and who married Sir Thomas de Rempston, Knight of the Garter, Constable of the Tower, concerning whom mention is made in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire," as follows:

"The manor of Skaryngton, with the appurtenances, 18 messuages, 1 toft, 46 bovates of land, 140 acres of meadow, 181. 4s. 8d. ob. rent: the rent of a pair of gloves, and 3 grains of pepper in Skaryngton, Bingham, Kercopleston, Wyverton, Tytheby, Knyveton, Ashton, and Whaddon, were by fines, 10 Hen. V. & Hen. VI. by Margaret, who had been the wife of Sir William Bagot, Knight, and sister and heir of Robert Whaddon, passed to Margaret, who had been the wife of Sir Thomas de Rempston, Knight, and her heirs. John de Knyveton, and Agnes his wife, held one part, and Joyce de Plumpton, another for life; there is mention also of

† Dugd. Warw. p. 125. 128. 129.

Mande, and Margery, after whose deaths all should come to the said John and Agnes, if they chanced to over-live the said Joyce, Mande, and Margery, for their lives; the reversion to Lady Bagot, who conveyed it to the Lady Rempston, before named, who it seems had a son, besides Sir Thomas Rempston, called Robert Rempston, Esq. who died seized of these lands about the 16 Edw. IV. Thomas Cheyne, Esquire, then aged above 26, and Isabella Stapleton, aged 50 years, being at that time his cousins and heirs. The manor of Skeryngton was of Stapleton's part. The lands of Kercolston, of the soc of Oraton, of which the heirs of Thomas Cheyne, whose land was formerly Whattons, and descended from the family of Cheyne, which had it by inheritance from that of Rempston, to William, Lord Vaux, of Harrowdon."

Thomas Beler (whose sister Avice married Ralph Lord Cromwell) used the same coat of arms as his father, namely, per pale Gules and Sable a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or; and for crest, an eagle Sable, beaked Or, rising out of a ducal coronet Argent. Margaret, his wife, was the youngest daughter and coheirress of Sir Richard de la Riviere, whose ensign was: Azure, two bars dancetté Or; by Matilda, his wife, daughter and heirress of Sir John de Heriz, of Widmerpool, and Gunnelveston; whose bearing was: Azure, three hedge-hogs Or; and whose sister, Sarah, married Sir Robert de Pierrepointe.

"Sir John de Heriz settled by fine, 18 Edw. II. the manors of Widmerpool and Gunnelveston, in Nottinghamshire, and Winfield and Tibshelf, in Derbyshire, on himself for life; then on Roger Beler for his life; afterwards on Sir Roger, the eldest son of Roger Beler, and Margaret, the eldest daughter of Sir Richard de la Riviere, and the heirs of their bodies; then on Thomas Beler, youngest son of Roger, and Margaret, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard de la Riviere, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the right heirs of Sir John de Heriz."

Roger Beler purchased the manors of Cryche, in Derbyshire, and Bunney, in Nottinghamshire, from Ralph Lord Freschville, and 19 Edw. II. held the manor of Cryche, the seat of the barony, of the King, in capite, for a knight's fee, and had summons to Parliament among the barons; he also became possessed of the manors of Widmerpool, Gunnelveston, Winfield, and Tibshelf, by the preceding settlement; all which estates passed to Sir

Roger, the eldest son, who died without issue male.

Nigel, Lord D'Albini, the idol of his prince, carried: Gules, a lion rampant Argent; he was the youngest son of Roger D'Albini and Amicia his wife, sister of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, nephew and heir of Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance. This Nigel, by his second wife only, Gundred de Gurnay, had children: Roger, who took the surname of Mowbray, and Hamon, that of Beler. She was the daughter of Hugh, Earl of Gurnay, by Editha his wife, daughter of William, Earl of Warrenne, and Gundred his wife, daughter of King William I. by Maude, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, whose mother, Alice, was the daughter of Robert, King of France, son of Hugh Capet.

"Tempore Regis Henrici primi, filii Conquestoris, erat quidam juvenis de familiâ Regis, Nigellus de Albeneyo nomine, portans arcum Regis, cujus fratres fuerunt duo Milites, strenui viri, de Curia ipsius Regis, videlicet, Comes de Clara, et Comes de Arundell. Ex parte Matris de Mowbray erat ille Nigellus. Cum verb commissum fuit bellum inter Regem Henricum, et Robertum Curthose, qui fuit Dux Normannie, frater predicti Regis Henrici, apud Tengehebray, in Normanniâ, quia dictus Robertus voluit in Regem Angliæ coronari, statuit secum Robertus de Mowbray præliari, et dictus Nigellus de Albeneyo dextrarium ipsius Roberti occidit, et ipsum Robertum Curthose, Regi Henrico duxit. Tunc autem Rex dedit eidem Nigello totam terram Roberti, Baronis de Frontebovia, scilicet, Stutfeld in Angliâ, quod se converteret ad Robertum Curthose, contra suum Regem, quasi falsus proditor. Illo autem tempore per consilium Regis Henrici idem Nigellus capit in uxorem Gundredam, filiam Domini Hugonis de Gurnay, in Normanniâ. Dum autem obediisset quoddam Castellum in transmarinis partibus, in Normanniâ, idem Dominus Nigellus de Albeneyo primus intrans, cepit, et Regi reddidit. Tunc apposuit Rex eum ditare amplius, et dedit ei totam terram predicti Roberti de Mowbray, in Normanniâ et in Angliâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis, qui Robertus fuit Comes de Northumbria, et statim feoffavit eum de omnibus Castellis, et de Bajiocis, ac cum suis omnibus pertinentiis. Cum Henricus Rex dedisset Domino Nigello de Albeneyo predictam terram Roberti de Mowbray, præcepit ut hæres. Filii ergo Nigelli de Albeneyo et Gundredæ fuerunt, ut dictum est, Rogerus nomine, qui cognomen haberet de Mowbray, et Hamo nomine, qui cognomen haberet de Bellario. Tunc ipse Rogerus, cruce signatus, ivit in Terram Sane-

tam, et ibi in magno prælio captus à Sarracenis, redemptus est per militiam Templi, et diversis præliis fatigatus, reverens est in Angliam; et in suo itinere invenit Draconem cum Leone pugnantem in Valle, quem dicitur Saranell, percussitque Draconem usque ad mortem, et secutus est eum Leo in Angliam usque ad Castellum de Hode. Vixitque postea xv. annos, et mortuus est senectute honesta, et sepultus in Bellalanda, in quidam fornace in muro capituli ex parte Australi juxta Matrem suam Gundredam, et supra sepulchrum ejus depictus est gladius lapide insignatus, ubi nemo positus est in præsentem diem."

"At Kirkby," says Camden, "a seat of the Bellers (sometimes so written), there was a priory, having that addition of the Bellers, a respective, rich, and noble family in their time; by Brokesby, a seat now of the Villiers, of an old Norman race, and descended from an heir of Bellers."

"In Melton Mowbray Church, under a round arch, a cross-legged figure, in a round helmet of mail, with a bend; his shield on his left arm bearing a lion rampant, his sword is under it, his belt is plated, and there is a dog at his foot; over him is inscribed in modern characters:—This is the Lord Hamon Beler, brother to the Lord Mowbray."

"A beautiful pedigree of the family of Villiers preserves a drawing of Ralph Lord Beler, grandson of Lord Hamon; his figure is placed on the tomb in a coat of mail, his legs cross each other, and on his left arm a shield bears: per pale a lion rampant."

The "Harleian Manuscripts," in the British Museum, give the following armigeres:

"In the Church of Whatton, in com'. Nottinghamshire, in the glassed windows there: 1. Azure, a bar dancetté between ten billets Or.—2. —3. —4. Argent, on a bend Azure, seven cross crosslets Or.—5. ... a bar dancetté between ten billets.—6. Argent, two chevrons Sable, within a bordure engrailed Sable.—7. Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants Or.—1. Argent, five fusils in fess Gules.—2. Per pale Gules and Sable a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure engrailed Argent.—3. Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants Or.—4. Sable, a chevron between cross crosslets Argent.—1. Argent, on five fusils in fess Gules, each an escallop Or.—2. Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants Or.—3. Barry nebulé of Gules, and Or.—Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants Or, Whatton impaling, per pale

Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure engrailed Argent, Bellers; Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants Or, Whatton; impaling, per pale Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, on his shoulder an annulet Gules, Bellers; the latter coat is also single with the crest; an eagle Sable, beaked Argent, rising out of a ducal coronet Argent; another shield bears: per pale Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, (without the annulet), and over it a helmet, mantle Gules and Sable, and the like crest, with the eagle beaked Or.

"An ould Knight lying upon a toombe with these arms on his shield: on a bend between six cross crosslets three besants, and about it written thus: pray for the soule of Sir Richard Whatton, knt.: written in Freache."

Dr. Thoroton notices the following coats of arms (including those of Whatton, Aslacton, and Newmarche), in the windows:

"Gules, a lion rampant, with a bordure engrailed Argent.—Sable, a chevron between ten cross crosslets Argent.—Gules, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or.—Crest, an eagle's head, betwixt the wings Sable, coming out of a crown Argent."... He observes; "Sir Richard de Whatton lies buried in this Church, under a well-cut stone tomb, whereon is his portraiture, with his shield, having his arms embossed upon it, which the windows also show to be: Argent on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants; his name was on the side, where yet some gilding is visible."

Many shields of arms were beautifully delineated in the old mansion and manor-house at Whatton, none of which appear to have been described in any antiquarian collection.

Reverting to the Newmarches (who acquired the manor of Whatton by their intermarriage) it seems that Thomas de Newmarche had free warren granted him here by Edward II. and a market and fair by Edward III., but his descendants becoming extinct in a daughter married to Sir William Gascoigne in the reign of Henry VII. one of that family sold the manor to Sir Thomas Stanhope, grandfather of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield.

"In the middle of the South aisle at Whatton is an altar-tomb, and a figure of alabaster, which it is not improbable represents Thomas de Newmarche.—The Knight is in mail, close to his face, his helmet, pointed, has a frontlet of oak leaves, and on it in black letter: Adoramus te Xpe; on the left side, and on

on the right Ave Maria; at the joining of the frontier a griffin sitting on a wheel. The figure has whiskers, a collar of 98. buckled shoes in front, and at his arm pits, and on the hollow of his arms, gauntlets with the knuckle-part raised; his belt is sprinkled with butterflies, a flowing fringe to his coat of mail, on his breast five fusils in fess, his right hand, a lion at his feet looking up."

On the sides, and at the ends of the tomb, are fourteen shields of arms*.

(To be continued.)

LETTERS ON THE ISLAND OF
JAMAICA.—No. II.

MY DEAR BROTHER, *Jamaica.*
Aug. 1824.

AS the Black population forms the principal and prominent part both in number and utility, and are more useful than the Brown, I shall write more at large of their condition and situation. They are the labourers and cultivators of the soil, and in fact the absolute slaves, servants, and domestics of the White and Coloured classes.

It is a common proverb in England, if a person wishes to express his industry or the labour he has undergone, to say "I have been working all day like a Negro;" but surely never was a proverb more inapplicable, for it is quite a mistaken notion to suppose a Negro does *very* hard labour; no one who has not witnessed their exertions can conceive how slow and indolent they are. Their work is mere child's play, to what many an industrious person at home performs; and I am sure I could with ease do as much work in a single day as half a dozen negroes can be made to perform.

I know it is the fashion in England to deny any one who speaks in favour, or in vindication of the West Indian; but I will speak only the truth, and endeavour to give you an unbiassed and impartial account of every thing that comes under my observation. The working hours of the Blacks on sugar estates, are from sun-rise to sun-set, allowing two hours rest for dinner, and one hour for breakfast; their work is all performed by the hoe. The manner of planting is this: the Negroes

are divided into four gangs, one of which goes to the ground about to be planted, each provided with a hoe, and they all work in a row, each man digging a hole about 18 inches deep, for the reception of the cane; these holes are about one foot asunder, and the rows two feet asunder. The *second* gang follows with the cane plants; each man takes a hole, into which he drops the sucker, and with his hoe fills it up with earth. The part of the cane selected for planting is the upper end, which is cut into as many parts as there are knots or rings, and each knot shoots forth a sugar cane; they are laid into the ground lengthwise, and not upright. The *third* gang is employed in the works, making sugar or rum; and the *fourth* gang, composed of children, &c. are employed in weeding, and cleaning the ground.

Every Negro is provided with a certain portion of ground to cultivate *for himself*; and is allowed one day in every fortnight, exclusive of Sundays, for tilling it. The produce of this ground serves them for food, and the overplus they carry to market for their own profit. They are also allowed to keep both pigs and poultry, which they fatten and sell, as also eggs in large quantities. It is a curious fact, that both Negroes and Creole slaves prefer salt provision to fresh, so much, that they will take their live stock to market, and with the produce buy salt herrings, beef, and salt pork. Many a negro who is industrious may save two dollars in a week. Their clothing is found them by their owners; and when sick they have a doctor, and are well taken care of till they recover. On the other hand, if they misbehave, they are flogged; and this is the only punishment now practised; and the stripes are limited to *thirty-nine*. The old exploded stories of branding Negroes with a hot iron, wantonly flogging them, &c. for which there was no redress, and which are got up and told by the African Society and the Emancipators at home, whatever might have been the case formerly, are now without foundation in fact or general usage.

I have before said, that the Negroes are divided into four gangs; at the head of each gang is one superior, called the "Driver," who inflicts the punishment incurred; for no White man, on any occasion, flogs the Negro, and

* Chart. 31 Edw. III.; Chart. 12 Hen. IV.; Harl. MSS. No. 1394, p. 324, Nos. 1088. 6033, p. 73, No. 3017, p. 232.; Ord. 2 Hen. IV.; Ex Collect. G. Lascelis.; Chetwy. MSS.; Vinc. Vis. 1619. 127. p. 320.; Phillipot, fo. 20. b.

and the book-keeper cannot order more than ten stripes; and on many estates they are interdicted from ordering any, without superior authority. To the driver is given the order, every night, for the next day's employment; each driver is provided with a whip, as an instrument of authority, and with this he gives his orders, as a boatswain of a ship of war does with his whistle; and with this whip he inflicts punishment, but never without orders from the overseer of the estate. They are very proud of their office, and think themselves very superior to the other slaves. Degrade a driver from his office, and his spirit becomes broken; he is exposed to the taunts and jeers of the gang, and very frequently pines away and dies; but this disgrace is never incurred but for some very heinous offence.

It is the duty of the book-keeper, who is always a White man, to go out in the field with the Negroes, and to see that they properly perform the work allotted; he stays out with them all day, and is literally *their overseer*, though ycleped a book-keeper; for his superior officer, called "the overseer," is rather the manager or steward of the estate, than what we should at first conceive by his literal title: his time is fully occupied with the general concerns of the estate.

To a new comer, the language of the Negroes is at first as unintelligible as a foreign tongue; for instance, for "What do you say, I dont understand you?" they say "Warra you say? me no saater." To a fellow slave they will say "Burra, come, go Masse busha trunk;" i. e. let us go and lift up master's trunk. Some of their expressions convey considerable meaning. If one receives an insult or injury, to express the humbleness of his condition, he often says, "Well, me no care, poor men neber vex." A child they invariably call "picanniny," and a White man "*buckra*." They make sad mistakes with the smaller words of our language, which gives often a very ludicrous turn to their discourse. Seeing one stop short at a door on seeing a dog, I asked why he turned back, "Me fraid for him dog," was the answer. In quarrelling among themselves, to mark a man as a tell-tale, they will say, "Hie warra you?" i. e. who are you? "you carry go, bring come."—The Blacks in general

are very fond of beads and trinkets, and often have three or four rows of beads round their necks and arms, besides ear-rings, and rings on their fingers. The house of an industrious Negro, particularly of the class of drivers, is often very neatly and conveniently furnished; their females wear round the head a coloured handkerchief, put on in a very neat manner.

The slaves, on the whole, appear to be satisfied and happy in their situation, and unconscious of their degraded state; for having never been free, they are not so sensible of their deprivations; they have food, lodging, and clothing, and their situation is in reality much better than that of thousands of our countrymen at home, who have been almost perishing for want of food and protection from the inclemency of the seasons. It is true, that in a certain sense, *they are free*. Yes! they are free to toil, from morn to night, for a scanty pittance to support themselves and families. They are *free* to die for want in long sickness; or starve in their freedom if they relax ever so little from their diurnal toil; and this is the condition of many of the labouring classes at home, and from which the Negro is exempt: they have very little care for the morrow; and the house slaves in the towns are much better off. They will not, and cannot be made to work as our servant girls at home do. One will clean the house, another only waits at table, a third cooks the victuals, and a fourth washes the cloaths. No one Negro will perform more than *one service*; it has been a custom from time immemorial, and it is impossible to break them through it.

Having given you, above, a faithful account of the state and condition, and labours of the slave, I cannot but advert to the *rash* proceedings at home on the subject. In my humble opinion, if the agitation of the question of emancipation is persisted in, it will not only prove the ruin of the Colonists, but produce an entire loss of the Colonies to the Mother Country; for let the negroes once get the upper hand, from the nature of the country as well as the climate, no army would be sufficient to maintain a footing in the country.

Believe not, then, the misrepresentations and exaggerations of a knot of declaimers at home, many of whom have

have never been out of the sound of "Bow-bells;" but rather hear the truth from eye-witnesses. Ask Mr. — for instance, who has lived here, and can speak to facts from actual and personal experience; in no one instance has he misled or deceived me in his previous information and descriptions of what I should find here. Now look at him; is he an arbitrary man? is he a man lost to all sense of feeling? has he in any respect degraded himself by his residence here? and I have found here many gentlemen residing, of an equally excellent character for humanity, and honour, and hospitality. You know my principles, and you may believe me when I say, I have found the West India character grossly and shamefully belied. No wonder they are angry here at the recent scenes and examples in Demerara, and at the dangers they are in of losing property secured to them under the sanction of British Parliaments. I confess a state of slavery is very repugnant to the feelings of an Englishman; but suppose you had inherited property in this country, or had toiled hard for years together to acquire an estate and property here, which would enable you to return to spend the remainder of your days in your native land, risking your life and health in a tropical climate to acquire a retreat for your old age; how would you like to have this prospect destroyed, and yourself reduced to beggary by the rash enthusiasm of philanthropists at home. If the English people are so fond of filling up petitions for Negro emancipation, why do they not take the more effectual measure (and the only equitable one too) of as eagerly putting down their names to subscription lists, to indemnify the owners for their slaves, and their property, acquired under British protection, and secured under British laws? this would be but just; for as Shakspeare says,

"You take my house, when you do take the prop
 That doth sustain my house:—you take
 When you do take the means whereby I live."

So in emancipating the slaves, you take away all that is valuable; the properties, the capital invested in machinery, &c. would all become useless; for experience hath shewn, that give them their liberty and the Blacks will not work. Look at St. Domingo, formerly the finest colony in the world,

now in a wretched state of insubordination, and all the once flourishing sugar estates abandoned and deserted, and the country a prey to anarchy and confusion.

My next letter I shall reserve for a description of the productions and natural history of the country, which I shall send you the first opportunity.

ON THE RELIGION OF THE DRUIDS.

(Concluded from p. 8.)

THE Druids represented the Deluge, as before observed, under the figure of a lake called Llyn Llioni; hence they regarded a lake as its just symbol. But the Deluge itself was viewed not merely as a punishment, but a divine lustration, which washed away corruption, and purified the earth; consequently it was deemed peculiarly sacred; and this character was also given to the lakes and bays by which it was locally represented. Hence we have in Merionethshire Llyn creini, "the lake of adoration;" upon Cevn Creini, "the hill of adoration," and Llyn Urdwyn, "the lake of consecration;" and in Montgomeryshire, Llyn gwydd Ior, "the lake of the grove of God." Strabo and Justin speak of the lakes in Gaul as having the same sacred character.

The ark itself was called by the Druids *Caer*, as *Caer Bediwyd*, "the inclosure of the inhabitants of the word;" *Caer Rigor*, "the inclosure of the royal assembly;" *Caer Golor*, "the gloomy inclosure;" *Caer Vandwy*, "the inclosure resting on the height;" *Caer ochren*, "the inclosure whose side produced life." Taliesin, in his *Preiddeu annwn*, describes the same *Caer* as an island; for the sanctuaries of the Druids, intended to represent the ark, were often constructed on islands, whence the stories that such once floated, and the goddess *Kêd*, *Ceridwen*, *Llâd*, *Awen* (for by these and many other names she was designated), presided in it, and had her mystic cauldron. In the Druidic song of praise before quoted, it is said, "Let truth be ascribed to *Menwyd* (the blessed one), the dragon-chief of the world, who formed the curvatures of *Kyd* (the ark), which passed the dale of grievous waters, having the fore part stored with corn."

The cauldron of *Ceridwen*, which was prepared after the rites had commenced with the mystic dance, was probably

probably of stone, such as that found in what General Vallancey calls the mithratic cave, at New Grange in Ireland, or the rock basin, so plentiful even at this day in Cornwall. The liquid it contained was the decoction of various select plants in the foam of the ocean, if at hand; if not, its representative lake or river; and then the boiling took place.

The cromlechs were called *meini Kelti*, or "the stones of Kelt," and raising such is commemorated in a triad as the first nightly labour of the isle of Britain; they were also called "the hall of Ceridwen," and "the womb of Ceridwen" (see the Hanes Taliesin), and often placed on an eminence, in commemoration of the ark on mount Ararat. Such a one is in the parish of Cellan in Cardiganshire; and when I said the Druids had a similar practice to that of the apostatizing Jews, of "sacrificing upon the tops of mountains, and burning incense upon the hills," I alluded to the sacrifice of the spotted cow and the boiling of the mystical cauldron (represented by the way, in Macbeth) as "an offering of sweet savour to their idols." For this cauldron was boiled within it, whence Taliesin calls it "a smoky recess." Its being a representation of the ark occasioned its being called "the prison of Oeth and Anoeth, i. e. wrath and the remission of wrath." The Druids of the simple arkite religion were termed "the swine of Pendaran," the lord of thunder, or Daronwy (Taranis), otherwise called Arawn or the arkite, "The palace," i. e. the sanctuary of their deity, is in a Mabinogi, or "tale of Druidic instruction," placed at Arberth or "high grove," where his mysteries were celebrated. This it was, that caused me to say that the Druids had another similar practice to that of the corrupt Jews, of making their offerings under oaks, &c.

In a former number of your Magazine*, a Correspondent who had carefully examined the spot, declared that Kib's Coity house was surrounded with the offsets from the roots of trees; and Taliesin tells us, "that the majestic oaks were the symbols of Taronwy;" and speaking of himself as one of the professors of Druidic lore, says, "the tops of the oaks connected us together by the incantation of Mael

Derw, the beneficent of oaks." I will not again quote Pliuy, though if Mr. Duke does not choose to credit him, that rests with himself; but as Cæsar has not been impugned, observe, that in Bell. Gal. Lib. vi. c. 16, he informs us that the Gauls piled up their spoils as offerings, either in some consecrated grove, or by the side of some hallowed lake. I shall conclude this part with Lucan's description of a Druidic grove; his allusion to human sacrifices, I am sorry to say, is corroborated by Cæsar and Taliesin.

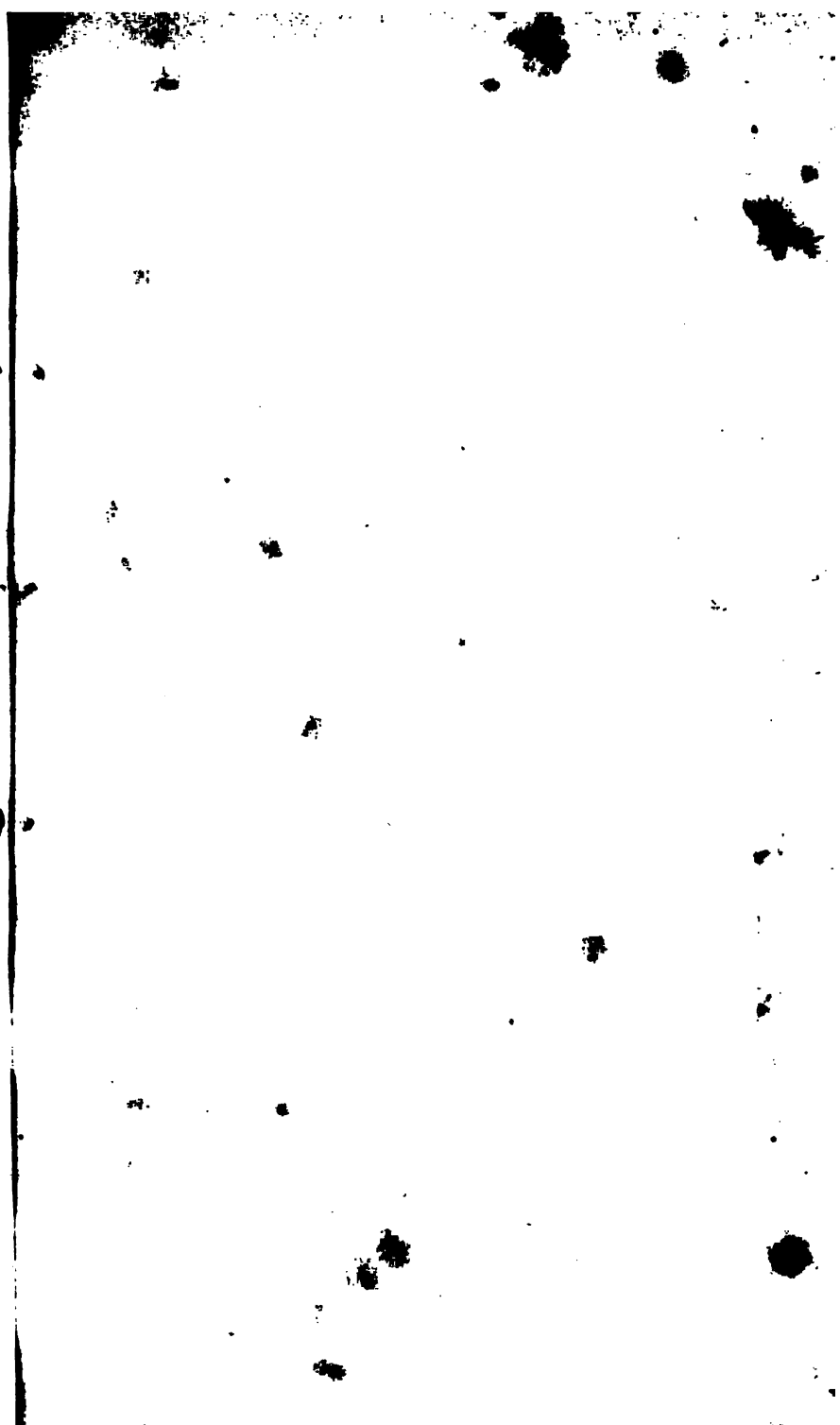
"Not far away for ages past had stood
An old inviolated sacred wood,
Whose gloomy boughs thick interwoven made
A chilly, cheerless, everlasting shade;
There nor the rustic gods nor satyrs sport,
Nor fawns and sylvans with the nymphs resort,
But barb'rous priests some direful pow'r
adore,

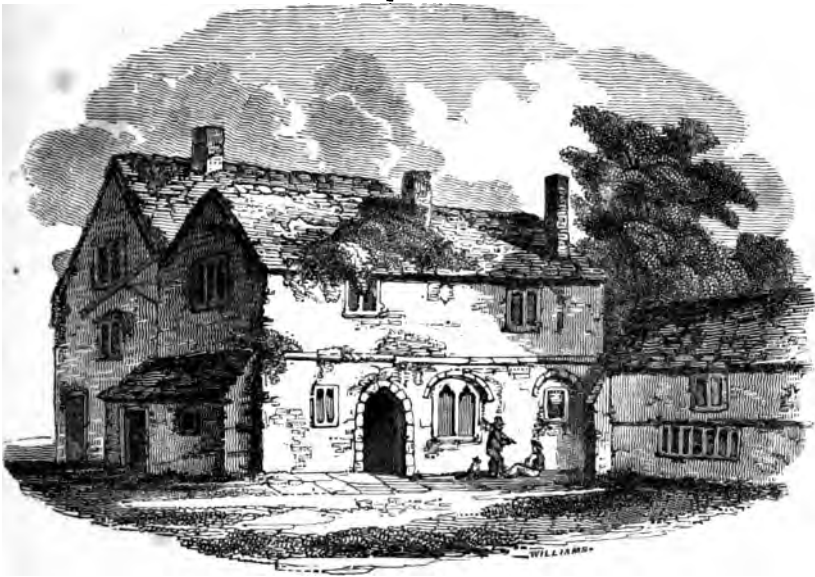
And lustrate every tree with human gore."
Rowe's *LUCAN*.

Such was the sanctuary and such the rites of the arkite worship, which we shall see received "an innovation from a foreign tribe."

III. About 500 years before the Christian æra, the Phœnicians from the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, first directed their voyages to Britain, and having in a little time established a commerce with the natives, were, as Borlase conjectures, p. 31 (giving his reasons), permitted to make some small settlements for the benefit of their trade. Both this writer and Davies are of opinion, that to strengthen their connexion with the people, an attempt was made to introduce their own religion. This was the Sabæan idolatry, or the worship of the Diluvian god, in conjunction with the sun, and the arkite goddess with that of the moon*. As these personages had been considered as immortal, it is easy to conceive that the idea was, that they resided in the skies. Now as the crescent greatly resembled a ship, it soon suggested itself as a fit symbol of the arkite goddess, and then the superior divinity must of course have allotted to him the more glorious luminary, the sun. The

* Circular stone temples, precisely like most of those found in the British islands, exist in Persia. One of these is engraved in Sir William Ouseley's *Travels in Persia*. Such circular temples are termed, in the poems of Taliesin, *Caer Sidi*, i. e. the *incubation of the just one*, and in Ireland are so called by the peasantry at the present day. mabinogion,





CHURCH OF ST. MARY IN FORO, LEWES,
AS IT APPEARED IN 1770.



CHURCH OF ST. PETER, WESTOUT, LEWES,
AS IT APPEARED IN 1770.

mabinogion, or tales of Druidic instruction, and the mythological poems, (for your correspondent Merlin says, for Druidism we should consult the language of the Druids,) seem to imply that this attempt of the Phœnician priests, called Gwyr ed Urithiawg "magicians," and noticed as "invaders of Britain," at first met with great opposition; but as they succeeded in proving to the people the connexion of the Sabæan with the arkite worship, it was pretty generally adopted in Cornwall. The hierarchy of Britain became alarmed, yet it was ultimately established in the island. This, a before quoted triad calls "the second mighty labour of Britain, constructing the work of Emrys," or erecting the stone circles.

I will not further trespass on your pages, though the same changes of worship might be shewn with respect to Ireland; but conclude with observing, that to go fully into this matter would require a quarto volume. The facts, as in all circumstantial evidence, are only to be gathered from a due comparison of the whole; no one part, *per se*, should be regarded as the proof of the case. I promise, however, whatever may be said, not to trouble you any more on this subject.

Yours, &c. S. R. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY IN FORO, LEWES.

THIS Church was one of the four ancient Churches included in the modern parish of St. Michael, and which, together with St. Andrew's and St. Martin's, certainly were part of the possessions of the priory of Lewes; and are so described in the grant of them by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, in 1538; and in the confirmation charters of Ralph and Seffrid Bishops of Chichester.

In an inquisition taken 6 Henry VI. the value of this Church was returned at xliis. iiij*d*. *per ann*. In Bacon's *Liber Regis*, it is stated, Eccles. 10*l*. Priori de Lewes, 5*s*., Duci Norf. 5*s*.; and Ecton, in his *Thesaurus*, fixes the value in the King's books at 7*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*.; yearly tenths 14*s*. 8*d*.. Among the possessions of the Church of Chichester, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* 26 Henry VIII. is the following entry relating to this Church: "Porco sive pensio de Lewes, 30*s*."

GENT. MAG. February, 1828.

The sketch of the remains of the old Church, from which the annexed is taken (*see Plate II.*), was made by Mr. Lambert about 60 years ago, when it was inhabited. The western wall continues to this day nearly in the same state as when the drawing was made. The building is now occupied by Mr. William Lee.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER WESTOUT.

THE Churches of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout are now included within the parish of St. Anne. They were both in being at least soon after the Conquest; for as soon as the Monastery of St. Pancras was erected, these two Churches formed part of the endowment. The parish of St. Peter was small; and its population inconsiderable. In the inq. 6 Hen. VI. the Church was valued at lvis. viij*d*. *per ann*.; and in the latter part of the reign of Hen. VIII. was so poorly maintained, that the parishioners were unable to induce any clergyman to become Rector of the parish. In consequence of this, application was made for uniting the two parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary; which was accordingly done by the Bp. of Chichester, by deed dated Aldingbourne, March 1538. The sum paid by these parishes to the Priory of Lewes, was 21*s*. 8*d*.

The Church of St. Peter stood partly on the site of the parsonage-house of St. Anne's parish, and nearly opposite the present Free Grammar School. Scarcely a vestige of the old building remains, although in 1773, as will appear from the annexed sketch (*see Plate II.*) copied from a drawing then made by Lambert, a part of the tottering edifice had been converted into a dwelling-house.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 22.

IN this age of rail-road mania, I have been looking in vain for some satisfactory statements on which I can reconcile my mind to such a revolutionary change in property, and in the general mode of conveyance throughout the kingdom, as these rail-road projectors are desirous of introducing. Indeed, I cannot but be surprised at the apparent folly which induces so many persons to enter into large subscriptions, for promoting, in all directions, these very costly works, without possessing the means of judging how far

far they are likely to answer the required purposes. We see new Rail-roads starting up into notice in the public papers, almost weekly; I have already noted down fifteen of them, many of which are designed to intersect the country to its full extent, over hills and vallies, in various directions. I suppose many more have been projected, and are subscribed to, which my retired residence, far distant from the metropolis, has not afforded me the means of being acquainted with. I suspect the shares in these concerns are very often made the means of illegal traffic, and that a variety of attempts are resorted to, to give them an artificial value, and to depreciate Canal property. Some of these new projects are already pompously arrayed, as if they were in reality corporate bodies, with Honorary Presidents, Honorary Vice Presidents, Chairmen, Directors, Auditors, Bankers, Standing Council, Solicitors, and Engineers. As this is surely a matter of important interest to the community, and highly deserving their most serious consideration, permit me, through the medium of your antient, valuable, and widely circulating Miscellany, to state some observations that have occurred to me on this subject.

Notwithstanding what the projectors boast to the contrary, I cannot believe these visionary schemes are likely to be sanctioned by the wisdom of Parliament, especially when Canal communications are in existence already; for I trust, unless it can be evidently shewn that the Steam Rail-ways can be made to possess advantages, in a great degree superior to the long existing Water conveyances, the Legislature will not be disposed to sanction a change threatening the ruin of that vast property, which for a long series of years has been expended, and now remains vested, to upwards of twenty-five millions of pounds, in Canals, promoted and encouraged as they have been by repeated Acts of Parliament, and under which the general commerce of the country has been gradually improving, and is now flourishing in a most ex-

traordinary degree. A property too, which has been deemed of so permanent a nature, as to form, in numberless instances, the only funds to answer the purposes of jointures, portions, wills, securities, trusts, and settlements of all descriptions; the destruction of which must inevitably occasion ruin to thousands of families, and produce numerous appeals to the Courts of Law and Equity, to arrange the perplexed circumstances necessarily arising out of so much confusion and distress.

Where commercial communications are really wanting between parts of the kingdom, it may be right to establish them by Steam Rail-ways, rather than by Canals, if such a mode of conveyance is, on proper investigation, deemed to be the best (which I am by no means prepared to admit). But, where Canal conveyances have been established many years, and during that time have been sanctioned and improved by successive Acts of Parliament, the question as between the Canal proprietors and the Rail-way projectors, appears to me to resolve itself into these considerations, *viz.* ought a set of new adventurers to be sanctioned with Parliamentary powers, by which they may be enabled to ruin the established right of such Canal proprietors (for such appears to be their aim), or even under which they may attempt, by their rival means, to draw off their trade, unless they can shew clearly and satisfactorily to the Legislature, either that the Canal companies have not properly executed the powers which have been entrusted to them, or that such powers, or any additional ones which Parliament may be disposed to grant them, will not enable the Companies to make their Water conveyances adequate to the wants of the encreasing commerce of the country? That, I trust, is the view Parliament will be disposed to take of this very important question.

But, indeed, I have yet to learn in what respects the Steam Rail-ways can be made more serviceable to the public than Canals; for the projectors of them, as far as I have been able to collect, have given no detailed calculations*

* A Correspondent informs us, that he was present on the 17th January, at Killingworth Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in order to witness a grand experiment as to the power of Locomotive Engines, which was performed at the desire and in the presence of more than twelve Gentlemen from the Committees of the intended Manchester and Liverpool, and Birmingham and Liverpool Rail-road Companies, and the result was as follows:—The engine being one of eight-horse power, and weighing with the tender (containing water and coals) five tons and ten hundred weight, was placed on a portion of Rail-road, the inclination of which in one mile and a quarter was stated by the proprietor, Mr. Wood,

on which any proper estimate of their cost and maintenance can be made. They have done little more than asserted, that the superiority of Rail-roads is very familiar to the public, that they can carry goods cheaper and more expeditiously, and without those great and injurious delays which droughts and frosts occasion on Canals.

Surely, they must be sensible that the effects of droughts have of late years been nearly obviated by additional reservoir, and that ice-boats, under good management, and the increasing effect of steam, may be made very useful in severe and lasting frosts, when, indeed, all articles requiring speedy removal are usually conveyed, without much loss of time, by temporary waggons, at those seasons readily procured for the purpose; but I maintain, that the difficulties Rail-roads will have to contend with, are of a much more serious nature than those they have pointed out as affecting Canals; for it seems hardly possible to conceive by what means Rail-ways can avoid the delays and injuries which must often be occasioned by the snows in winter clogging up their Rail-way runs, especially when they are drifted by the winds, and collect, as is frequently the case for a length of time, to great depths in the valleys, and hollows of the roads. And besides these objections, is there not reason to believe that the estimates for the making and supporting of Rail-roads, especially when we contemplate the increasing price of iron and coals, are very far short of what they must necessarily amount to, if they are to be generally adopted? Great public works of such extent as these, we know are scarcely ever completed at less than double their original estimates, especially when those estimates are made, as in these instances, to entice the uninformed subscribers to support such visionary schemes.

And after all, I cannot but feel a

persuasion, that the benefit of the propelling force of steam may be applied with greater effect, perfect safety, and under much less expence to the boats upon Canals, than to the waggons drawing weighty articles along the Rail-ways, upon the plans stated to be adopted on the Canals in some parts of France, or under the probably more scientific knowledge of the Engineers of our own country. J. C.

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS
OF THE RIGHT REV. AND LEARNED
DR. ROBERT HUNTINGTON.

(Continued from p. 15.)

MR. HUNTINGTON very well knowing what a great help and discovery the engraven marbles would produce to the history of the ancient times of flourishing Palmyra, a city most celebrated in the writings of Latin and Greek authors, and receiving an account from several Arabians and Syrians who had been eye-witnesses of the magnificent antiquities of that city, which lay an hundred and fifty miles South-west from Aleppo, proposed the undertaking of that journey. His companions, who were anxious for the discovery of ancient things, were not at all dismayed at the untrodden, pathless, uninhabited deserts through which they must force their passage, or the dangers which they must needs undergo of being assaulted by Arabian robbers, who were always strolling about to supply their necessities of food or water. Being stored with arms, provision for their journey, and guides, with cheerful resolution they entered the desert; and having, after six or seven days, reached Palmyra, with the extremest sorrow they found it possessed by Melkamus Regulus and his followers. What, therefore, could be done in this emergency? They send two of their companions to beg leave of him to enter the city. The execrable Arabian detained them

to be one inch in a chain, or one part in 792: twelve waggons were placed on the Rail-road, each containing two tons and between thirteen and fourteen hundred weight of coals, making a total useful weight of thirty-two tons and eight hundred weight. The twelve waggons were drawn one mile and a quarter each way, making two miles and a half in the whole, in forty minutes, or at the rate of 34-miles per hour; consuming four pecks and a half of coals. Eight waggons were then drawn the same distance in thirty-six minutes, consuming four pecks of coals; and six waggons were drawn over the same ground in thirty-two minutes, consuming five pecks of coals. Our Correspondent also mentions, that the engine must be supplied with hot or boiling, and not cold water; and that two hundred gallons of water will take the engine fourteen miles, at the end of which the supply must be renewed.—*EDIT.*

prisoners,

prisoners, threatening them with death unless they were redeemed with a considerable sum of money. They could do no otherwise with that perfidious traitor. And therefore, having ransomed their companions, being content to view the city at a distance (for their prudence forbade them to trust themselves in the power of a treacherous thief, void of truth and honesty, though his pretences were friendly), they sorrowfully returned, leaving that work to be finished by the better fortune of others. But how justly this barbarous ruler or prefect of the wild Arabians was punished for this his falseness and other his heinous crimes, I have shown in my preface to the Greek Inscriptions of Palmyra, and therefore need not repeat it, which indeed to me would be a very tedious dismal task.

He had one journey yet remaining, which he most fortunately, with God's protection, performed into Egypt. But wheresoever he went, he always carried along with him the same love for learning, and the same desire of searching into the nature of things, and especially that industry which he made use of in tracing the dark steps of manuscripts. It is very unnecessary for me here anxiously to mention particularly, all the Copto-Arabick books he procured, since they may be found in the famous work of Catalogues published at Oxford in the year 1697; yet I hope it may not be amiss nor ungrateful to the reader to mention a few, with their titles, which are of the greatest moment, and contain the chief books of Holy Scripture.

The first and principally to be remembered, are the three copies of the Gospels which he found, one at Cairo, another in the desert of Nitria, and a third at Jerusalem, which were sent over to Dr. Marshall, who published a Coptick edition of the New Testament, with great intention and curious letters made by his directions for that purpose. For he, to the study of the Saxon tongue, in which he was very well skilled, as appears by the annotations which by him, in conjunction with Franciscus Junius, for the public good, were put to the Gothic and Saxon Gospel, published near forty years before, by assiduous industry had added an exact and exquisite knowledge of the Oriental tongues, and especially the Coptic, in which he very much delighted. And the learned

would soon have seen what happy fruits would have accrued by his studies to the Christian Religion, the Catholick Church, and especially the afflicted Coptick Communion, for the gratification of whose sons abundance of copies were designed, if the death of that best of men had not interfered, whose memory will always be dear and valuable to me, as well for his charitable piety, most judicious learning, and the rest of his enlarged endowments, so far excelling those frail and earthly things, as that binding-near friendship, wherewith he honoured me for many years. But he kept several copies for his own proper use, containing the Four Evangelists, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of St. Paul, together with seven Catholick Epistles, the Five Books of Moses, and the Book of the Psalms.

Whilst Mr. Huntington, being hospitably received, which he always recognized with a sense of gratitude, as well by his thanks as repeated letters, staid at Cairo in the palace of the Duc de Segla, the Consul of the French nation there, he bargained with a Coptick priest concerning the transcription of two volumes of Councils, together with an Appendix of the Council of Chalcedon, and of the rest of the Pentateuch of Moses, though he had rather have had the originals at any price within reason, which he could by no means compass, for he was wont only to buy the books of private persons, who accounted money a very good barter for them; for right and justice forbid him, and as I before hinted, he never desired to obtain such as were designed for the public uses of the Church, or dedicated to religious societies. To forward his honest purpose, which he pursued with the utmost intention of his faculties and industry, he had the help of the religious men of the Roman communion, and especially the Capuchins; whom (give me leave, kind reader, to insert this once more) the concern for that common salvation wrought by the benefits of the blood of Christ, the Saviour of all believers; whom the love and affection of that faith which was once delivered to the Saints; and whom, lastly, a consort of manners and designs, and a just zeal for behaving themselves deservingly to the Christian Communion, had cemented with an indissoluble tie of brotherly charity. By their letters, after

after he left Egypt, receiving notice that all the books of the Prophets were somewhere discovered, he earnestly endeavoured to obtain them; but how far that amanuensis which he hired kept true to his agreement, and what he performed, I cannot ascertain.

About the same time, Dr. John Lascar, Arch-prelate of the Mount Sinai, came to Cairo to negotiate the business of the Christians under his charge, with the Consul. Mr. Huntington came to him, and knowing him before to abound with equivalent candour, learning, and justice, with answerable modesty and respect asked him many things about the state of Religion in the neighbouring provinces, and concerning books which were contained in the library of the monastery dedicated to St. Catherine, situate on the top of that mountain where he had his residence; but they could not long enjoy the pleasure of their happily contracted friendship, being torn from one another by the return of the one into Armenia, and the other into Syria. But the remembrance of their conversation was so deeply rooted and engraved in the mind of Mr. Huntington, that he believed it highly worth his while heartily to endeavour to revoke, by a correspondency of letters. But what is truly to be lamented, the multiplied letters which he wrote, and which could not possibly surmount the difficulty and length of the ways, seem every one to have perished; for he never received any answer, which otherwise he might justly have claimed as his due. Afterwards a rumour was dispersed that the same Archprelate would be again at Cairo, upon whose account, for the desire he had to see him, Mr. Huntington came back to Egypt also, about the end of the year 1681, that they might confer about an epistolary intercourse, and the affairs of Christianity, and about publishing in England whatever Greek, Syriack, or Arabick books of peculiar note they had amongst them, which disappointment of his flattering hopes and proposed happiness he lamented with no small regret.

He had the like ill success in a journey he made some time before. For in February 1677, his industry prompted him to sail to Cyprus, in order to see the library of the most reverend father Hillarion Pegala, Archbishop and Primate of the new Justinian

island. But he could by no means come to him, because he had a little before absconded for fear of the Turks, hiding himself in secret places where none might approach or visit him.

He had frequent conversations by letters with Samaritans and Copticks, and particularly with the Prior of the Monastery of St. Mary Barsema, to whom he wrote in Arabic, but more especially with many religious men, whereby the interest of the Christian faith might be promoted in those eastern parts; amongst whom is chiefly to be remembered Paulus Arch-Angelus of Santa Theresa, one of the order of the Barefoot Carmelite Friars (who was then performing an embassy at Bassora, being a populous city, situate on the Persian Channel of the Euphrates, a famous mart celebrated for the conflux of foreign merchants there); of whom he enquired, as he had also before of his companion Paulus Angelus of St. Josephus, concerning the Sabæans or Mendeans (of whom there was no positive or certain discovery), whether there were any sparks of Christian Religion remaining among them after such a ferity of manners, and amongst those many thick clouds of obscure ignorance by which the sunshine of faith was obstructed; or whether they were totally immersed in that most polluted filth of Mahometanism or heathenism; and also, whether there were any books left amongst them, written in their obsolete and formerly usual character of particular esteem, from whence might be gathered the delirious opinions of that sect. Of all which he received a satisfactory account, and earnestly desired the worthy Carmelite to ransom for him some books of that sort out of the hands of the barbarians at any equitable rate. The good Friar favoured Mr. Huntington's importunate intentions, and afterwards, about the end of the year 1683, very kindly sent over to him into England three of their books reasonably enough, two of which the deluded Mendites, by a general mistake, report to have been delivered to Adam before the Fall, and the third to have been brought from Heaven, having been composed there by three hundred angels, thirty thousand years before the creation of the world. But these books are and will be rather an amazement than useful to the beholders; no interpreters yet being

being found, which are and must be wanting until the pristine glory of these studies, which are now decayed by the negligence of sluggish and illiterate men, and which by the most unjust and partial censure of many, are accounted empty and unprofitable, shall be recovered by the liberality of princes, potentates, and prelates.

Besides the collecting of books, on which Mr. Huntington bestowed his principal and greatest care and sedulity, his busy thought and vast genius were employed about other curiosities, which might be of any use either to polite learning or natural history; in the account of the one sort I shall reckon a plentiful collection of excellent coins, such as Christendom before had scarce seen, and were hardly to be equalled in the treasuries of Kings; and in the number of the other sort, the apples of cedars, the nuts of the Egyptian cypress and sycamores, and the berries of Assyrian shrubs gathered for the use of those of his friends who took a delight in the study of gardens. He also sent over the seeds of several flowers and plants, and certain dry plants of divers kinds growing in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, in which Nature had displayed her curiosity, being as well delightful to the eye as very medicinal, to Oxford, to be there planted and nourished in the physic garden; for which, being a very acceptable present, the Vice Chancellor returned him privately, from himself, as well as publicly from the University, very solemn thanks. Not to mention the fowls, insects, and various species of grain, and other works of Nature which he sent hither.

Having thus far treated of his travels and numerous journies, I think it is now time to bring him home to England.

After eleven years absence, Mr. Huntington began to think of returning into his native country, another being provided to execute his sacred office amongst the merchants; and going on ship-board, with two or three companions, he fortunately sailed to the coasts that border upon Italy, being wonderfully satisfied with the thoughts of changing the savage wildness of the Turkish barbarity, for the much more estimable refreshings of the manners and behaviours of Christendom. But he had not long to stay in Italy; wherefore, having visited Rome and

Naples, and other celebrated cities, the fame of whose ancient or present magnificence might be attractive to travellers, he came to France, and hastened directly to Paris, designing to make some few weeks stay there; a city, if not superior to all in Europe, yet certainly inferior to none, if we consider its palaces, courts, libraries, and lastly (not to say any thing of the advantages of a most genteel life), the immense number of ingenious men, with a commendable and useful emulation aspiring to all kinds of divine, natural, and mathematical knowledge, and whatsoever comes within the verge of learning, which human faculties can possibly reach. Prodigious men, indeed, but such as desire and study to obtain esteem rather by affability, sweetness of temper, and a forward readiness to oblige strangers by all the offices of humanity, than by their learning or parts; amongst which most excellent men he was wont often to mention the Abbot du Four de Longuerre, and Dr. Piques, a Sarbonic Doctor, both admirably skilled in the Oriental tongues; and of the Reformed religion, Mr. Alias, minister of the Charentonian Church, whose eminent goodness he often commemorated with wondrous encomiums. But the love of his country prevailed, and would not let him be long ensnared by the delights of Paris.

After his long, troublesome, and dangerous travels, by the blessing of God Almighty being restored to his native soil, he returned to Oxford (for the benefit of his Fellowship remained as entire to him as if he had never left the University), designing to spend an obscure, retired, studious life in Merton College; though none could be more worthy to appear on the public stage of the world than he, who being contented with fortune's patrimony, was greatly ennobled by his merits and modesty. But that he might not seem to be wholly wanting to himself, he stood for his Doctor's degree in June 1683, and at the next convocation was promoted to the dignity of a Doctor in Divinity, at which time, by the persuasions of my friends, and the indulgence of the University, I* also obtained the same honours, which inconsiderate and almost presumptuous men-

* Thomas Smith, of Queen's Coll. M.A. 1668; afterwards of Magd. Coll. B.D. 1674; D.D. 1683.

tion of myself, with my friend whose life in this abridgment I describe, I hope the courteous reader will excuse.

The twenty-first day of the same month, at a solemn assembly of all the Doctors and Masters, regent and not regent, (soon after that cursed, devilish, and fanatical conspiracy against the most glorious King and his royal brother, detected by the miraculous and timely providence of God) by the universal consent of the whole convocation, certain impious, false, scandalous, and seditious proposals of democratists, schismatics, and fanatics, (in themselves wholly destructive of the public peace and tranquillity, the rights of human society and monarchical government established for so many ages, by which propositions the minds of their adherents being miserably deluded by their subtle arguings, under the specious pretences of vindicating their liberty and their pure religion, have been inflamed, to the common devastation of their country, and which, wherever admitted, do naturally introduce slaughters, ruins, and destructions, anarchy and disorder, both to Church and state, and infallible bane to mankind,) were openly condemned, and their books, swollen with these monstrous principles, were deservedly devoured by the revengeful flames, in the presence of the whole University, in the midst of the quadrangle of the public schools at Oxford. And that the justice and reason of this sentence which was put into execution with so great solemnity, might be the better manifested, copies of it in Latin were immediately published for the common use, in print; and moreover, Dr. Huntington was appointed to attend the King at his place of residence, where, at the fixed time, appearing before the King's most excellent majesty, the high and mighty Prince the Duke of York, and a most noble ring of other Peers, he audibly read, and with the greatest integrity and prudence performed what he had in charge. Which the most gracious King favourably received, by shewing that he was highly pleased with the reasonable profession of that sincerity of the most constant University of Oxford; which it had maintained unsullied in the afflicted times of his most glorious father.

About the same time, Dr. Narcissus Marsh, who had long adorned that

nursery of literature, being promoted to the Bishoprick of Ferns and Lisle, left Trinity College near Dublin in Ireland, without a Provost, a prebend much to be desired, as well for its honour, as the greatness of the revenues to maintain it; and the more, because it is the only University of the Irish Church, where the youth who are designed for the ministry are educated with scholastic exertitions, with strict discipline, and a due regard to religion and piety. Whilst the succession of it was yet in suspense, Bishop Fell, as we may reasonably conjecture, being consulted by the illustrious Prince James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to whom as Chancellor the care of that University, as also of Oxford, did of right belong, recommended Dr. Huntington, with many encomiums, as highly deserving to be preferred before all candidates, if there were any such. But he, as soon as he perceived the manifest kindness of Bishop Fell, who had great interest with the Duke, with the utmost aversion refused an honourable gift, and begged to be excused from accepting it; but at last he unwillingly submitted to the advice and persuasions of the Bishop. I shall not curiously pry into the causes of this his reluctance. Every man is led by his own opinion, and it is most unjust severely to tax the sentiments of others, though never so contrary to our own. This only I know, that he often complained to his intimate friends of this removal, as of a banishment.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 14.

ON reading the lines "*of Death and Resurrection*," by W. Strobe, in your Magazine for July, 1823 (p. 8), I more particularly struck with them, as bearing a strong resemblance to some that appear in Ellis's *Specimens*; they are there ascribed to Simon Wastell, who, we are informed, entered at Oxford about 1580, and are as follow:

Of Man's Mortality.

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,
E'en such is man;—whose thread is spun,
Drawn out, and cut, and so is done.—

The

The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes,—and man he dies!

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearly dew of May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of a swan,
E'en such is man;—who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.—
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death,—man's life is done!

That these are the original of Strode's lines, appears highly probable; as, if the latter "flourished in the reign of Charles I." he was most likely junior to Wastall, whose age on the accession of that Monarch could not have been less than from 50 to 60 years. Without any wish to dispossess Strode of his claim to the lines of *Death and Resurrection*, and considering them as a sort of parody on Wastall, it seems unhandsome that the fact was either concealed or unacknowledged. I do not see with your Correspondent "E. I. C." (p. 208) why both the verses should be written by the same hand. The style is that of the time when probably each was written, and a poet would be more inclined to imitate another's verses than his own. If left simply to follow his own genius unshackled, would it not lead him to invent rather than to copy? I know not if Ellis throws any further light on the subject, not having his volumes immediately to refer to. But if Wastall is the author of the above lines unhandsomely used by Strode, what shall be said of Quarles, who, according to your Correspondent (p. 482), subjoined his own name to these lines, or at least to the first part of them? It seems scarcely credible that a man would allow such a falsehood to be published, if it were only from the danger and fear of detection; and that he was not convicted of the theft is an argument in his favour. Whether Wastall or Quarles were the real authors of the lines, they are unquestionably beautiful, and as such deserve to have a right owner to them decidedly established. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to assign them to their legitimate author.

ADY.

ACCOUNT OF MINSTER LOVEL, OXFORDSHIRE, ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 30.)

LELAND, in his Itinerary, speaks thus of Minster Lovel: "Then about a myle to Mynster Village, having the name of Lovell, sometyne lord of it: ther is an ancient place of the Levels harde by the Churche; Master Vintor, of Wadeley, by Far-ridingon, hath it of the Kinge in ferme." This "ancient place" was not, as Grose seems to have supposed it to have been, the old Priory or Monastery, but the mansion of the Lords of the Manor, built possibly on the site of the Priory. Messrs. Buck in 1729 engraved a North view of it. From this view it should seem, that in 1729 the Building was in a perfect state, and in good preservation; and the accuracy of this view is attested by the present remains exactly coinciding with it, as far as they exist. The succeeding 50 years, however, made a great alteration in it. It was visited in 1775 by Grose, who in his *Antiquities*, vol. IV. Oxfordshire, gives a view of the South aspect (there called by mistake the North-east aspect); from which it is ascertained, that it was then in the same dilapidated state in which it is at present. Grose says, "it appears by its ruins to have been a large and elegant building. The conventual Church, and part of the gateway, are the chief remains. Some other buildings, formerly offices to the Monastery, are converted to out-houses to the adjoining farm." The ruins stand on the South-east side of the Church, very near to the River Windrush. It is difficult to say what parts of the original building they formed, but they are extensive, and display a rich style of the ornamental Gothic. A large barn is formed out of one division of them; and a prodigiously thick oaken door, studded with strong bolts of iron, and suspended on hinges of a singular size and shape, unquestionably transferred from the old mansion, secures at once and adorns the entrance of the adjoining manor farm-house.

The Church is a small elegant structure, and in a state of substantial preservation; excepting that the pews, the reading-desk, and the pulpit, are in a very shabby condition. These defects, and the neglected state of the village

village in general, may be attributed to the non-residence in the parish, for many scores of years, of the Lord of the Manor, and the absence of any person of rank and fortune. The last gentleman who took up his abode in the parish seems to have been Henry Heylyn, to whom there is erected on the wall of the chancel a monument with this inscription:

"Siste, Vistor, hoc enim monumentum tibi exemplum exhibet (quantum exempla possint inculpi marmore) Pietatis erga Deum quam primitivæ Viteq. non una vel ultero, sed om̃i in genere virtutum ornatæ. A morte scilicet memoriam Henrici Heylyn, Arm. vindicat; cujus natalis non minus per animi dotes quam per parentum generosum decus claruit. Sub Rege Carolo Primo fortiter militavit non tam stipendii quam Ecclesiæ gratiæ et Principis quorum utrorumque rebus concussis et desperatio animum servavit intrepidum et semper regium. Post reditum Caroli Secundi ruris otium cum dignitate prætulit aulæ strepitui et negotio lubrico, tandemq. confectis annis circiter octoginta ad Minster Lovel efflavit animam, Oct. 13, 1696, propter magnificentiam, morum suavitatem, hospitalitatem, et benevolentiam desideratus omnibus Proceribus æquè ac pauperibus. Juxta etiam hoc monumentum (Impensis Henrici Peacocke constructum) Edwardus Heylyn Henrici Patris et Elizabethæ mater in Christo obdormiunt."

Arms at the top of the monument. — Three stags' heads proper in a shield Sable, empaied with a saltier Gules, on a field Argent.

The only other inscriptions in the Church are on flat stones. They are very few, and are as follows.

In the chancel.

"Henry Powell, vicar of this parish, died Feby. 12, 1798, aged 70.

"Anna Filia Doctoris Clay, hic jacit 1616, Jan. 2nd."

Arms: three fleur de lys chevron embattled."

In the South transept.

"Here lyeth the body of John Wheeler, gent. He had issue by Jane his wife, John, Thomas, Edward, Edmund, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, Sarah, and Susanna, who departed this life y^e sixteenth day of June, in y^e year of our Saviour Christ 1672. *Ætat.* 64.

"Here lyeth the body of Jane, the wife of John Wheeler, gent. and daughter of Thomas Keble, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the second day of Aug^t in the year of our Saviour Christ, 1661. *Ætatis* sue 36."

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North transept.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of Robert Harris, and Mary his wife, who departed this life the — of June, 1703, in the 10th year of her age."

There is another inscription to the memory of the Harris family, of the date of 1724, which is partly concealed by a pew.

There is, however, one tomb of very singular workmanship and beauty. It consists of a full-length figure of a man, clad in complete armour, recumbent on a pedestal. The whole pedestal, as well as figure, is of white statuary marble, a little discoloured by age, but still capable of being restored by cleansing to its pristine purity. Considering its great antiquity, the injuries which it has received from time are not very considerable. There is a partial fissure in the figure, owing to a settlement at one end of the pedestal, and the ornaments on one side of the latter are somewhat mutilated, from that side being open to a common public sitting. The other side is protected from mischief by the wall of a pew, and is probably therefore in a state of perfect preservation. From what remains and is visible, we may form a correct judgment of what it originally was, and what it might be made to be again at a very small expence. The figure itself, and the armour, are admirably chiselled, with the hands clasped, and the head and feet reposing on two pieces of carved work. The carvings on the pedestal consist of smaller figures, and are exquisitely wrought. The coats of arms are worn plain by time, and are not capable of being distinguished. There is no inscription on this tomb, so rare in a country Church, to say to whose memory it was erected, and tradition is wholly silent on the subject. But there can be no doubt but that it was built in honour of one of the knights or barons of the Lovel family. It is matter of wonder that no other monument should exist in the Church to perpetuate the memory of a family so noble and so long settled in the place.

The Vicarage is in the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Oxford, and in the patronage of Eton College. The late vicar was the Rev. Michael Mesham, to whom the Rev. Robert Earle, the present incumbent, succeeded in 1818.

The

The value of the living in the King's books is 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; it is discharged from the payment of first fruits.

The parish of Minster Lovel contains, including the roads and freeboard, 1939 acres of land. The manor and fishery, with about 700 acres of land, have passed by purchase from Mr. Coke into the hands of William Elias Taunton, esq. The other proprietors are John Walker, gent.; John Church, banker, of Witney; Sarah Collis, Francis Sheppard, spinster; William Hudson, who owns the mill, which is applied as well to fulling Witney blankets, as to grinding corn; Mr. Coke, who retains the woods, which are the most extensive and best timbered in the county; and, in right of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Earle, the vicar, and Lord Henry Stewart.

The population of the parish, according to the return in 1821, was—Inhabited Houses, 57; Agricultural Families, 44; Traders, 13; other Families, 7; Males, 180; Females, 146.—Total, 326.

The Marriage Register commences 1754; the Baptismal and Burial Register, 1762.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10, 1824.

I TRANSMIT you an account of a monument in the Parish Church of St. Giles, Camberwell, co. Surrey, which since the repairs of that place in 1807, has been almost wholly hidden from view, but on the removal of the wainscoat in those now carrying on, has again come to light.

The monument is noticed, and imperfectly described by Aubrey (vol. i. 172) as "an old man in a gown, and a woman in the habit of the times: between them a man in armour, looking westward."—Some may perhaps gather from this account that the 'old man has taken huff,' and turned round since, as indeed he well might, for if Seymour* may be credited, he has been shamefully ill-treated. His description is "the figure of an old man kneeling, and on the back of him, one kneeling in armour: and a woman in the same posture facing him."—But in spite of these learned hypotheses, I am inclined to think the elderly gentleman still retains his original position.

The following description is fuller

* Or Strype, I forget which.

and more precise than any which I have yet stumbled on.—It is situate in the "chapel of our lady," which was the burial-place of many of the Scott family, and occupies the South-east angle of the Church.—A slab of red-veined marble, fixed in the wall, is divided into two compartments, arched over by a light moulding abutting on three small pilasters. The cornice, over which are the arms and quarterings of Scott, is supported by pillars of black marble. Before the arch, on the spectator's left hand, is the figure of a man whose features, and venerable beard, bespeak extreme old age, in a kneeling posture: his hands, which have been joined in prayer, are broken off. It seems to be intended for John Scott, who is commemorated in the inscription below. The reason of his being represented singly, although he had three wives, must be, that he outlived them all, which his patriarchal appearance goes to warrant. His back is turned toward that of a man in armour, likewise kneeling, who, with his wife, facing him, occupies the other compartment. Under the old man, on a small shield, are his arms: Or, on a fess Sable, three boars heads couped of the first † (Scott), and below the woman — and — a fess nebule counterchanged between three red-breasts proper. I strongly suspect these to be the arms of Robins, and yet the female figure over them cannot be John Scott's wife of that name, for I take the man in armour to be Bartholomew: which conjecture the inscription seems to support, by styling him a "valiant" gentleman.

The intermediate shields are: Argent, on a chief Sable, 3 boars heads couped Or (Beckewell) ‡: Azure, on a fess dancetté Argent 3 martlets Gules (Bretynghurst) §: Argent, on a chevron Gules between 3 lozenges Sable, as many martlets Or (Naylor) ||: quarterly 1st and 4th Gules,

† Messrs. Bray and Lysons give *Argent* on a fess Sable, 3 boars heads couped of the first, as the arms of Scott. On the adjoining monument of Sir Peter Scott they are no less than six times blazoned, *Argent*, on a fess Sable, 3 boars' heads couped Or.

‡ William, the great-grandfather of this John Scott, married Isabella Beckwell.

§ And William his son married Margaret Bretynghurst.

|| The family of Muschamps, one of whom married Elizabeth Naylor, was connected to the Scotts by marriage.

3 cross bows Argent (Skinner)*: 2nd and 3rd Gules, and on a chief Sable, 3 leopards (queer heads?) Or.—Over the monument these arms are marshalled in an escutcheon of eight coats: the sixth, I am inclined to think, should be the same as that quartered by Skinner, although the chief is here charged with leopards heads. Over the middle pilaster is the mutilated figure of a boy; and under the effigies of John Scott, the following inscription:

"John Scott, son and heir of John Scott †, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being married to Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John Robins, of London, Merchant of the staple at Calais, had issue: John, Richard, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Acton. Being also married to a second wife, Chris. the widow of Joh. Sandford, had issue Margaret; and by Margaret Borton, his third wife, had Edgar and Southwell, of which his nine children Bartholomew Scott his v. sonne repairing y^e decayed ruins of this right worshopful and ancient family reviveth the memorie of his deceased [father so. Aubrey, but the last word is wanting].

He could not do this better than by setting up his effigies; and hence, notwithstanding what I have before said, the old man is perhaps intended for John Scott, Baron of Henry the Eighth's Exchequer, although on the brass which commemorates him, his features and appearance are widely different.

Under the other figures is this inscription:

"Bartholomew Scott, esq. Justice of Peace in the county of Surrey, having no issue of his body begotten, liveth notwithstanding after death by the never-dying commendation of his virtues, being a valiant, wise, and religious gentleman, and leaveth behind him Peter Scott, his nephew, (the son of Acton Scott, his brother,) whom he had carefully and lovingly fostered up from his youth, the heir of their lands and the hope of their family. This Gent. was married to three wives: the first was Margaret, the widow of the Right Rev. Prel. and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury: y^e second was Christa the widow of Laud, at. of Lond: y^e third and last was Marg. the widow of William Gardiner ‡, esq. Justice of Peace in y^e com. of Sur."

* John Scott, Baron of Exchequer, married Elizabeth Skynner.

† Who has a monument in the chancel, engraved by Lysons.

‡ Also a Camberwell family, and owners of Basing (Peckham) manor.

Of his first wife Margaret Cranmer, Fox (Actes and Monumentes) says,

"She was a Dutche woman, kynne to the wyfe of Osiander."—"In the usual tyme of his (Cranmer's) respyte, betwene Kyng Edwardes deathe and hys owne imprisonment, he sold hys plate and payed all his debtes, so that no ma' could ask him a grote, although thereby, and by the spoyle of his goodes after his attainder, he left his wyfe and chyldren unprovided."

On a stone between the two inscriptions above given are these words:

"Margaret, the last wife of Bartholomew Scott, at her owne cooste erected this tombe to y^e happy memorie of hir beloved."

The monument which, with the exception of two or three escutcheons, is in a tolerably perfect state, has been removed peace-meal: but I trust the good taste of our highly-respected Vicar will appropriate a place to its reception when the repairs, now carrying on, are completed. It would do well beside Sir Peter Scott's, which I think might be placed next that of his wife Margaret, grand-daughter of John Donne, S.T.P. against the East wall of the proposed enlargement.

Yours, &c.

D. A. BRITON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

SOME months past being at Wellesbourn Hastings, Warwickshire, and learning that I was within a short distance, not two miles, of Charlecote, the spot memorable for Shakspeare's unfortunate frolic and displeasure of Sir Thomas Lucy, I proceeded to that fine park, in which stands a stately mansion of the architecture of the days of Queen Elizabeth, now inhabited by George Lucy, esq. M.P. The day being fine, I felt amply repaid for my walk through the extensive and finely-wooded grounds, numerous stocked with deer. Learning the family were from home, I sought and attained permission to enter the house, but understood many pictures were down, and the apartments not permitted to be shown. However, I was allowed to see a very fine hall, which contained, as a temporary deposit, some very fine Cabinets, and a large Mosaic Table, lately purchased at the memorable sale at Fonthill; report says the Table alone cost Eighteen Hundred Guineas; but what interested me very much, was a fine picture of Sir Thomas Lucy, whom the young Poet offended; it hangs

hangs over the fire-place, and represents Sir Thomas and Lady Lucy, three or four children, an old nurse, and a servant boy bringing fruit; all, it is presumed, good portraits, in the costume of the day; there are also fine hounds introduced; from the circumstance of the strong resemblance to another picture of Sir Thomas, which hangs at the end of the hall, going towards the stairs, it is presumed the likenesses must be good.

As every thing relative to our great Poet is sought after by the learned and the curious, it struck me at the time, that were an eminent artist, an engraver, to apply to Mr. Lucy, he would grant permission for an engraving to be taken from it; the name of Sir Thomas Lucy and Shakspeare are so engrafted, from the circumstance above alluded to, that I am of opinion, had not Sir Thomas acted as he did, the great mind of the Warwickshire Bard would never have been roused to that exertion, which was the cause of producing a work, the pride and boast of every Library British and Foreign.—There can be little doubt if the picture was well engraved, it would even by subscription advantageously repay any professional gentleman that may think it worth his while to engage in such an undertaking. I am not aware the picture was ever copied; it is an oblong. * *

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Feb. 16.*

THOSE of your readers, who are admirers of scarce prints, may perhaps be gratified by a brief notice of one which I lately saw exposed for sale in the London Road, St. George's Fields.

It has neither title, name, nor date, but evidently enough represents Arion riding on the Dolphin: and it is chiefly remarkable for an indifferent Latin distich subjoined, in which the writer has contrived to *versify* the notes of the old gamut, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si*, thus—

UT RE-levet MI-serum FA-tum, SOL-
itosque LA-bores

Ævi, SI-t dulcis musica noeter amor.

I am sorry to add, that, like too many other pictures, it betrays a violation of costume, almost as gross as that of *Achilles* and *Hector* fighting with *pistols*! for, instead of furnishing the songster with a light Grecian

lyre, the designer has loaded him with a cumbrous *Welsh harp*—whose notes, however, would probably have been equally captivating to the gentle Dolphin, as those of *Timotheus's* lyre, even before the tasteless rulers of Sparta ordered him to cut out his four additional strings, and confine himself to the customary seven*.

To return to the print.—It reminds me of the happy application of Arion's story to the *Dauphin*†, for whose use were prepared, by order of Louis XIV., those editions of the Roman authors, universally known by the title of the *Dauphin* or *Delphin Classics*—in which the *frontispiece* exhibits *Arion* in the act of springing overboard, and the Dolphin waiting below, to receive him—with the motto, "*Trahitur dulcedine cantus*."

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 16.

I TRANSCRIBE for your pages a very singular sarcastic advertisement against the two sons of the Pretender, the original of which is engraved at the foot of a curious satirick print in my possession.

"THE LURCHERS: addressed to all Englishmen, lovers of their King and Country.—God save King George and all the Royal Family. Run away from their masters at Rome, in the dog-days of last August, and since secreted in France, two young Lurchers, of the right Italian breed, and being of a black tanned colour, with large noses, long claws, and hanging ears, have been taken abroad for *King Charles' breed*, but a bitch from Italy unfortunately broke the strain in 88, by admitting into the kennel a base mongrel of another litter.—They are supposed to be on the hunt for prey in the North—they go a full dog-trot by night for fear of being caught—they answer to the name of HECTOR and PLUNDER, and will jump and dance to the sound of the French Horn, being used to that note by our old Dog-master at Paris; they prick up their ears also at the music of a Lancashire Hornpipe.

"This is to give notice, that whoever can secure these couple of curs, and bring them back to the Pope's Head, at Rome, near St. Peter's Church, or to the Cardinal's Cap at

* Their decree on the occasion—still extant in their own coarse Doric—displays a notable specimen of affected, ostentatious cant on the part of those sapient sages.

† *Dauphin*, in French, equally signifies the Prince and the Fish.

Versicles, or to the *Thistle* at *Edinburgh*, or to the *Three Kings* at *Brentford*, or rather to the sign of the *Ax* on *Tower Hill*, shall have the reward of thirteen pence half-penny, or any thing below a Crown, and the thanks of all the Powers in Europe, except *Spain*, *France*, and the *Pope*.

"N. B. They have each a *French Collar*, stamped with their Father's arms, on, (as above,) which is no *Scutcheon of Pretence*, but the *Paternal Coat* of the *Perkins*.

"Beware of them, for they have got an Itch of the *Scotch Mange*, and those that are bit by them run mad, and are called *JACOBITES*."

The print is a folio half-sheet; sold at the *Plow*, in *St. Martin's-lane*, and at the *Printshops* of *London*. Published according to the act, but has no date annexed, and is indifferently engraved.

In one corner are two priests in conversation, before a gallows; from the mouth of the one, "*Truly they don't like wooden shoes*;" the other, in reply, "*Nor our d—d doctrine*."—The *Pope*, (with the *Devil* behind him, leaning familiarly on his shoulder), his feet placed on the *Holy Bible* and *Magna Charta*, holds in one hand the collar of a dog with a human head, named *Hector*—the *Devil* leads a similar dog, named *Plunder*. From the lips of the *Pope*, "*Damn the English, they have deceived us*." A blindfolded figure, with wings, and with outstretched arms, appears following three *Crowns* in the clouds; behind her a wretched man, nearly naked, with the lily of *France* on his scanty clothing, stands wringing his hands; a *Scotchman*, on whose shield is inscribed *Poverty*, looks carelessly on. In the

back-ground, and at a distance, *Britannia* leads by the hand the *Duke of Culloden*, behind whom are two *mas-tiffs*, collared, *Loyalty*, *Courage*.—The whole is surrounded by scroll-work. Immediately above the advertisement is a gallows, from which hangs a sceptre, the top downwards, alluded to, as no *escoccheon* of pretence, "*but the paternal coat of the Perkins*."

Yours, &c.

J. A.

MR. URBAN, *Widmore, Feb. 6.*

I N answer to your Correspondent, p. 2, for January, I inform him that the lines quoted by Brand in his "*History of Newcastle*," were written by the late Rev. Chas. Davey, Rector of One-House in Suffolk; and you may, if you please, add two passages more, equally worthy of *Shakspeare*, from the same pen:

"These lone walls
And storied arches have a character
Marking the virtues of the times deceased,
While Echo, from her hollow charnel vaults,
Speaks in the listening ear of contemplation
The Epilogue to life's morality,
How soon its gaudy pageantries are o'er,
And Death, without his mask, shuts the last scene."

"How Imagination
Works its own wretchedness! let but a mole
Stir the dry skull under you banner'd tomb,
Though senseless as its overhanging bur-
net,

It shatters reason!—Should the hollow wind
Howl through the broken arch, we start
aghast,

As if the murky spirit of the night
Groan'd when the moon went down."

Yours, &c.

J. A. OLDSTILE.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 36.)

Seats. Warwick Castle, Earl of Brooke and Warwick, Lord Lieutenant.

Allesley Park, James Beck, esq.

Alrescot, T. Biddulph, esq.

Alveston House, Sir Gray Skipwith, bart.

Amington Hall, C. E. Repington, esq.

Analey Hall, John Newdigate-Ludford, esq.

Ansty Hall, H. C. Adams, esq.

Arbury Hall, F. Newdigate, esq.

Astley Castle, F. Newdigate, jun. esq.

Aston Hall, James Watt, esq.

Baddesley Clinton Hall, Edw. Ferrers, esq.

Baginton Hall, Rev. Mr. Price.

Barford, C. Mills, esq.

Barrells House, Henley-in-Arden, R. Knight, esq.

Baxterley, John Boulthée, esq.

Berkswell Hall, Sir John-Eardley-Eardley

Wilmot, bart.

Bilton Hall, J. B. Simpson, esq.

— House, Edward Vernon, esq.

— Lodge, A. Hume, esq.

Birdingbury Hall, Sir Theoph. Biddulph, bt.

Blyth Hall, T. R. West, esq.

Bonehill

- Boscill House, E. Peel, esq.
 Bourton Hall, John Shuckburgh, esq.
 Brandon House, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
 Brownover House, Lady Leigh.
 Caldecote Hall, late Hon. J. Bowes.
 Castle Bromwich Hall, Viscount Newport.
 Charlescote, Geo. Lucy, esq. M. P.
 Charter House, Coventry, Edw. Inge, esq.
 Clepton House, H. Wyatt, esq.
 Combe Abbey, Earl of Craven.
 Compton Verney, Ld. Willoughby de Broke.
 ——— Winyate, Marquis of Northampton.
 Coton House, Abr. Grimes, esq.
 Coughton, Sir Geo. Courtenay Throckmor-
 ton, bart.
 ——— Court, Thomas Moore, esq.
 Duddeston House, Samuel Galton, esq.
 Eathorpe, Robert Vyner, esq.
 Edgbaston Hall, Dr. Johnstone.
 Farnborough Hall, Wm. Holbech, esq.
 Four Oaks Hall, Sir Edward-Cradock Har-
 topp, bart.
 Foxcote, Francis Canning, esq.
 Grendon, Sir Geo. Chetwynd, bart.
 Goldicote House, G. Smith, esq.
 Guy's Cliff, Bertie Greathed, esq.
 Hams Hall, Charles-Bowyer Adderley, esq.
 HATTON, REV. DR. PARR.
 ——— Grave Park, Lord Dormer.
 Hawkeswell, Coventry, F. Parrott, esq.
 Howell Hall, Earl of Plymouth.
 Holbrook Grange, John Caldecott, esq.
 Kenington Hall, Gore Townsend, esq.
 Hounds Hill, E. Sheldon, esq.
 Idlicote, S. Peach, esq.
 Ladbrook, Wm. Palmer, esq.
 Larches, S. T. Galton, esq.
 Leamington Hastings, Sir Chas. Wheler, bt.
 ——— Priors, M. Wise, esq.
 Longbridge House near Warwick, William
 Staunton, esq.
 Lower Easington Hall, E. J. Shirley, esq.
 Malverne Hall, H. G. Lewis, esq.
 Maxstoke Castle, W. Dilke, esq.
 Merevale Hall, D. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P.
 Meriden Hall, Wriothesley Digby, esq.
 Middleton Hall, F. Lawley, esq. M. P.
 Moxhull Hall, Hon. Berkeley Noel.
 Myton House, S. E. Steward, esq.
 Newbold Pacey, Wm. Little, esq.
 ——— Comyn, Edward Willes, esq.
 ——— Revel, Lady Skipwith.
 Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh.
 Offchurch Bury, Mrs. Knightley.
 Over Whitacre, Rev. Robert Sadler.
 Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford.
 Packwood House, ——— Featherstone, esq.
 Radway, F. S. Miller, esq.
 Ragley Park, Marquis of Hertford.
 Rugby, Abraham Caldecott, esq.
 Shuckburgh Park, Sir F. Shuckburgh, bart.
 Shustoke, Edward Croxall, esq.
 Springfield, Joseph Boulton, esq.
 Stivichall Hall, Colonel Gregory.
 Stoneleigh Abbey, J. Chandos Leigh, esq.
 Stoney Thorpe, late Mrs. Fauquier.
 Studley House, Miss Chambers.
 ——— Castle, F. Holyoake, esq.
 Sutton Coldfield, S. F. S. Perkins, esq.
 Upton House, Edward-Morant Gale, esq.
 Walton Hall, Lady Mordaunt.
 Warwick Priory, Rev. H. Wise.
 Weddington Hall, Lionel Place, esq.
 Welcombe Lodge, George Lloyd, esq.
 Wellesbourne House, C. Dewes, esq.
 Weston House, Earl of Clonmel.
 Whitley Abbey, Viscount Hood.
 Woodcote House, Mrs. Holbech.
 Woolston House, Mrs. Scott.
 Wotton Hall, Dowager Lady Smythe.
 Wroxall Abbey, Christopher-Roberts Wren,
 esq.

Peerage. Arden Barony to Perceval; Clinton of Maxstoke Barony to St. John Trefusis; Coleshill Viscounty to Earl Digby; Compton Barony to Marquis Townshend; Coventry Earldom and Barony to Coventry; Birmingham Barony to Ward Viscount Dudley and Ward; Middleton Barony to Willoughby; Newnham Paddox Viscounty and Barony to Earl of Denbigh; Warwick Earldom and Brooke of Beauchamp-Court Barony to Greville; Ragley Barony and Beauchamp Viscounty to Marquis Hertford; Whitley Viscounty to Hood.

Members of Parliament for the County 2; Coventry 2; Warwick 2; total 6.

Produce. Freestone; limestone; marl; coal; ironstone; blue flagstone; blue clay. Barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips.

Manufactures. Hardware; watches; horncombs; worsted, calicoes and cottons; needles; flax; linen yarn; ribbons; cutlery; toys; guns; swords; brass-foundry; iron; hats; buttons; buckles; leather.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 4. Liberties 3. Whole Parishes 201. Parts of Parishes 7. Market Towns 14. Inhabitants, Males 133,827; Females 140,565; total 274,392. Families employed in agriculture 16,779; in trade 39,189; in neither 4,155; total 60,123.—Baptisms. Males 38,308; Females 36,044; total 74,352.—Marriages 22,786.—Burials. Males 26,599; Females 26,152; total 52,751.

Places

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
BIRMINGHAM	23,096	106,722	Tamworth	686	3,281	Bulkington	360	1,679
COVENTRY	4,470	21,242	Solihull	562	2,817	Mooka Kirby	353	1,659
City			Hampton-in-Arden	526	2,772	Berkeswell	283	1,468
County			Kenilworth	589	2,577	Stoneleigh	308	1,891
of the			Rugby	421	2,300	Kingsbury	251	1,246
City	1,762	8,138	Wootton Wawen	507	2,248	Studley	263	1,338
WARWICK	1,590	8,235	Alcester	507	2,229	Dunchurch	200	1,251
Nuneaton	1,544	6,610	Leamington	481	2,188	Brailes	247	1,233
Manchester	965	4,482	Priors			Bidford	253	1,219
STRAFFORD, OLD	901	4,229	Chilvers Coton	449	2,169	Southam	238	1,161
Bedworth	813	3,519	Tanworth	412	1,993	Kineton	236	1,071
Sutton Coldfield	712	3,466	Polesworth	369	1,834	Tysoe with Wescote	222	1,070
			Coleshill	354	1,760	Harbury	220	1,045

HISTORY.

To Coventry and keeping on his* way
 Sets down his army in the city sight,
 Where at that time the Earl of Warwick lay,
 To whom he sends to dare him ought to fight;
 Which still the Earl defers from day to day,
 Perceiving well that all things went not right,
 For with his succours Clarence came not in,
 Whom to suspect he greatly doth begin.—DRAYTON.

50. Ostorius first visited the Arden of this county. He led his troops from the banks of the southern Ouse, taking in his progress the course of the Watling-street. He constructed forts and entrenched camps along the banks of the Avon and Severn.
757. A sanguinary battle was fought at Seckington between Cuthred King of Wessex, and Ethelwald King of Mercia; in which the latter was treacherously slain by one of his own officers named Beornred.
915. Ethelfleda, the celebrated daughter of King Alfred, erected a fortification termed the Dungeon, at Warwick, suited to the ferocious temper of the age.
926. The celebrated Guy Earl of Warwick, according to tradition, after slaying the gigantic Dane, Colebrand, retired to a place since called Guy's Cliff.
1016. When Canute and Edric invaded Mercia, Edric destroyed many towns, among which the Nunnery at Coventry fell a prey to his ferocity.
1147. The Earl of Chester took an active part on the side of the Empress Maud; and being repulsed at Lincoln, hastened towards his castle at Coventry, but Stephen had already possessed himself of it. On this the Earl promptly "raised a fort," for the purpose of besieging the hostile occupiers of his mansion; but after an obstinate conflict, in which Stephen himself was hurt, the Earl (desperately wounded) was compelled to retreat.
1153. Upon the arrival of Henry Duke of Normandy, Gundred Countess of Warwick turned out of Warwick Castle the soldiers belonging to Stephen, and gave up the place to the Duke, who was shortly after King Henry II.
1172. Upon the rebellion of Prince Henry (whom his father had caused to be crowned), Warwick Castle was garrisoned for Henry II.
1222. On St. Andrew's day, many Churches, Chapels, and houses overthrown by a violent tempest. Scarcely any person escaped free from harm. A Knight, his wife, and eight men, by the fall of his house at Pillerton, were killed.
1263. William Mauduit Earl of Warwick, with his Countess, were surprised in Warwick Castle by a treacherous practice of the rebels who, then possessed Kenilworth Castle. The walls were thrown down lest the Royalists should make any use of it. The Earl and Countess were carried prisoners to Kenilworth Castle.
1266. When Hen. III. had prepared for the siege of Kenilworth Castle, he made the general rendezvous for his whole army at Warwick, and hence marching thitherward, fixed his tents and begirt it round. He went against

* Edward IV.

Simon de Montfort in much military pomp, at the head of an army, of which the posse comitatus of Warwickshire formed a part. Simon Montfort, so arrogant while unopposed, now proved his cowardice to be equal to his cruelty, by secretly withdrawing to France, and naming Henry de Hastings Governor of the Castle. The King, after a most arduous siege of six months, took possession of the Castle.

1278. A costly and gallant Tournament held at Kenilworth. The Knights were 100 in number, and many were foreigners of distinction, who entered England for the purpose of displaying their chivalry on this occasion. The Earl of March was the promoter of the festival, and was the principal challenger of the Tilt-yard. The ladies were the same number, and as an instance of the splendour with which they were attired, it is recorded that they wore *silken mantles, &c.*
1311. Piers Gaveston, the assuming favourite of Edward II. was seized at Deddington, co. Oxford, by Guy Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, whom he had branded with the epithet of *the black hound of Arden*, and was hurried to Blacklow Hill, where he was beheaded.
1397. When the trial of arms was to have taken place between the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk at Coventry, the former Nobleman lodged at Baginton Castle; and hence he issued on the morning of the projected contest, armed at all points and mounted upon his white courser, "barbed with blue and green velvet, gorgeously embroidered with swans and antelopes of goldsmith's work." The latter lodged at Caludon Castle; whence he proceeded to the place of trial, "on a horse barbed with crimson velvet embroidered with lions of silver and *mulberry-trees*," *his rebus*, alluding to the name of *Mowbray*!
1404. Henry IV. held a Parliament at the Priory, Coventry; which was called *Parliamentum indoctorum*, and from sitting in which all lawyers were prohibited.
1411. Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. arrested at Coventry Priory, by John Horneby, Mayor of the City.
1436. Henry VI. visited Coventry, and kept his Christmas at Kenilworth.
1450. Henry VI. was at Coventry, when he made their first Sheriffs.
1456. Henry VI. and his Queen visited Coventry Priory.
1458. A Parliament held at Coventry, called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*. It passed attainders against Richard Duke of York, the Earls of March (afterwards Edward IV.), Salisbury, and Warwick.
1460. When a strong power, under the Earl of Warwick, and the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. proceeded from London in search of the royalists, the Lancastrians were quartered in Coventry, but quitted that city shortly after, and the battle of Northampton ensued.
1465. Edward IV. with his Queen, kept his Christmas at Coventry; who endeavoured to gain the good will of the citizens.
1468. Edward IV. marched towards Warwick, whereof the Earl of Warwick being advertised, he employed several persons to treat with him for a peace, unto which the King too credulously hearkening, rested secure in his camp at Wolvey, whilst spying the advantage, he came in the night, and surprized him in his bed, from whence he took him prisoner to his castle at Warwick.
1470. The Earl of Warwick, then a partisan of the Lancastrians, possessed himself of Coventry against Edward IV. who came to Gosford Green, but was refused admission by the citizens. Wherefore the King took away their privileges, and it cost the city 500 marks to get the sword again. The King, however, met with a friendly reception at Warwick.—On Gosford Green the Earl of Rivers and his son John were beheaded by order of Sir John Conyers, a commander of the northern insurgents, which had obtained some success in Oxford.
1474. Edward IV. kept the feast of St. George at Coventry, and his ill-fated son Prince Edward was godfather to a child of the Mayor.
1485. Richard III. upon his march to Nottingham, came from Kenilworth to Maxstoke Castle, and commanded that part of the inner buildings should be taken down, and carried to Kenilworth Castle with all speed.—The troops of the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) entered Atherstone on the 20th of August. He halted there for the night, where a meeting took place between him and the two Stanleys, in which such measures of co-operation were

were concerted, as occasioned the overthrow of Richard at Bosworth, on the 28d. Immediately subsequent to that decisive battle, Henry VII. repaired to Coventry, and lodged in the Mayor's house, on whom he conferred Knight-hood. The inhabitants presented him 100*l.* and a cup.

1490. Coventry contributed the sum of 1100*l.* towards the tax levied for the King going into France.

1492. Henry VII. visited Coventry, to see the plays acted by the Grey Friars, which he much commended.

1499. Henry VII. and his Queen visited Coventry, and were made a brother and sister of Trinity Guild.

1510. Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine visited Coventry, when there were three pageants set forth; one at Jordan Well with the nine orders of angels; one at Broadgate with divers beautiful damsels; and one at Cross Cheaping; and so they passed on to the priory.

1525. Princess Mary visited Coventry, on which occasion the Merchants' pageant, superbly habited, was placed in Cross Cheaping to grace her arrival.

1565. Queen Elizabeth visited Coventry, and was received with a variety of splendid shews and pageants. She also visited Kenilworth.

1566. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was confined as a prisoner in the Mayoress' parlour, Coventry. She was again brought there in 1569, and confined in the Bull Inn (on the site of which the barracks now stand).

1572. Elizabeth entertained at Warwick in a most princely manner. She was also at Kenilworth and Compton.

1575. Elizabeth most magnificently entertained at Kenilworth, by the Earl of Leicester, the particulars of which are well described by Laneham, an attendant on the Court. On her way thither, she was entertained by the same nobleman at Long Itchington, July 9.

1617. James I. visited Coventry, at which time an oration was delivered by Dr. Philemon Holland, the well-known translator, on presenting him with a cup, out of which the King said he would always drink.

1641. When Charles I. repaired to Leicester, after raising his standard at Nottingham, he demanded the attendance of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Coventry, but the popular party prevented their acceding to his desire. The Earl of Northampton, Recorder of the City, could only collect 400 persons friendly to the Royal cause, upon which he judged it expedient to make a precipitate retreat. The ammunition in the town was seized, and removed by Lord Brooke to Warwick Castle. In consequence of this treatment, the King's party planned cannon on Stivichall-hill, but effected nothing.

1642. June 14, Colonel Purefoy's soldiers destroyed the Market Cross at Warwick; and defaced the monuments in the beautiful Chapel of the Beauchamps.—In June and July, Lord Brooke arrayed the Militia of the county, in pursuance of an order from Parliament.—August 7. Warwick Castle, which had been garrisoned for the Parliament by Lord Brooke; was besieged; but the assailants were discomfited on the 23d. of the same month.—On the 28th of Aug. Caldecote Hall was attacked by Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, at the head of 18 troops of horse. Mr. Abbott, assisted only by eight men, besides his mother and her maids, defended the building, as it would appear, successfully against the fury of the assailants; and it is not known that any of the individuals were hurt.—In October, Charles I. was entertained at Aston Hall for two nights, shortly previous to the battle of Edge-hill, by Sir Thomas Holt, bart. On the 23d was fought the celebrated battle of Edge-hill. The first hostile movement was made by the Royalists. Prince Rupert put the left wing of the Parliamentarians to flight. Their other wing was likewise routed and pursued; but their corps of reserve turned on the King's infantry and committed great slaughter. Lord Brooke's own regiment entirely broke the left of the King's army. 5000 men are supposed to have fallen on this day.—Charles I. was at Birmingham, but so active was the dislike entertained for him by the inhabitants, that when his Majesty quitted the town, they seized the carriages containing the royal plate, and conveyed them to Warwick Castle.—The Earl of Essex marched to Coventry, which city was well garrisoned by the Parliament. Many of the women of the city "went

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by

by companies into the great park to fill up the quarries, that they might not at a future period harbour the enemy. They were collected together by sound of a drum, and marched in military order, with mattocks and spades, under the command of an amazon named Adderley, with an Herculean club upon her shoulder; and were conducted from work by one Mary Herbert, who carried a pistol in her hand, which she discharged as a signal of dismissal."—Prince Rupert, with a detachment of 2000 men, was ordered to open a communication between Oxford and York.. At Birmingham a single company of foot, aided by a troop of horse from Lichfield, denied him entrance, and it was a considerable time before he took possession of the town.

1642-3. A party of Royalists stationed at Stratford, were driven out of the town by a superior Parliamentary force under Lord Brooke.

1643. June 22, Queen Henrietta-Maria, at the head of 3000 foot, and 1500 horse, besides waggons and artillery, marched to Stratford, where she was met by Prince Rupert. After sojourning at New Place, the former abode of SHAKESPEARE, she went, July 13, to Kington, to meet the King*, and from thence to Oxford.—Warwick Castle, under the Governor, Col. Bridges, held out against the King's forces.

1646. Compton Wynnyate House garrisoned by the Parliament, and the neighbouring Church destroyed; but on the restoration, re-built.

1659. The Citizens of Coventry rose up against the soldiers and disarmed them.

1662. July 22, the Earl of Northampton, accompanied by many neighbouring gentry, and attended by the County troops, made the first breach in the walls of Coventry by order of Charles II. The work of demolition employed nearly 500 men, for three weeks and three days.

1687. James II. was at Coventry.

1688. Edgbaston Hall (which had formerly been garrisoned for the Parliament) was burnt down by the populace, in the days immediately antecedent to the Revolution, lest it should be used as a place of refuge for papists.

1791. July 14, a riot occurred at Birmingham, in which the meeting-house belonging to the celebrated Dr. Priestley was burnt, together with his house, valuable MSS. and Philosophical apparatus. Mr. Hutton, the historian, lost many thousand pounds' worth of property, particularly his library. The whole damage moderately estimated at 60,000*l*.

(To be continued).

S. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

THE following circumstance may be interesting, and perhaps serviceable to those who have fruit-trees under glass.

A year or two ago I had the mortification to observe in the spring my peach-trees under glass, when they were beginning to shoot and bud, to be almost covered with a small white insect, which caused the buds to go back, and the trees to sicken and to bear no fruit that year. The peaches were trained up the front glass, and behind them, on the back wall, was a very flourishing fig-tree.

On taking up a volume of Plutarch's

Lives, I opened at the Laws of Solon, and read as follows.

"His regulations about planting were very judicious; no one was allowed to plant a tree within five feet of his neighbour's field; and if it was a fig or an olive, not within nine; for their roots spread further than others, nor can they be planted near all sorts of trees without damage; for from some they draw away the nourishment, and some they hurt by their effluvia."

I immediately ordered the fig to be removed, and the following year had the satisfaction to see the peach trees resume their former vigour, and produce their fruit as usual.

Yours, &c.

MURUS EST.

* On this occasion a silver medal was struck, of which the only known specimen is in the cabinet of William Staunton, esq. Longbridge House, near Warwick. It has been several times engraved, but its most correct representation is given in the title-page of "*Two Copies of Verses*" written on the same Royal meeting, which have been printed for private distribution, from the original MSS. found amongst Sir William Dugdale's papers, by William Hamper, esq. F.S.A.

CITY PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN
OF CHARLES II.

HAVING been referred by L. S. in p. 2, to the Sale-catalogue of the library of James West, Pres. R.S. I shall, as I proceed, enumerate the remainder of those in his collection. His copy of the first known Pageant (that of 1585) was the same as that mentioned in my first letter. He possessed ten temp. Car. II., 1660, 1662, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1684; which were sold Apr. 23, 1773, in one lot to Mr. G. Nicol for 11. 5s. A duplicate of 1680 was in a miscellaneous lot. Several narratives of Coronations, Marriages, &c. including Ogilby's Relation of the King's entertainment through London, Tatham's Aqua Triumphalis (both noticed in Dec. Mag. p. 506), Morgan's Coronation of Charles II. published in 1685, &c. were sold together for 11. 12s. The valuable second edition of Ogilby's Coronation (also noticed *supra*) by itself produced only 9s. 6d.

Thomas Jordan had as yet run but half his course.

45. In 1681 he produced "London's Joy, or the Lord Mayor's Show triumphantly exhibited in various Representations, Scenes, and splendid Ornaments, with divers pertinent figures and movements, performed on Saturday, October xxix, 1681, at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir John Moore*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. With the several Speeches and Songs, which were spoken on the Pageants in Cheapside, and sung in Guild-Hall during Dinner. All the Charges and Expences of the industrious designs being the sole undertaking of the Wor-

shipful Company of Grocers. Devised and composed by Thos. Jordan, Gent.

Omas tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulei.

London, printed for John and Henry Playford, 1681," 4to. pp. 16. — Two copies of this were sold at Mr. West's sale, one as above, and another with the Pageant of 1708, and two other duplicates, 1638 and 1678. A copy is among Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian; one was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Jan. 22, 1819, for 3l. 10s. to Mr. Heber; one appeared at Mr. Garrick's (see No. 37); and one is in my own library. The volume of Pageants in the British Museum contains only part of it†. — I find it advertised in "The True Protestant Mercury" of Oct. 29; and "The Loyal Protestant and True Domestic Intelligencer" of the same day gives a very ample abridgment of it. Its description of the Cheapside Pageants being short, may be here admitted:

"In the entrance into Cheapside his Lordship is entertain'd with a Pageant, which is the figure of a large Camel car'd, mounted by a young Negro between two silver panniers; on each side of him sit two ladies representing Plenty and Wholsom. In the rear of the Camel is a Royal Theatre, built after the Ionick order, adorn'd with the figures of the Seven Champions of Christendom, with five beautiful ladies, in their proper order, representing the Senses‡. St. Anthony, the Patron of the Grocers, makes a speech to his Lordship.

"Next his Lordship is intercepted by two Pageants, Jucundity and Utility, mounted on golden griffens; between which appears another, being a magnificent fabrick of the Composit order, called the Academy of Sciences, on which are placed phylosophers and prudent women, amongst whom Diogenes makes a speech. After which his Lordship is intercepted by an Indyan Gar-

* The Founder of the celebrated Free Grammar School at Appleby in Leicestershire; for the Mastership of which, in 1738, the great Johnson was an unsuccessful applicant. A friendly letter from Lord Gower to Dean Swift on this occasion may be seen in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv. p. 441, where is also given an ample account of Appleby School and of its benevolent Founder and his Family. There is a good mezzotinto Portrait of Sir John Moore, sitting in a chair, in his Lord Mayor's robes, by Mac Ardell, from a painting by Sir Peter Lely. It is a private plate on a half sheet, and very rare. While President of Christ's Hospital he built at his own cost the Writing-school belonging to that Foundation.

† This was erroneously ascribed to 1684 in Dec. Mag. p. 514.

‡ The Senses were personated at King James the First's Entry into London in 1603, and are represented sitting in the Triumphal Arch erected at Soper Lane end, in Harrison's "Seven Arches of Triumph." See my forthcoming "Progresses of James the First," vol. i. p. 355. — Jordan, however, in his prefatory address to the Grocers' Company, assures them "that in these Triumphs there is nothing designed, written, said, or sung, that ever was presented in any Show till this present day!"

den of Spices, in which is a sumptuous tower, and a rustic building, where sitteth Fructifera, the Lady Governess, attended with Fragor, Florida, Delicia, and Placencia; Fructifera makes a speech; which being done, one of her attendants sings; which ended, his Lordship passes to Guildhall, where he is saluted by the Artillery Company."

Such were the Pageants of 1681; which (as other papers of the period inform us) were witnessed by their Majesties in a Balcony. The Queen had been invited by the Recorder and two Sheriffs at Whitehall on the 22d, when they went round to Prince Rupert, the Lord Chancellor, the Ambassadors, and all the other great ones. I have several papers which record their entertainment in the City, but none so fully as the paper above quoted in the number published Nov. 1. As a description of the bustle of a Lord Mayor's Day 150 years ago, so different from the (in comparison) quiet eating and drinking of the present, I shall here add it, particularly as it is only to be found in my authority, and

is not a matter-of-course article in the species of tracts of which the present is a List, they being (as before observed) always printed in anticipation:

" Their Majesties, attended by all the Great Officers of the Household, inclosed with the Yeomen of the Guard on foot, and guarded by the Duke of York's troop of horse, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Feversham, consisting of 300 gentlemen, completely armed, &c. departed from Whitehall about the same time the Lord Mayor took barge at Westminster. About 12 o'clock their Majesties came into London, and went to a house in Cheap: side opposite to the church of St. Mary-le-bow, where he was diverted by the Pageants, as you read in my last. In his passage he was entertained with a Speech spoken by one of the boys at Christ's Hospital at a convenient place fix'd for that purpose near the West end of St. Paul's Church, the rest of his company being seated about him, with each of them a mathematical instrument *; which being ended, his Majesty was entertained in English and Latin verse by a lad at St. Paul's School, who was conveniently placed there for that purpose †.

* The senior scholar of Christ's Hospital usually welcomed the Sovereign on his passage through the City:—when Queen Elizabeth passed through London to her Coronation in 1558-9, "the children of th' ospittall wer appointed to stand with their Governours at St. Dunstons church;" see Queen Eliz. Progresses, (new edit.) i. 55;—when James the First first entered London, May 4, 1603, "by a way that was cut of purpose through the back, for his Majestie's more convenient passage into the Charter House Garden, amongst the multitude were the Children of the Hospital, singing orderly, placed for his Majestie's coming along through them, but all displaced by reason of the rudeness of such a multitude." King James his Entertainment at Theobalds, with his Welcome to London, by John Savile; reprinted in the forthcoming Progresses of James, i. 140;—when the same Monarch left the Tower the day before his Coronation, "the first object that his Majesties eye encountered, after his entrance into London, was part of the children of Christ's Church Hospittall, to the number of 300, who were placed on a scaffold erected for that purpose in Barking Churchyard by the Tower;" see the forthcoming "Progresses of King James," i. 134;—and when George the Third dined at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, 1761, at the East end of St. Paul's Churchyard, the senior scholar of the grammar school in Christ's Hospital, addressed a speech to his Majesty, which may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. xxxi. p. 533.

† As most public processions went by St. Paul's School, the scholars were frequently called upon to address the passing grandees;—in 1558-9, when Queen Elizabeth, on her way to her Coronation, "came over against Paule's Seale, a childe appointed by the scolemaster thereof pronounced a certain oration in Latin and certain verses," which are printed in her "Progresses," vol. i. p. 52;—in 1594, when the Masquers of Gray's Inn rode by, conducting their chief, the Prince of Purpool, from his mock Embassy to Russia, "at St. Paul's school his Highness was entertained with a Latin oration, made by one of the scholars of that school," which is also printed, *ibid.* iii. 308;—in 1603, when James the First was proceeding to his Coronation, the Quiristers of the Church having finished their anthem from the "lower battlements of the Cathedral Temple, a Latine Oration was *viva voce* delivered to his Grace by one of Maister Mulcaster's Schollers, at the dore of the Free-school founded by the Mercers," which likewise is printed in the forthcoming "Progresses of King James," vol. i. 367;—and again in 1606, when that King made another public entry into the City with his brother-in-law the King of Denmark, some "delightful speeches" were delivered, "to which they graciously hearkened and honourably accepted." *Ibid.* ii. p. 68.—No speech appears to have been delivered by the scholars of St. Paul's in 1761; the blue-coat boy mentioned in the last note must have been stationed within sight of the school.

Then

Then the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, the Foreign Ambassadors and Agents, the Judges of all the Superiour Courts at Westminster, his Majesty's learned Council in the Law, according to their several qualities, made their publick entrance into the City, and took their several conveniences prepared for their standing; when, at last, the Right Honourable Sir John Moore, Knt. our loyal Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, accompanied by the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in their scarlet gowns, mounted on horseback, marched from Black Fryers stairs to Guildhall. In their passage through Chesaide, his Majesty was pleased to do his Lordship the honour of a salute; and several worthy Aldermen were honoured with the same favour. Being past, the Sheriffs alighted, and acquainted his Majesty that they were to attend him to Guildhall, which they accordingly did, riding bare on each side the coach; and being arrived at Guildhall, the people gave a great shout. Their Majesties being sate, the dinner was served in with all imaginable gallantry; the Foreign Ministers, the Lords of the Council and Great Ministers of State, with the Judges, &c. took their several tables provided for that purpose, and were all served and attended according to their qualities. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were seated at the lower end of the Hall, where his Lordship drank their Majesties' healths, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to drink the Lord Mayor's health and all his good subjects; which was answered with great shouts and acclamation. At the same time the Yeomen of the Guard were entertained at the City's charge at the 'Ax Inn in Aldermanbury; the gentlemen of the Horse and Foot Guards were entertained at Blossoms Inn and several other adjacent inns; and in all this great reception there was not the least disorder. Their Majesties about 7 a clock took coach, when the Sheriffs proffer'd their service to attend his Majesty through the croud, but his Majesty was pleased to excuse their trouble at that time. All the streets being illuminated with torches, flambeaus, &c. were beset with numerous crowds, whose continued shouts declared their present joy of his Majesty's presence; and in this manner being come to Ludgate, a large rank of loyal gentleman stood in a balcony, charg'd with full glasses, which they discharg'd in such excellent order, that caused all the Guards to answer them with a *huzza*. Immediately after, all the streets appeared as in a flame with bon-

fires, &c. which concluded this great Entertainment."

46. In 1682 was published "The Lord Mayor's Show, being a description of the Solemnity at the Inauguration of the truly loyal and Right Honourable Sir William Pritchard, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, President of the Honourable Artillery Company, and a Member of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Performed Sept. 30, 1682, with several new loyal Songs and Catches, 1682," 4to.—The only copy I trace of this is Mr. Gough's at Oxford.—This and the following Lord Mayor's day appear to have been deficient in pageantry, in which the preceding had been so rich. The Biographia Dramatica ascribes this to a want of liberality in the Chief Magistrate, though his Company always paid the cost and charges; however this may be, it is a proof how much the King's presence was regarded at this period, that his absence sanctioned the omission. Jordan's talents were probably unemployed, as well as those of the engineer and carpenter, since his name is not in the title-page above. The order of procession might be made out by the bookseller from a former year.—Still we find much said in the newspapers respecting the Inauguration of Sir William Pritchard. On the Recorder and Aldermen presenting him to the Lord Chancellor, Oct. 26, they were told the King was so pleased with their choice, that it was his pleasure (his Majesty being advised that it was necessary at this juncture to approve of him personally) that he should wait on him at 11 o'clock the following day;—so, after having drunk his Majesty's health, they were dismissed. An account follows of their most gratifying audience the next morning. (The Loyal Protestant, Oct. 28). Great preparations were making in Guildhall on the 27th in gilding, graving, and painting. On the 28th, after swearing in the new Lord Mayor, he, the Aldermen, &c. dined at Grocers' Hall*. The City was so disaffected at this period (their Charter being sus-

* Grocers' Hall was employed, though the Lord Mayor was a Merchant Taylor, and the spaciousness of Merchant Taylors' Hall is very well known. It seems to have been considered too spacious, as Grocers' Hall was used as the Civic Banqueting-house the next day also instead of Guildhall.—In the *Grub-street Journal* of Thursday, October 29, 1730, a representation of the different arms of the Companies is followed by "the ancient manner of the celebration of Lord Mayor's day" from Stowe, and "the order of the Procession,

pended) that we are told several of the companies hesitated respecting attending the Lord Mayor to Westminster. He went, however, "accompanied by a great number of barges, and about twelve boats of Noblemen." Their Majesties and his Royal Highness were on the leads of Whitehall as they passed. The cavalcade on their return landed at Blackfriars; they dined not at Guildhall, but the hall of the Grocer's Company *. "His Majesty came not, but several of the Nobility did; as the Earl of Radnor, Lord Craven, Lord Berkley, Lord Chamberlain, &c. How the Whigs were pleased we cannot tell; but you might know many of them by keeping their shops, and hanging down their heads! All the way his Lordship passed, the people shouted exceedingly, and so ended this day's work, to the joy of all true Loyalists and good Citizens." (The Loyal Protestant, Oct. 31.) The Loyal Impartial Mercury of the same date adds Prince Rupert to the illustrious visitors; and gives as creditable information that the King would dine with the Lord Mayor at Grocer's Hall, where he kept his Mayoralty, "on Wednesday next;" but this does not appear to have taken place †.

47. In the ensuing year appeared "The Triumphs of London, performed

on Monday, October xxix, 1683, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty Sir Henry Tulse, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a description of the whole Solemnity; with two new songs set to music. London, printed for John and Henry Playford, 1683." 4to. pp. 8. A wood-cut of the City arms between two shields of those of the Grocers adorns the title.—I trace three copies of this; Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library; Mr. Bindley's, sold Aug. 5, 1830, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; and one which, with a copy of the Pageant of 1672, was sold in a miscellaneous lot to Mr. Thorpe, at the recent sale of the library of Mr. Edw. Jones, Bard to the King ‡.—This publication, as the last, contains only the customary directions for the Procession to and from Westminster, and two songs to be sung respectively by an Irishman and a West-countryman; all pageantry and speeches being omitted in the absence of the King. From the London Gazette of Nov. 1, we learn that their Majesties and his Royal Highness were as usual on the leads of Whitehall as the City Barges passed by; and that "a very noble dinner" was provided at Grocers' Hall (the Lord Mayor this year was a

sion, in heroic verse, written at the latter end of the English Augustan Age, by that celebrated Dramatic poet and learned ornament of Grub-street, Tho. Jordan, Gent." The poem commences:

"Selected Citizens i' th' morning all
At seven a clock do meet at Grocers hall."

* This was the first time, as far as I can discover, that the City Feasters deserted Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day. If they had up to this time always dined there, and now preferred a smaller room, it certainly argues a decay of hospitality; and, coupled with the omission of the Pageants, a want of liberality. Grocers' Hall was used annually from this time, till 1695, with a few exceptions, when the King came, or was expected. In 1695 and two following years Skinners' Hall was employed. Then Guildhall till 1703; in which and two following years, and perhaps more, Drapers' Hall was adopted.

† In the British Topography, p. 779, is mentioned a tract entitled "War horns, make room for the bucks with green bows, Lond. 1682, 4to." This was, says Mr. Gough, "on the splendid Entertainment of the London Prentices and Lords at Merchant Taylors' Hall."—It is a poem spiced with all the political spleen of the day. It begins

By heaven 'twas great, 'twas generous and free,
Worthy the noble sons of Loyaltie.
No squeamish *Whig* could long lie lurking near
To sow the sparkling wine, or pall the chear,
None who again for forfeit guineys bawl,
When finely chowst at Sequestrators'-Hall,
Where the dear zealous brethren's hopes were crost,
And Mother *Cause*, forsooth, her longing lost:
Our Wine and Venison pasty only glads
The Damme-boys and Tory-Rory-Lads!

‡ The sale of this curious musical collection took place at Mr. Sotheby's rooms, Feb. 7, and two following days.

Grocer),

Grocer), at which were the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council, the Judges, and others of the Company.

48. In 1684 Jordan again shone; but for the last time. His production was "London's Royal Triumph for the City's Loyal Magistrate; in an exact description of several Scenes and Pageants, adorned with many magnificent representations. Performed on Wednesday, Oct. xxix, 1684, at the Instalment and Inauguration of the Right Hon. Sir James Smith, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Illustrated with divers delightful objects of Gallantry and Jollity, Speeches, and Songs, single and in parts. Set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. Devised and composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare Triumphos.

Printed for John and Henry Playford, 1684," 4to.—A copy of this was among those of Mr. West, mentioned in the beginning of this letter; but I find no copy in Mr. Gough's, Mr. Bindley's, or any later collection of which I know the contents.—The Pageants, though not wanting as for the two last years, are not noticed in the London Gazette. Its account of the day is worded much as usual. Their Majesties, his Royal Highness, and Prince George [who had been married to the Princess Anne, July 28, 1683], were on the leads of Whitehall as the Civic Fleet passed. The dinner was again at Grocers' Hall (the Lord Mayor being a Merchant Taylor);—the company is described as last year. At this date I have not other newspapers to refer to.

J. NICHOLS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 27.

THE manner in which the Dead are buried at the Catacombs at Rome may probably be entertaining to many of your readers, and should the following be deemed worthy of insertion in your very amusing columns, it will be gratifying to one of your constant readers.—A short time since, a party, consisting of two gentlemen and several ladies, wishing very much to go into the Catacombs during a visit to Rome, conceived they might obtain admittance by application to the monks stationed

at the door of the entry. The gentlemen stated to the monks their wish, but were positively refused; upon pressing the monks the reason of their refusal, they were told that if ladies were admitted without the Pope's sanction, they would be excommunicated. After, however, again renewing their solicitations, they were told if they wrote to his Holiness's Secretary they might perhaps be favoured with an order to enter, and the party could not fail to express themselves highly pleased at the immediate attention given to their request. One of the party left a letter, requesting to see the Catacombs, at the Secretary's the same evening, stating, an answer would be called for at the noon of the next day; but so early as 7 o'clock the following morning, so great is the attention paid to the English, a special messenger was dispatched with an order of admission, by the express desire of his Holiness. The same party accordingly the same morning proceeded to the Catacombs, and as an additional mark of attention, they were accompanied by the monks in attendance. On entering there is a descent of about four feet to an extensive chamber; on the right on entering are the iron gratings in the windows, consisting of five, to allow the free admission of air; on passing along a passage, made close along the windows, on the right, are five chapels following one after the other in a collateral direction, consisting of equal dimensions or divisions, and only separated from each other by a slender partition open to the gratings, and having a slight cord running the whole length of the chamber to prevent the persons entering except by the place of entrance. The party felt very anxious to enter the chapels to see the places where the dead were deposited. Each chapel is fitted up with an altar, and every requisite for service. On the side of the floor in entering there appeared somewhat like a shallow bin for wine, running the length of the side of the chapel, having mould similar to that of tanner's earth, and a little more than a foot in depth; in this place the monks informed the party the dead were deposited, the mould being of a strong decomposing nature, but possessing no unpleasant smell; that soon after the dead are placed there, the skin is consumed,

sumed, and when the skin and flesh are gone, the deceased are placed in an erect position against the wall of the chapel, and in their hand is nailed their name and age, and when Old Time occasions the bones to give way, they are placed with other bones to ornament the ceiling of the chapel similar to festoons. One of the monks was anxious to shew to the party several of his old friends who were contemporaneous with him, and in their standing position. One of these skeletons was pointed at by one of the monks, who stated that it was his particular friend; that they both had passed nearly the whole of their lives together, and that a few years since his friend was overtaken by death, occasioned by a fever. From the free circulation of air, there arises no unpleasant effluvia from such a quantity of bones, and indeed on particular saints' days service is performed in these chapels, when they are lighted up; the whole sight was most impressive and awful. Fearing the narrative will occupy too much of your excellent columns, I beg to remain,

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

IN your account of Mr. John Hollis (vol. xciv. ii. 566) that family is said to be well-known in other counties as well as in Buckinghamshire. This family certainly is well-known for its liberality, not only in several counties of England, but also in other countries. In the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, it appears that presents of books were made by him to public libraries in Scotland; Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany; and that the contributions to Harvard College, in Cambridge, New England, from one member of the family, amounted to nearly 5000*l.* and from another to nearly 1400*l.* and that there were handsome contributions from other members of the family.

I take the liberty of suggesting my doubts, whether Thomas Hollis is quite correctly described in that article as a republican. He was attached to the republican part of our mixed government, and was jealous of any encroachment from the monarchical part, but it is unnecessary to say that this is perfectly consistent with a pre-

ference of a mixed to a republican government, and I apprehend it was to a mixed government that he gave the preference. His own letters, the opinion of the Editors of his Memoirs, his attachment to the Family on the Throne, and his admiration of the first Lord Chatham, appear to me to be all inconsistent with, or unfavourable to, the notion that he was a republican.

I am concerned that, in so short an account as that of Mr. John Hollis, it should have been thought proper to say any thing which may appear to reflect upon his character. It is said, that on the decease of Mr. Brand, "he felt sore at not being remembered by a legacy." I do not mean to maintain the reasonableness of Mr. Hollis's expectation of a legacy on that occasion, nor the propriety of his expression of feelings on his disappointment, but I beg leave to state what may explain his conduct, and what I think will vindicate him completely against the least suspicion of any sordid interest in his motives. Mr. Hollis was a man of singular simplicity and frankness. From principle and from habit he expressed whatever he thought and felt with earnestness and warmth, and with little accommodation to the opinions and feelings of others. He had believed, I do not say on sufficient reason, that Mr. Brand ought to leave him, and would leave him, a legacy, and when he found at that gentleman's death that none was left, he expressed himself very much as he would have done in the case of another; and if he expressed himself with greater warmth, he was most probably unconscious of it. I apprehend a greater mistake could hardly be made than to attribute his conduct on this occasion, to any mean feeling of personal interest. I happen to know, that if he had received the legacy in question, he would not have put one shilling of it into his own pocket, but have made it over at once to a gentleman for whom he had destined it; and I believe, that if his feelings at his disappointment were rendered more keen by any personal consideration, it was no other than this, that he was prevented by it from performing an act of generosity upon which he had for some time set his heart.

L.
REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

17. *Encyclopædia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archæology, Classical and Mediæval.* By Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A. Honorary Associate of the R.S.L. Honorary Member of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, &c. &c. 2 vols. 4to. Nichols.

WHAT the study of the Greek and Roman classics is to intellectual excellence, Archæology may be to historical knowledge and national civilization. Indeed Archæology is older than History. Barrows occur among the perfect savages of Port Jackson; and rocking stones, cromlechs, &c. among the North American Indians; but who can explain their actual origin? Theories are invented, etymology is tortured, mythology, an evident absurdity in its birth, is allegorized; traditions, like ghost-stories, are adduced as sound evidence, and other such strange hypotheses suggested, as the philosopher knows must be false. "What reason did not invent," says Dr. Johnson, "reason cannot explain." Necessity prompts mechanical expedients; practice and ingenuity beget improvements; and though every-day experience tells us, that in numerous manufactories there are clever workmen who can neither write nor read, we scarcely think that there ever was a period, though history did not exist, which Archæology cannot elucidate. The fact, however, is so, and the simplest things, when no longer in use, may puzzle the wise. If candles were forgotten, how would posterity imagine the use of modern snuffers? If a superstition decays, the application of its objects becomes lost, and a state of ignorance alone can continue to preserve it. Hence it is that archaisms, which education banishes, are retained among the poor: and hence, also, it is that science and civilization are perpetually annoyed with exploded barbarisms; hence it is that in religion, politics, and medicine, charlatany assumes the toga, and dictates to actual knowledge.

Archæology purely relates to the arts of man, and of those it knows nothing till history commences. What

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we call *Celtic* antiquities, are unquestionably the first known; but these, as before observed, are found among savages, and cannot be elucidated.

We shall proceed to analyse the Chapters of this important Work in regular order. Mr. Fosbroke commences with objects which can be explained from record; and the first of these is *Cyclopean Masonry*, under CHAP. I. This subject has only been investigated within these few years; and it is certain, that to our countrymen Sir Wm. Gell, Messrs. Dodwell, Squire, and Hamilton, we at least owe all that probably can ever be known on the subject. Pausanias says, that Lycosures in Arcadia is "the first town which the Sun ever illuminated;" and Mr. Dodwell, one of the *detenus* in France, having obtained leave to travel in Greece, upon his parole, acquainted the Institute that he had discovered this town in Arcadia, Feb. 24, 1805. The French, however, say that the manuscripts of Fourmont contain an account of this Lycosures for the first time in 1729. M. Petit Radet, discovered a conformity to this Cyclopean construction in various ancient towns in Italy; and the Institute issued invitatory queries concerning these towns, and others of similar character in Greece and Asia Minor. In their answers we find that Lasteyrie sent them accounts of *Ansidonia* and *Saturnia*, in the Siennese Maremma; that the Livonian Barons Rernienkampff communicated some very precious particularities concerning the bas-reliefs sculptured on the Cyclopean walls of *Alatri*; that Thiebaut sent drawings of the same kind of walling at *Ameria*, a town of Umbria, and *Castelluccia*, called *Monlette* in Tuscany; and that, with regard to Greece and Asia Minor, M. Gropius found monuments of the construction in question at the maritime extremity of Mount Sipylus; which researches of Gropius were confirmed by M. Japand, French Vice-Consul at Smyrna, who also found at Melos, ruins of Cyclopean construction occupying the lower part of the wall, itself repaired at a very distant epoch; and lastly, that

that Mr. Dodwell spent two years in Greece, with an especial regard to this subject, and comparison of the styles with those of Italy. Thus the Report of the Institute, read 7th of October, 1809.

Our Antiquaries divide the Cyclopean styles into four; viz. 1. Large irregular blocks filled up with small stones, the first and oldest style. 2. The polygons disused about the time of Alexander (Fosbroke, ii. 918, from Dodwell.) 3. Stones in courses, the stones being of unequal size, but of the same height. 4. Stones in horizontal courses, always rectangular, but not of the same height. There seems to have been a subsequent improvement, consisting of stones very long and flat, and jointed irregularly, over the centre and solid part of the stone, which must have conferred great additional strength. This style is not much anterior to the age of Epaminondas (Fosbroke, ubi supra, from Sir Wm. Gell). We have consulted the plates of Sir Will. Gell, Col. Squire, Mr. Dodwell, and those of Volterrane, Populonia, Roselle, Cossa, Fiesolane, Todi, and Segni, in Italy, but the latter have courses and squared stones, certainly more modern than the Homeric æra. The materials of every country will influence its architecture; and sun-burnt bricks, though full as ancient as the Cyclopean styles, and forming fortresses as strong, were yet destructible by water. But the Cyclopean walls would resist every thing except earthquakes and mining.

Mr. Fosbroke's Chapter is concise; but there is no probability of any new styles being discovered, and numerous specimens will no doubt be given in his Foreign Topography. Fourmont might know, as every traveller in Asia and Greece did before him, that large blocks denote ancient towns; but that he knew or conjectured any thing about the classification of the Cyclopean styles, we do not believe; for, according to the Report of the Institute, the French begun first with Italy, and secondly with Greece, contrary to the more correct mode of our own excellent Antiquaries. With sincere respect for M. Choiseur Gouffier, the author of the *Voyage Pittoresque*, we affirm that no book on Greece is equal to that of Mr. Dodwell, and the Report does him justice in the following words: "M. Dodwell donne déjà

l'indication précise de vingt-six villes Grecques, qui correspondent aux monumens Cyclopéens d'Italie, et il envoie les dessins des murs que l'on croit avoir été ceux de Tyrinthe. Mais le plus important de ces dessins est celui de la vieille Lycosures, la première ville, dit Pausanias, que le soleil ait éclairé." That Pausanias's affirmation is absurd, need not be remarked; and Sir William Gell and our Antiquaries have taken Tyrins for the first and best specimen, because it is mentioned by Homer, and because Pliny says that the Cyclops were the inventors of architectural fortification, and exhibited their first specimens at Tyrins and Mycenæ. (Fosbroke, p. 3.) Whether the sculptured additions are contemporaneous (though very ancient) we doubt, and we should particularly like to compare the Lions at Mycenæ with the bas-reliefs of Alatri; but though we have seen quoted a work entitled "An Account of the Cyclopean Towns in Italy," yet repeated enquiries have not enabled us to obtain a knowledge of such a book; and if our readers can supply us with information on that head, we shall be glad. We presume that it is a French work; and our libraries are very scantily furnished with Foreign Topographical works.

Mr. Fosbroke's SECOND CHAPTER refers to *Egyptian Architecture*.—Every one knows what a strong curiosity was entertained at the first appearance of Denon's work. We had been prepared by Lucas's and other works for stumpy cylindrical columns and figures scratched on the walls, in imitation of hieroglyphics, but they were merely memorandum sketches, common-place-book outlines, not systematic drawings for the public. Denon was hurried away from place to place, under military necessity, and we know from positive information, that if a Scavan was imprudently tardy, a bayonet was applied to his rear to force him forward. All this came in the course of things. Lives were not to be endangered for drawings. But still it was pure necessity. He says himself, "Si l'amour de l'antiquité a fait souvent de moi un soldat, la complaisance des soldats pour mes recherches en a fait souvent des antiquaires." (*Pref.*) Be it that the superb "Grande Description de l'Égypte" is exactly what it ought to be, yet every body knows, with

with regard to the publications of learned societies, "que le premier attribut de ces redactions combinées est la circonspection, et que le premier attribut de la circonspection est la froideur." But Denon is a most fascinating writer. As the French say, "Vous vivez, vous causez, vous naviguez, vous galopez avec lui." In short, "Denon a su mêler l'enthousiasme avec la précision, et la gaieté avec l'érudition." We speak this in justice to a man who did wonders under the circumstances in which he was placed, because he has met with some severe remarks from Belzoni and others, who had not his delightful taste and manner. We have perused both works, the "Grande Description" and Denon, and we are satisfied, that if the one is a great A, the latter is a little one, and that it is substantially correct. The "Grande Description," the large edition, a national work, was not published when Mr. Fosbroke compiled this account. Had it been so, we think that he would have admitted this fact, that no city upon earth could possibly have equalled Thebes in grandeur. The perspective view of the Palace of Karnak (A. vol. iiii. pl. 41) in the "Grande Description," has an architectural effect beyond any thing which we have seen or can conceive. We agree with Mr. Fosbroke that there is a something of importance wanting in Egyptian architecture, but as a whole it must have been awfully sublime, and here lies the great superiority of the "Grande Description." From that book alone can we correctly imagine what was originally the "Country of the Pyramids." A city was not a mass of habitations; it consisted of forests of columns, and mountains of architectural rocks. All that Asia could present (Babylon perhaps excepted) were mere shrubby grottoes, pretty things indeed, but nothing more; for what is Elora to the Pyramids? The whole country of Egypt in its glory must have been the grandest scene which the world ever saw; and sincerely as we agree with Mr. Fosbroke on the superiority of Greek taste, and admitting that no feeling of love attaches to the Egyptian style, we think nevertheless that it was pre-eminently sublime, but of course, like mountains, merely sublime and nothing else.

Mr. Fosbroke gives us a minute account of the antiquities peculiar to

Egypt. He says, "How the Egyptians and early ancients moved and formed such stupendous masses has been often a subject of doubt and admiration, perhaps from want of consideration how Archimedes made his grand experiment, or how the immense concerns of our Dock-yards are conducted." (p. 16.) We are sure that the latter passage did not suggest to a certain naval gentleman the rash experiment of overthrowing the Logan-Stone; but certain it is, that by the machinery of the Dock-yards mentioned by Mr. Fosbroke, he did re-instate it in its original position; and as we apprehend the weight of the stone was equal to those used in the Pyramids, the wonder how these and Stonehenge could be erected, will no longer exist. Levers, and wheels, and axles were well known.

CHAPTER III. relates to *Grecian and Roman Architecture*. A wide difference from Egyptian habits prominently appears. Temples are not there extensive colleges or palaces. They are mere stone cases of a fine statue, frequently colossal. The intention certainly was, at least in several instances, not to detract by pre-eminence from the effect, which was to be exclusively confined to the latter. The splendid coloured plates of M. Quatremere de Quincey will give an accurate idea of a Greek Temple in its original state. The doors were thrown open, and nothing struck the eye but the statue, often of very disproportionate magnitude. Of the Greek and Roman temples, every thing, however, seems familiar. But this is not the fact. Mr. Fosbroke has given new and simple modes of discriminating the æras of the Doric and other styles; and has very properly noticed the bad taste and corruptions introduced by the Romans. In our judgment, the grand error of the latter was substitution of the Corinthian for the Doric in buildings on a very large scale. The perfect cylinders in the columns of Egypt were certainly tasteless, but the tapering of the Doric does not disunite beauty and strength.—However, we shall not expatiate upon this Chapter. We think that it includes in a very small compass a vast mass of instructive matter, tending not only to the easy acquisition of much desirable knowledge, but to the formation of correct taste.

(To be continued.)

18. Ellis's

18. Ellis's *Letters on English History*.

(Continued from vol. XCIV. ii. p. 621.)

IT is well known to Antiquaries, that no greater romance exists than pretended Parliamentary history. It is made by party-writers to represent an Olympic Assembly, so far as concerns Senators in opposition to Government, and a Pandæmonium, with relation to its supporters. Neither one or the other character belongs to an ancient Parliament. The leading gods who had thundered away were appointed Sheriffs, or otherwise removed on the years of a general election, to prevent the possibility of their return; and any other interference with Government than passive acquiescence, was deemed intolerable presumption. The Commons were to understand that they were only assembled for the purpose of raising money, or participating in the odium of unpopular actions. Accordingly, when the trial of the Queen of Scots was resolved upon, Lord Burleigh writes,

"We styck uppon Parlement, which hir Ma^y misliketh to have, but we all persist, to make the borden better born, and the world abrod better satisfied." P. 5.

There is some reason to believe that the execution of Mary was an act in which Elizabeth was really betrayed by her Ministers. Lord Leicester writes, "There is a letter from the Scottish Queene that hath wrought tears, but I trust shall doe no further benefitt, albeit the delay is too dangerous." Elizabeth in her letter to James disavows her concurrence in the transaction.

"I beseeche you, that as God and many moe knowe, how innocent I am in this case; so you will believe me, that yf I had bid [directed] ought, I owld have bid [aided] by yt." P. 23.

Mr. Nicolas, in his *Life of Secretary Davison*, has so satisfactorily elucidated the whole proceedings, that we decline further remarks on this worn-out topic.

It appears from p. 33, that the dramatic performers in the colleges at the University used to write to Ministers for the loan of the State dresses:

"There being in that tragedie sondry personages of greatest astate, to be represented in auncient princely attire, which is no where to be had but within the Office of the Roabes at the Tower, it is our humble request your most honorable Lordship

would be pleased to grante your Lordship's warrant unto the chiefe officers there, that upon sufficient securitie we might be furnished from thence with such meete necessities as are required." P. 33.

It is a matter of course, from this application, that though masquerades were not uncommon, and high tragedy performed at the Theatre, yet suitable dresses were not to be procured; and that Alexander or Cæsar probably appeared in English costume.

Nos. 231, &c. consist of Epistles to Lord Burghley, concerning a cure for the gout by topical applications, by plaisters, and *oyle of stag's blud*. (pp. 35—39. The disease is owing to a morbid secretion, thrown by nature from the vital parts into the extremities, which disease can only be suspended or removed by restoring the constitution to a proper healthy action; yet, plain as this is, we even find Sydenham (art. *Gout*, in Chambers's *Cyclopædia*) puzzled about the *matter of gout*, the knowledge of which he considers an important medical desideratum.

Elizabeth's fondness for dress is well known; and that for well-made handsome men is not less so. The following articles will amuse our readers.

"One little flower of gold with a frogg thereon, and therein Mounseieur his *phismamye*, and a little pearl pendent." [Probably a brooch.]

Upon this passage Mr. Ellis has the following note:

"The Cottonian Manuscript, Vesp. F. vi. fol. 107, contains a description of the Duke d'Alençon's '*phismamye*' not much to his advantage; for Sir Fr. Walsingham says, 'To be playne with your Lordship, the only thing that I fear in this match is the consideration of the delicacy of her Majesty's eye, and of the hard favor of the gentleman, besides his disfiguring with the small pockes.'" P. 52.

That Elizabeth never intended to marry him is plain, but she flirted with him, and, in our opinion (for her vanity was supreme) solemnly believed that he was deeply in love with her. Probably attentions (like wearing the above toy) were compliments, which she graciously paid to all her admirers; for we find also

"A little bottle of amber with a fount of gold, and on the top thereof a bear with a ragged staff." Leicester's device. P. 52.

The

The letter of Bacon in p. 58 has been printed more than once. In the *Cabala*, 1691, and in Bacon's Works, it is said to have been directed, not to Mr. Kenney, but Mr. Robert Kempe. Several similar productions of that great man, but most despicable flatterer, written on the accession of James, are also to be found in his Works, including one to the King himself, and a most remarkable specimen addressed to the Earl of Southampton, whom he was among the first to congratulate on the auspicious change of his prospects, but did not personally join in the throng of his visitants, "*because he would be sure to commit no error!*"

We are next presented with various original Letters of James I. There is an idiosyncrasy in the character of this King, which baffles successful delineation. The fashion is to consider him a pedant and a fool. In our judgment he had considerable talents, and was capable of making a good figure as a scholar, but never was a man of business. The error seems to have been in his education. Buchanan made him literary and well-informed; but he was never introduced into life. He did not know the world, and acted in his Kingship, as some old Fellows of Colleges, who have passed their lives in these places, would be likely to do in a similar situation.

Several letters from the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton to Prince Henry, highly illustrative of the friendship which subsisted between them, and including that in p. 98, are printed in Dr. Birch's *Life of the Prince*.

In p. 110, Mr. Ellis gives, as the Ceremonial of the Marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, the Ceremonial of the Affiancing, which took place six weeks previously. A Narrative of all the ceremonies, compiled by Mr. Anstis from a variety of authorities, is printed in the fifth Volume of *Leland's Collectanea*.

There was much vulgarity in the Court of James. The King himself and Buckingham were not only silly and childish, but even low. Setting aside numerous instances, the incognito travelling of Prince Charles and Buckingham, under the mere names of *Thomas and John Smith* (p. 137), was fitter for farce and low comedy than their high rank, of which they ought to have had a proper feeling.

But Buckingham was only qualified for a Master of the Revels. To make him Prime Minister was as irrational as would have been the substitution of Grimaldi for Pitt; and the mischief which he did to James and Charles is incalculable.

The cause of the ruin of the Stuarts is clearly understood. They would always imitate the oak, and never the willow. They had, says Dr. King, a superstitious prejudice that Providence so highly estimated Kings, as always to conform events to their will.

Charles was never popular, and we are inclined to attribute that to the corruptions of Buckingham; for in what way the Royal party was in the opinion of the fanaticks distinguished by pleasurable vices and debauchery, is well known. How ill-suited such levities were to the contracted ideas of the age, may be seen in the following passage. The lawyers in Parliament desired,

"That every Minister convicted before a Justice by twelve men, to have been once drunk, should lose his living; that for adultery and fornication they should suffer death; and for tempting of a woman be deprived. But the Clergie hath been defended by Sir Dudley Digges and many others, who would have these laws universal, and as great a punishment to be inflicted upon the Laitie." P. 228.

The advocates for degrading the national understanding, the only result of lauding Popery, will do well to consider the following passage, before they plead hard for a renovation of such disgusting modes of inflicting unnecessary misery. The French Priests in the suite of Henrietta Maria

"Made the pore Queen to walke a foote (some add barefoot) from her house at St. James to the gallows at Tyburne, thereby to honor the saint of the day (St. James) in visiting that holy place, where so many martyrs (forsooth) had shed their blood in defence of the Catholique cause. Had they not also made her to dable in the durte in a foul morning from Somerset House to St. James, her Luciferian confessor riding along by her in his coach! Yes, they have made her to go barefoot, to spin, to eat her meat out of tryne [wooden] dishes, to waite at the table, and serve her servants, with many other ridiculous and absurd penances. And if these rogues dare thus insulte over the daughter, sister, and wife of so great Kinges, what slavery would they not make us the people undergo?" P. 242.

Were there no other recommendation of this work, the "Earl of Newcastle's

castle's Letter of Instructions to Prince Charles for his Studies, Conduct, and Behaviour," given at p. 288 from the Harleian MSS. would alone be sufficient. There is a knowledge of great rarity, but of high preciousness. It is that knowledge which tends to form the inestimable quality called Judgment. Singularly enough it is a thing which is never attempted to be taught. It is deemed sufficient to inculcate principles and accomplishments. The "wisdom of the serpent" forms no part of education, except so far as it occurs, though mixed up with *Bond-streetisms*, in the Letters of Lord Chesterfield. Of such a kind, and not inferior in merit, is the Letter alluded to, and from its capital good sense, but too great length for insertion in this place, we shall extract it in another Number of our Miscellany.

(To be continued.)

19. *Sayings and Doings. Second Series.*
3 vols. Colburn.

WE are not sure if the laugh which the perusal of these very entertaining volumes has occasioned, be always quite so innocent as we could wish. We fear that it is sometimes allied to that species of mirth which a sly satirical wit can create, when the object of his satire is in itself amiable, and the peculiarity ridiculed should have excited another feeling. Thus it savours of hard unkindness, to render bodily infirmities the subject of satirical merriment; nor is it quite fair to establish so complete an identity between moral obliquity and personal defect.

The purpose of these Stories, as it will be recollected by our readers, is to illustrate some popular saying by examples from modern society; and for the most part this intention is very happily executed. There is to be sure a breadth of colouring intended, like scene-painting, for effect; yet are there also some nice and delicate touches which exhibit the hand of the Master.

The Author endeavours, in his preface, to get rid of an objection which has been made to the *personality* of many of his sketches; but in spite of his *negatur*, we cannot but suspect that if the head were not actually measured for the cap, the particular head was present to his mind's eye during the preparation.

The first tale in the Series, *The Su-*

therlands, purports to illustrate the proverbs, "Look before you leap," and "Marry in haste, and repent at leisure."—It represents the sons of an ancient family, left (by the death of their father) in the prime of manhood, free to choose and to follow their schemes of matrimonial happiness. The elder, free, liberal, and susceptible, is entrapped into a hasty marriage with a beautiful girl of equivocal character, and of the most depraved connexions, at an obscure watering-place, who, after rendering him miserable by her own vulgar tastes and habits, and by the introduction of the lowest profligates into his house, finally elopes with his groom.—The younger son, James, is a cold-hearted calculating money-loving fortune-hunter; and hearing of an heiress at a ladies' establishment in the neighbourhood, who is represented to him as the only child of a Nabob, he pays his court to the lady, though as witless and cold as an iceberg. On the return of the Nabob from India, James is most readily acknowledged as his future son-in-law; and is domesticated in his town-house. After much anxious calculation of the *immense wealth* of the Nabob, and having gone too far to recede, he is informed that the unattractive being on whom he has bestowed his attentions is a *natural* daughter, and that the amount of her portion is a life-interest in three hundred a year. The scene in which this intelligence is developed is admirable.

In the second tale, "The Man of many Friends," there are many well-drawn sketches of a course of fashionable dissipation; its heartless profligacy, and its mean and selfish confederacies. It is in sketches that this writer excels. As for the plot itself, it is the wildest that ever entered the imagination of the maddest enthusiast, or crossed the dreams of the visionary; farce and caricature are amusing, and, if not too broad, may be used as instruments of satire.

The following dramatic scene may be introduced entire, and would be tolerated, perhaps, in a modern farce:

"In the morning the old gentleman received the visits of sundry tradesmen, to whom he had given orders for different articles of dress; and Wilson, who was fully installed in his high office, presented for his approbation Monsieur Rissolle, "without exception the best cook in the united kingdom."—The particular profession of this person,

person, the Colonel, who understood very little French, was for some time puzzled to find out; he heard a vocabulary of dishes enumerated with grace and fluency, he saw a remarkably gentlemanly looking man, his well-tied neckcloth, his well-trimmed whiskers, his white kid gloves, his glossy hat, his massive chain encircling his neck, and protecting a repeating Breguet, all pronouncing the man of ton; and when he came really to comprehend that the sweet-scented, ring-fingered gentleman before him, was willing to dress a dinner on trial, for the purpose of displaying his skill, he was thunderstruck.—“Do I mistake?” said the Colonel: “I really beg pardon—it is 58 years since I learned French—am I speaking to—” (and he hardly dared to pronounce the word)—“cook?”—“Oui, Monsieur; I believe I have de first reputation in de profession: I live four years wix de Marquis de Chester, and je me flatte dat, if I had not turn him off last months, I should have superintend his cuisine at dis moment.”—“Oh, you discharged the Marquis, Sir?” said the Colonel.—“Yes, mon Colonel, I discharge him; because he cast affront upon me, in-supportable to an artist of sentiment.”—“Artist!” mentally ejaculated the Colonel.—“Mon Colonel, de Marquis had de mauvais gout one day, when he had large parties to dine, to put salt into his soup, before all his compagnie.”—“Indeed,” said Arden; “and, may I ask, is that considered a crime, Sir, in your code?”—“I don’t know Code,” said the man, “Morne?—dat is salt enough without.”—“I don’t mean *that*, Sir,” said the Colonel; “I ask, is it a crime for a gentleman to put salt into his soup?”—“Not a crime, mon Colonel,” said Rissolle, “but it would be de ruin of me, as cook, should it be known to de world,—so I told his Lordship I must leave him; that de butler had said, dat he saw his Lordship put de salt into de soup, which was to proclaim to de universe dat I did not know de propre quantité of salt required to season my soup.”—“And you left his Lordship for *that*?” enquired the astonished country gentleman.—“Oui, Sir, his Lordship gave me excellent character; I go afterward to live wid my Lord Trefoil, very good, respectable man, my Lord, of good family, and very honest man, I believe—but de King, one day, made him his gouverneur in Ireland, and I found I could not live in dat devil Dublin.”—“No!” “No, mon Colonel—it is fine city,” said Rissolle—“good place—but dere is no Italian Opera.”—“How shocking!” said Arden, “and you left his Excellency on *that* account?”—“Oui, mon Colonel.”—“Why, his Excellency managed to live there without an Italian Opera,” said Arden.—“Yes, mon Colonel, c’est vrai—but I presume he did not know dere was none when he took de place—I have de character from my Lord, to state why I leave him.”—Saying which, he produced a written character from Lord

Trefoil, who being a joker, as well as a minister, had actually stated the fact related by the unconscious turnspit, as the reason for their separation.—“And pray, Sir,” said the Colonel, “what wages do you expect?”—“Wages! Je n’entend pas, mon Colonel,” answered Rissolle; “do you mean de stipend—de salaire?”—“As you please,” said Arden.—“My Lor Trefoil,” said Rissolle; “give to me seven hundred pounds a-year, my wine, and horse and tilbury, with small tigre for him.”—“Small what, Sir?” exclaimed the astonished Colonel.—“Tigre,” said Rissolle, “little man-boy, to hold de horse.”—“Ah!” said Arden, “seven hundred pounds a year, and a tiger!”—“Exclusive of de pâtisserie, mon Colonel, I never touch that department, but I have de honour to recommend Jenkin, my sister’s husband, for the pâtisserie, at five hundred pound, and his wine. Oh Jenkin is dog ship at dat, mon Colonel.”—“Oh! exclusive of pastry,” said the Colonel, emphatically.—“Oui, mon Colonel,” said Rissolle.—“Which is to be contrived for five hundred pounds per annum, additional. Why, Sir, the rector of my parish, a clergyman, and a gentleman, with an amiable wife and seven children, has but half the sum to live upon.”—“Dat is hard,” said Rissolle, shrugging up his shoulders.—“Hard—it is hard, Sir,” said Arden; “and yet you will hear the men who pay their cooks seven hundred a-year for dressing dinners, get up in their places in Parliament, declaim against the exorbitant wealth of the Church of England, and tell the people that our Clergy are overpaid.”—“Poor clergy! mon Colonel,” said the man, “I pity your Clergie; but den, you don’t remember de science and experience dat it require to make an omelette soufflé.”—“The Devil take your omelette, Sir,” said Arden; “do you mean seriously and gravely to ask me seven hundred pounds a-year for your services?”—“Oui, vraiment, mon Colonel,” said Rissolle, at the same moment gracefully taking snuff from a superb gold box.—“Why then, damn it, Sir, I can’t stand this any longer,” cried the irritated novice in the fashionable world; “seven hundred pounds! make it guineas, Sir, and I’ll be your cook for the rest of my life.”

“Doubts and Fears” contains the same powers of graphic delineation of manners; but we think the moral of this story is very questionable. The manœuvre practised to reclaim a profligate husband, is revolting to female delicacy, and is as forced and unnatural as can well be conceived.

The last and longest of the Series, entitled “Passion and Principle,” is decidedly our favourite; it is, however, too long for our analysis; there is more of nature, and less of caricature, with the exception, perhaps, of the detestable Sir Frederic Brashleigh, who

who is the *nulla virtute redemptus* of the piece. The story is more elaborately wrought, and more skilfully finished, and contains many scenes that do honour to the writer. The sacrifice of every selfish feeling on the altar of Principle, is the moral of the piece.

20. *Catalogue of the Herald's Visitations; with References to many other valuable Genealogical and Topographical MSS. in the British Museum. Second Edit. 8vo. pp. 128. James Taylor.*

THE first edition of this very useful Work was noticed in our vol. xciii. ii. p. 57. It is republished with extensive corrections and additions. Under each county are now noticed, besides the Heraldic Visitations, many other valuable collections in the British Museum, which are extremely desirable for consultation. A list is also given in this edition of those genealogical and topographical MSS. which relate to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; and Foreign Pedigrees. This Catalogue is published anonymously; but we shall not err in attributing it to N. Harris Nicolas, esq. F.S.A. author of the "*Life of Secretary Davison*," and of "*Notitia Historica*†." The present Work is a useful companion to Mr. Upcott's "*Bibliographical Account of English Topography*." We are confident that the Author will receive the thanks of all those engaged in antiquarian and genealogical pursuits; and we hope that he will be induced to publish, in the same way, accounts of the rich MS stores in other public Libraries; as, for instance, those in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, the Bodleian, &c. If he included those in private hands, so much the better, as a much more extended work on the same plan could not fail of being generally acceptable.

21. *Encyclopædia Heraldica; or, Complete Dictionary of Heraldry. By William Berry, late and for 15 years Registering Clerk in the College of Arms. 4to. Publishing in Monthly Parts. Sherwood, Jones, and Co.*

THE object proposed by the Author of this Work, in his Prospectus, was to digest into a clear and comprehensive form all the information on the science of Heraldry, Knighthood, and other subjects connected with it,

which had hitherto been dispersed through a number of learned yet voluminous writers, whose works are ill adapted for reference, since any information that is sought from them must be obtained by the perusal of matter perhaps totally irrelevant and uninteresting at the time.

Fourteen Parts of Mr. Berry's Work have already appeared. He has collected into alphabetical arrangement the terms of the science, following the best authorities in his explanation of each, and illustrating every subject with an engraving.

To this is to be added, besides the armorial bearings of the Peers and Barons, a collection of ancient and modern Family Arms, to the number, as stated in the Prospectus, of 60,000. What the College of Arms will say to this portion of the Work, we cannot conjecture, as many of the Coats appear to rest on very slender foundations, little more than the wish of the parties to have them registered by Mr. Berry.

We have frequently regretted that some Member of the College of Arms did not condescend to give us a new Edition of Edmondson's *Heraldry*; or rather a new work on the science more useful and comprehensive. Such a publication, from unquestionable authority, would be a valuable addition to the literature of the country. But, in the mean time, there are, we conceive, numerous persons, to whom the present publication will be of very material use; particularly goldsmiths, coach-makers, herald-painters, engravers, undertakers, &c. who have constantly occasion to consult books on Heraldry, and are at the same time not very scrupulous in adopting the Coat that suits their present purpose, without stopping to prove the correctness of every bearing.

The portion of the Work first noticed, the alphabetical explanation of the terms of Heraldry, is well calculated to facilitate a study to which many are much attached, and from which more have hitherto been deterred by the confused state of the science, and the scarcity and consequent dearness of the best works on the subject.—We would recommend Mr. Berry to procure an engraver who could do more justice to his plates. They should at least be good, although the low price of the Work will not admit of their being costly.

* See vol. xciii. i. p. 521.

† See vol. xciv. ii. pp. 444. 621.

21. *A Picturesque Tour through the principal Parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. By the late Mr. Edward Dayes. With illustrative Notes by Edw. Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 212. Nichols and Son.*

MR. DAYES was an ingenious artist, who, like many others of his profession, not meeting with due encouragement, became pecuniarily embarrassed, and, in a moment of mental aberration, committed suicide. Mr. Brayley, the editor of the book before us, by publishing a complete edition of his works, exclusively for the benefit of the widow, produced 150*l.* for her; and the sequel of this melancholy story is only a reflection that the unfortunate author's fate might by the same means have been averted, if the best dissuasive of suicide, Virgil's "*superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est*," had been maturely considered.

We are not going into commonplace about suicide. It is an affair of disease created by mental distress, for persons of high religion commit it; and there is no serving the dead. The fate of artists is often bad, and nothing but a market for their productions can remedy it. There are three causes of important injury to them. One is the long time which good work takes; the result of which is, like lace-work, high price and diminished profit; the second is, that furnishing a room with a few fine prints, is only done once during life; the third is, that persons do not buy prints, on account of the expence of framing them. As to the book-trade, it is only an ally, not a principal. Now the question is, in what way can prints be rendered furniture, without the expence of frames. We think that a paper might be manufactured which would elegantly supply this desideratum; that many rooms could be hung with fine prints on similar subjects, by being glued upon canvas, and top-finished, like curtains, with coloured rods, and so forth. If copper or steel plates can be copied by pressure, fine engravings may be made even patterns for furniture paper; and one room may be made the battles room, another the portrait room, a third the ruins room, and so forth. We throw out these remarks as mere hints, which the unhappy fate of the Author has drawn from us.

The tendency of such works as that
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before us is national. It promotes patriotism and trade, because it excites a love of embellishing places of residence, an attachment to the natural beauties of our country, and a love for the art of drawing, and its productions. It makes home a place of pride and pleasure; and it increases the value of property by its connexion with planting and ameliorating. The misfortune is, that drawing forms no indispensable part of liberal education. Now the first composers gain an easy livelihood by teaching music; and our best artists might do the same, if drawing was equally encouraged among the male sex.* Every man of liberal education ought to be able to sketch from Nature; and it requires no sacrifice of time, which would impede high intellectual pursuits. The effects would soon be seen. Churches would not be mutilated or dilapidated; unsightly wastes would be clothed; old houses would be gothicized; rivulets, after their beginnings and terminations had been concealed, would turn mills, and the back water weirs form cataracts; quarries would be excavated and planted so as to form curious caverns; roads would be directed so as to furnish pleasant rides; naked villages would be hidden by woods; and, in short, if the accomplishment of drawing was universal, a universal taste for the picturesque would be the inevitable result.—Now to the acquisition of such an accomplishment and taste, books of the beautiful kind of that now before us eminently conduce.

The subject of the work is a district where, we are told, that the traveller "will occasionally visit scenery as romantic as any in North Wales; waterfalls of the very first character; religious houses, which, for preservation and extent, are unrivalled; and castles highly picturesque; nor is this all, contrasted to the sterile, he will meet with the most fertile vales, highly enriched with wood and water." P. 2.

We shall now give some interesting particulars. Haddon Hall is known to be a castellated mansion in a high state of preservation, but conveys a poor idea of the comforts of our ancestors.

"Not any thing can show in so strong

* It is taught in very bad taste at numerous ladies' schools.—REV.

a point of view, the improved condition of society, as this hall; the poorest person at present possessing apartments, not only more convenient, but at the same time better secured against the severities of the weather. Excepting the gallery, all the rooms are dark and uncomfortable. They convey but a low idea of the taste of our ancestors, or of their domestic pleasures: yet was this place for ages considered as the very seat of magnificence. Massive and solid, this fabric would resist all the effects of the winter storms; but the doors and windows are of most execrable workmanship; immense hinges of iron support the former, and these are fastened on with large spike-nails, clenched down; the wood-work also is so badly jointed, that the hand can pass between the planks; and round the extremities are great fissures, through which the wind whistles in the most disagreeable manner. To remedy this inconvenience, the doors were covered with arras, which still hangs in tattered remnants round many of the apartments; and to save the trouble of putting it back at each time of passing in or out, clumsy iron hooks have been driven into the walls." P. 13.

At Settle is a very curious market house. It is raised on an arcade, above which is a gallery leading to different dwellings. (p. 64.)—None of the passes in North Wales equals Gordale Scar; for the water tumbling down its bosom gives it greatly the superiority. Immense rocks rising two hundred yards high, and in some places projecting upwards of twenty over their bases, form two sides of a ravine, through which roars a waterfall of twenty or thirty yards high. It is engraved in Whitaker's Craven. — Ripon received its charter of incorporation from Alfred, anno 886, and the following ancient custom is a curious exemplification of one mode, by which he maintained his celebrated plan of police, now but dimly recognized in our hundreds, tithings, and courts leet.

"The town was formerly governed by a Vigiliarius or Wakeman, and Elders. It was the duty of the Wakeman to cause a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock; after which, if any house or shop was robbed before the rising of the Sun, the next morning the loss was to be made good to the sufferers from the receipt of an annual tax of fourpence levied on every house with one door, and eightpence on such as had two outward doors. The custom of blowing the horn still continues, though the tax has ceased, as well as the good effects arising from it." P. 130.

At the same place (Ripon) is a

conical barrow, called Danish, said to be wholly composed, from its base to the apex, of sand, gravel, and human bones. (p. 131.) At Trelleck in Monmouthshire, where Harold obtained a victory over the Welch, is a barrow of similar form and pretended composition. These, therefore, may be properly called *battle-barrows*, like the Greek Polyandrium near Marathon, &c.

In p. 139 Mr. Dayes makes a singular remark, that the colouring of nature, not only in the vegetation, but in the cattle, and the azure of the sky, is unusually bright and vigorous in the country about Fountains Abbey.

The altar end of the church of Rievaulx Abbey is nearly South. P. 158.

The following remarks may be very useful to sketchers.

"While busy in scanning the transitory beauties of this scene [Roche Abbey], a stranger asked permission to sit down by me to sketch. He had been much perplexed, he said, with the dark under the arch of the gate, to know how to force it back; to obtain which end he had made the trees on the foreground very black, but this had made his sketch muddy and heavy. I observed that he should have left the recess the darkest, as it appeared in nature, and all would have been well; as neither light nor dark had in themselves the power to advance in a picture. Besides, he must recollect, what Sir Joshua Reynolds had somewhere observed, "that the best effect would not result from the strongest dark being on the foreground, but the contrary." The strongest relief will often be obtained by the great dark being thrown into the middle distance, and perhaps the most natural. A young lady once asked me, if a landscape could be made without a tree in the corner? She might have put the same query of dark foregrounds. I never think of a tree in the corner, but it makes me tremble for the arts, when thus subjoined to the unnatural caprices of bad taste." P. 26.

The several places, of which there are prints (all well executed, and some very beautiful), are thirteen, besides a portrait of the author.—1. Roche Abbey. 2. Dove-dale (an exquisite piece of scenery). 3. Roche Abbey; another view. 4. Kirkstall Abbey. 5. Middleham Castle. 6. Hack-fall. 7. Ripon Minster. 8. Fountains Abbey. 9. Helmsley Castle. 10. Rievaulx Abbey. 11. Byland Abbey. 12. West front of York Minster (a perfect model of Gothic beauty, of which Sir Chr. Wren, because he would not be content

ment with the best, has given a *spoiled* imitation in the West front of Westminster Abbey). 13. Ouse Bridge, York.

To persons who may not like the expence of Whitaker's superb works, the Craven and Richmondshire, this handsome little book will furnish an elegant substitute. Mr. Brayley, an editor excellently qualified, has rendered it additionally valuable by useful notes. It is elegantly printed, and is a proper companion to the library, the show-shelf of pretty and well-dressed books, or the drawing-room table.

22. *A Descriptive and Historical Account of Dudley Castle, and its surrounding Scenery, with Graphic Illustrations.* By the Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. F.R.S. L. Vicar of Dudley. 8vo. pp. 144.

23. *Nichols's Lectures on the Lord's Prayer, &c.* By the same. Crown 8vo. pp. 202.

DUDLEY is one of those very few Castles, which are mentioned in Domesday Book; and since Anglo-Saxon Castles are, as to their usual conformation, archæological desiderata, we are glad to find a further confirmation in this instance of the plans laid down first by Strutt, and after him by Fosbroke (Encycl. of Antiq. ii. page 504). The general plan of original Anglo-Saxon castrametation is that of an exterior circular line surrounding another of more elevated ground, the soil taken from the top of a hill or knoll to render it a flat or *plateau*, fit for building upon, being shot down to render the brim of the inner circuit more steep. To this were annexed ramifying entrenchments, according to circumstances. Such was in its original state Dudley Castle; and as this book is only introductory to a regular History, we suggest the hint of being favoured with an ichnographical plan, distinct from all buildings, which plan may be purely Anglo-Saxon in its relations. The ground-plan in p. 3 suggests various things, bearing upon this the first ancient character, and the mention besides of various entrenchments (see pp. 56, 57), all lead us to anticipate such a valuable document.

We have the more hopes of this satisfaction, because, in the ground-plan, page 28, we have the actual mode of construction used in Anglo-Saxon castles, though the buildings themselves are of subsequent super-

structure. What we mean is this. The keep is built upon the highest ground, and inside of an ample connected circuit are placed the various necessary buildings. There is not court within court, or even one larger square with angular and intermediate towers; but there is a strong keep with an enclosure annexed, lined with offices, as kitchens, stables, &c. &c. The distinction, therefore, of Dudley Castle is, in our opinion, this. The old Anglo-Saxon plan was not altered; but the edifices introduced by Norman improvements were erected around the old verge of plain wall, thus adding to the means of defence without new modification or destruction. Thus we have a castellated mansion, built half around a keep, raised upon a mount of earth; the precise characteristic of the Castles built by the Princess Elfleda, the renowned daughter of Alfred. But this is not all. We have an arched gateway in the keep, which shows that, as at Conisborough, there must have been a direct perpendicular ascent (see the plate, p. 21), and not a flanking side-long entrance (which Mr. Fosbroke makes an addition of Norman origin); for this gateway is on the ground-floor; not as the Norman, upon that above. There is also a noticeable peculiarity. The corner towers of the keep (according to the plate) are not of equal size, but one is larger and higher than the others on the gate side, for the evident purpose of commanding both the entrance and the other towers, should they have been unfortunately carried. We throw out these hints for the future use of Dr. Booker, who, by the following extracts, shows that he is just such a minute investigator of Castles, as an Antiquary would desire.

Speaking of the Porter's Lodge he says,

"Near the entrance on the right, will be discerned an excavated part, smoothly plastered, of a bottle shape, in which a man might conveniently stand upright, and receive air from an aperture immediately over his head, when enclosed, in a state of forlorn hope. The enclosure, though now removed, afforded a well-contrived secret hiding place; whence, if necessity compelled, he might the more readily escape,—the draw-bridge and its keeper being at hand. Another excavated space will be discerned near the opposite side, of an horizontal form, where, on a couch or pallet, the same trusty officer might occasionally repose." (pp. 23, 24.)

An ante-room communicating with the Hall seems to have been the But-
tler's apartment, for it communicated
with the cellar. (p. 28.) A Parlour
was the ante-room on this side to Halls.

The next curious thing is the "GAR-
RISON WELL, covered with a strong
door of iron. The constable of the
Castle who has the key to the towers,
will also unlock and uplift that door.
The well, like the door, is square,—a
form peculiar to garrison-wells of great
antiquity. Its diameter, 6 feet 6 inch.
its depth, 108 feet." P. 37.

On the left of the arch of the grand
entrance is an opening in the wall,
which formerly had a flight of steps,
evidently for private ingress or egress,
without opening the gates.—Each of
the turrets had a doorway from the
area; and there was a subterranean
communication between the flanking
towers. P. 41.

In p. 123 we have the very curious
account now following:

"On clearing or breaking a stratum of
coal, called the stone-coal, which is about
four feet thick,—and in that situation lies
about fifty yards from the earth's surface,
we discovered a living reptile of the snake
or adder kind, lying coiled up, imbedded in
a small hollow cell, within the said solid
coal; which might be about 20 tons in
weight. The reptile, when discovered, vi-
sibly moved; and soon afterwards crept out
of the hole, but did not live longer than ten
minutes, on being exposed to the air, when
it naturally died,—not having been at all
wounded or hurt by cleaving of the coal,
whose thickness and solidity must have ex-
cluded it before from all air. The hollow
in which it lay was split or cloven in two, by
means of an iron wedge, and was rather
moist at the bottom, but had no visible wa-
ter. It was nearly the size of a common
tea-saucer; and the reptile was about nine
inches long, of a darkish ashy colour, and a
little speckled." P. 124.

The late Sir Joseph Banks pronounced
this the most singular instance of
the kind, which had ever come to his
knowledge. Parkinson says, that in
coal-mines we see the surface of the
ante-diluvian world, the remains of
its forests, and every body knows that
animation may be preserved *ad infini-
tum*, where the subject becomes torpid
through the temperature being be-
neath that of the atmosphere. The
inference from the speedy death of the
reptile is, that our atmosphere is not
that of the antediluvian; for had it
been very hot, the animal would pro-

bably have exhibited signs of vivacity;
and had it been in our cold season,
probably would have continued torpid.
Neither of these circumstances en-
suing, it should seem, that it died be-
cause the air was not suited to the sup-
port of its existence.

The worthy and ingenious Doctor
has given us very favourable specimens
of his descriptive powers, in his ac-
count of a dark Cavern, the Destruc-
tion of St. Edmund's Church, and the
Conflagration (pp. 47 and 97); but as
they do not, however meritorious, en-
large the information of the reader, we
have taken ground of greater curiosity
and novelty.

The Lectures are very impressive;
and do honour to the pulpit eloquence
and general talents of the Author.

94. *The History and Antiquities of the Pa-
rish and Palace of Lambeth.* By Thomas
Allen. Royal 8vo & 4to. Part I. pp. 192.

WE had occasion to take a cursory
notice of the first Number of this
work in our Magazine for March,
1824, p. 254. We there observed,
that Lambeth presented a vast field for
research, and had already occupied the
attention of some of our first Antiqua-
ries, Ducarel, Nichols, Denue, and
Bray; but that is no reason why a me-
ritorious character may not attach to
works upon a smaller scale.

As the Romans had a station in St.
George's Fields, as Ptolemy places Lon-
dinium among the *Cantii*, and on the
S. side of the Thames, and as three
Roman ways from Kent, Surrey, and
Middlesex, centered in this district,
we regret that nothing is known of
the history of Lambeth at this early
period. One of the Roman roads is
generally supposed to have terminated
at Stangate, where was a passage
across the Thames. As Stangate was
in the Marsh Liberty, there must have
been a causeway. Near Vauxhall turn-
pike, are or were remains of entrench-
ments thrown up originally by the
Romans, and repaired in the civil
wars for the security of London. This
station was connected by a road, &c.
with a camp in St. George's Fields, a
fort at the end of Kent-street, and an-
other at the Grange near Bermondsey-
street, all visibly intended for the pro-
tection of Southwark and London.
Connect these with the walled city of
London, and in the mind's eye we have
a very

a very interesting picture. Villas and mausolea there certainly were; for tessellated pavements and urns have been found in St. George's Fields. The vicinity of Vauxhall and Kennington, we conceive to have been the most pleasant spot; and Lambeth, strictly so called, from its presumed etymon—*lam*, dirt—and *hyth*, haven, to have been ground adjacent to a quay, and probably marshy. Under the Anglo-Saxons, the part distinct from a Royal Palace at Kennington, appears to have been given to Waltham Abbey in Essex, i. e. to an Augustine Canonry founded by Earl Harold, afterwards King, in 1062. The palace where Hardicanute died, we conceive to be Kennington, i. e. *Kyming-town*, or *King's town*, and the denomination Lambeth merely to imply the general appellation of the place, including Kennington.

Thus far for the early history of Lambeth, not given in the work before us.

It commences with a collection of plates, some of which are very interesting. The first which we shall notice is the plan of Kennington Manor House, taken in 1636. The Westminster Bridge it mentions were stairs to the water, probably opposite Westminster Hall, and near the present bridge of stone; for such was the name of the wooden platforms to the river. The stairs still existing in New Palace Yard (the ancient Water-Gate of which is engraven in Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster*, p. 28), were called Westminster Bridge, as might be very probably those on the opposite bank. There were also near the same spot, the King's bridge and the Queen's bridge, one of them probably the same as "Westminster Bridge." The principal stairs to the water from Whitehall Palace were called Whitehall Bridge. The interior of the Lollards' Prison is very curious. It is a box, i. e. a room floored, walled, and roofed with thick wooden slabs. Why it was of this singular construction is hard to conjecture, unless it were because bricks were deemed too insecure, and stone was expensive. Vauxhall manor house was another very curious building, in the whimsical Chinese fancy style of Nonsuch.

We shall now notice such few matters as appear to be curious, but there is little or no novelty to be discovered. Many of our readers are no doubt ig-

norant of the following odd fact. When Thomas Tomkins was Rector of Lambeth,

"As Chaplain to the Archbishop, it was his duty to examine works previous to granting a licence for printing; and, amongst others, Milton's *Paradise Lost* was submitted to him, when his great penetration discovered treason in that noble simile of the Sun in an eclipse, in the first book of the poem, and refused the imprimatur; for which he has been severely attacked; yet in 1679 he gave the license to *Paradise Regained* and *Sampson Agonistes*, in which are several severe strictures clearly pointed at the Restoration of Charles II." P. 24.

Thus this sublime monument of genius might utterly have perished, through subjection to the power of a Goth and a blockhead, who was employed to license *poetical* works, of which he had neither taste nor judgment sufficient to comprehend the beauties. If the passage had really been offensive, why not have contented himself with only ordering it to be expunged?

In page 54 we have a wood-cut of a beacon, erected on the tower of Lambeth Church. It appears to have been a cylindrical stone turret, pierced all round towards the top with long apertures, and topped by a conical roof.

To the cut is annexed the following account:

"According to Dr. Ducarel, a beacon was formerly placed on the top of the tower; but Mr. Denne says, the short distance it is from the gate-house of the palace, where the valuable writings of the Prerogative Court are kept, makes it appear very unlikely that it would be allowed. Lambard's '*Perambulations in Kent*' show that the Eastern Beacon nearest London was upon Shooter's Hill, and that in Middlesex upon Hampstead Hill; but in Hollar's *View of London from Lambeth* circa 1666, the beacon is plainly shewn, as may be seen in the annexed engraving; and also in his *View of Lambeth Palace*, 1647; and in the *View of Lambeth from the Thames* in Nichols's *History*. The beacon is also shewn in a view taken by a Florentine artist, in the suite of Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, in 1669. At present there are no remains of it existing." P. 54.

The remarkable high price of wrought iron in the 16th century is worthy notice:—

"A. 1579. Payd for making the great clapper to a smiths in White Chapel, it waying

waying xxiiib. et dim. at viid. the pounds, 15s. 9d." P. 53.

Mr. Allen has taken much pains in adding illustrative essays to his subjects; and they are often interesting. The plates are tastefully executed, and upon the whole the work is a neat and concise account of this ancient Anglo-Saxon parish.

25. *The Quarterly Theological Review and Ecclesiastical Record. Vol. I. pp. 328.*

WHERE the secular power is united with the profession of a particular creed, i. e. in enforcing it by severe penalties, Religion may be then made an engine of State, as was the Inquisition in Spain. But where Toleration exists, history will show that Religion may chiefly become the cloak of personal ambition, especially in the hands of men who have not interest, talent, or learning, to support their pretensions. Admitting that a man may have conscientious differences of opinion, yet there can be no *spiritual* reasons assigned why he should wish to form a party in his own favour,—in other words, establish a sect. If he does so, his conduct from that moment becomes worldly. An Established Church acts under an aggregate of doctrines, of which collective wisdom forms the articles; but the disciple of a sect follows a mere individual, who dictates a creed, if not with the open avowal, at least the absolute presumption, of infallibility; and if he had had the modesty of a philosopher, he would not, under the difficulty of the subject, have made any such claims. Erroneous as were the sentiments of Hume, Gibbon, and other infidels, they never took any pains to form a sect. Lord Chesterfield, an avowed infidel, admits that there may be good men in black as well as in brown coats, and reprobates all professional illiberality; but this is not the mode of action with modern religious projectors. They attack the regular Clergy; and in plain fact avow, that, though they allow difference of sentiment to be the sole plea of claiming legal protection, they cannot allow the same plea in *men professing the Religion of the State*. Now, nothing can be more self-evident, than that a Clergyman of the latter description stands upon precisely the same footing, in regard to the privilege of toleration, as his opponents; and that,

if he claims besides the approbation of the State, that claim is founded upon distinct principles, with which statesmen only have a concern. For instance, the State deposes a qualified body of men to form a code of the doctrines which they believe to be those of pure Christianity. This code is formed, approved, and promulgated by authority. Individuals step forward and asseverate that the code is not in harmony with their ideas, and demand that the State shall not recognize any other principle than liberty of conscience, viz. that it shall leave to every man a right of worshipping God as he pleases. Now this is a truism; for no power can prevent any worship of God, according to inclination; but it would show manifest folly in a Legislature, empowered of course with the religious and moral instruction of the people, and a large property wisely devoted to that purpose, to consign it over to A. and B.; to men who can have no other plea for soliciting it at all, than difference of thinking,—a plea which, though it *may* sanction their becoming dissenters, can never furnish them with claims upon the State, for being endowed with funds to propagate that dissent, or for a certificate of approbation; because that implies preference, which is impracticable, except with regard to *one* party: if so, liberty of conscience is no longer the title-deed.

But it will be said, why should the State recognize any religion at all? Why should it not write on the doors of Parliament, as Grimaldi did on his door, during Lord Geo. Gordon's "No Popery" riots, "*No Religion at all here?*" The fact is, that the State does *not* dictate what shall be the religion of the people. It only says, we will put into the possession of certain property those alone who profess such doctrines as we believe to be fittest for the instruction of the people: and this very principle of conduct *is* and *must* be practised by the Dissenters themselves. Each body has its own *establishment*. Will the *Conference* of Wesleyan Methodists appoint a *Unitarian* to a profitable chapel? Certainly not. They call, in short, upon Government to do that *which they themselves never did, will, or can do*. Would they have the Church-property doled out among them like lottery tickets? and would they have "every man his own

own parson?" Now it is plain that they can make no claim to the former indulgence, without admitting the latter position; and, that admitted, what plea is there for any teachers being necessary, and what right have they to expect a congregation and be paid for services, when every man's power of serving himself is allowed. If they plead Scripture, in regard to the necessity of a ministry, that same Scripture prescribes a creed; and if a creed, an establishment; or otherwise, it commands a belief, without annexing to it either teachers or believers of it. All creeds are only codes of principles, and no body, religious or civil, can be formed to act in concert without them.

For the reasons contained in this proëmium, we highly approve of a good Theological Review, which will be conducted upon principles of masterly writing (and that includes knowledge of life and the world), which confutes perilous doctrines, and, like the rod of Moses, swallows up all the others. A Reviewer is not a Showman merely exhibiting the tricks of clever ponies and learned pigs; but a Lecturer, eliciting from the books before him essential points of knowledge and valuable novelties. Reviewing is a species of writing which cannot be curtailed by the cautious proprieties of episcopal decorum. There must be boldness and originality; nor is learning alone sufficient. Heaviness is certain death to a periodical work; and wishing sincerely well to this, we warn the Editors against permitting it to be stuffed with common-place and sermon matter. In our judgment, it should take up errors newly started or of popular currency, expose their folly, and let the form and manner of Paley's writing be the standard.

We shall now take notice of one or two of the articles.

With regard to Mr. Faber, in his arguments against Deism, we find the grand position unnoticed, viz. that it implies hypotheses, *à priori*, concerning Deity, which is absurd. This is the pedestal upon which all confutation ought to be founded.

In the review of Rennell's Conversion and Death of Count Struensee, we find the following excellent remarks, very applicable to the present period, when Old Bailey saintship is so much lauded.

"A dread of the horrors of remorse are

no doubt a salutary check to the beginnings of sin; but if these can be washed away when life draws to a close by the tears and uneasiness of a few days; if a *confident hope* of pardon be the result of such short-lived faith in Christ, where is the distinction between virtue and vice? rather does it not hold out to the evil-disposed encouragement to delay the abandonment of their sinful courses?" P. 92.

Men of the world well know that a good Bishop cannot be a good poet, and *vice versè*. We have seen some excellent imitations of Collins by Bp. Mant, when a Winchester scholar; and we submit to our readers whether the following lines of the xxxixth Psalm are worthy the learned Prelate's reputation and conceded talents.

"My mouth, while sinners stand around,
As with a muzzle shall be bound."

If these lines were sung in churches, the congregation would inevitably think of butchers' mastiffs. For mercy's sake let us have no more translations of the Psalms, unless it be simple parallelisms without rhyme. No ode of Gray is superior to that of Rousseau (not Jean Jaques), taken from the xviiiith Psalm, "*Les Cieux instruisent la Terre*," &c. What animation is there in the following stanza:

"O que tes œuvres sont belles,
Grand Dieu! quels sont tes bienfaits!
Que ceux qui te sont fideles
Sous ton joug trouvent d'attraits.
Ta crainte inspire la joie;
Elle assure notre voie;
Elle nous rend triomphants:
Elle éclaire la jeunesse,
Elle fait briller la sagesse
Dans les plus foibles enfans."

The fact is, that the Psalms may be exquisitely paraphrased, but *cannot be translated*, with the preservation of poetical merit.

In p. 163, the Reviewers are at a loss to know how livings came to be in the gift of the Crown. If they consult Fosbroke's Gloucester City, p. 210, note g, they will find a quotation from a work which explains this matter.

With the review of Dibdin we are not satisfied, as to a question of principle. It seems to convey an oblique reprehension of the Clergy for meddling with profane learning. If learning be at all requisite in a nation, it must be supported by the Clergy, for no other profession has time to do it; and considering what a vast influence it must necessarily have upon the public

lic mind; what a character of utility it confers on the order; what superior tutors and improving companions it makes of Clergymen; we are utterly at a loss for the grounds of such an opinion, unless we are to find it in the austere absurdities of unphilosophical conventiclers. Does it conduce to the glory of God or the good of man, to disunite civilization and religion? We as much approve of limiting clerical pursuits to theology, as we should of cutting off all a man's fingers, and leaving him only a thumb. Did the Jesuits think so? and they were masters in worldly wisdom. Do any persons read divinity books except ecclesiastics and old women?—Young ones do not, nor the laity. It is far too heavy.

With the most sincere respect for the authors of the work before us, we think that they have too much of the Bishop, and too little of the General, for the Church Militant; but this is a defect easily cured, and we hope that it will be so. Reviews cannot be written, we repeat, upon the plan of Sermons and Episcopal Charges, or be mere laudatory eulogiums of common-places.

26. *The Life of Samuel Johnson, D.D. the First President of King's College in New York, containing many interesting Anecdotes; a general View of the State of Religion and Learning in Connecticut during the former Part of the last Century; and an Account of the Institution and Rise of Yale College, Connecticut; and of King's (now Columbia), New York.* By Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D.D. formerly Rector of St. John's Church, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. To which is added, an Appendix, containing many Original Letters, never before published, from Bishop Berkeley, Bishop Lowth, Archbishop Secker, and others, to Dr. Johnson. 8vo. pp. 249. New York. Reprinted in London, 1824. Rivingtons.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON was born at Guilford in Connecticut, in 1696; and having a studious turn, was educated for the Church, as it then existed in America, "viz. on the congregational plan" (i.e. one in which the sheep direct the shepherd); and after being at school with various ecclesiastics, some of whom understood Latin, and others not, was at last sent to Saybrook College. There all which the professors were capable of teaching, was "construing Cicero's Orations (in part), five

or six books of Virgil, *part only* of the Greek Testament, with some chapters of the Hebrew Psalter, common arithmetic, and a little surveying. Of logic, metaphysics, and ethics, nothing more was taught than the exploded systems of the schoolmen. Bacon, Boyle, Locke, and Newton, were utterly unknown; and the students were told "that a new philosophy would soon bring in a new divinity, and corrupt the pure religion of the country; and it was not intended that they should vary the breadth of a hair from Ames's *Medulla* and Cases of *Conscience*, and Wollebius." Dr. Johnson, however, and other students, occasioned a secession, by establishing a College at New Haven on a better plan, and in the course of reading discovered that extempore praying and preaching was wrong, unscriptural, and generative of enthusiasm, self-conceit, and spiritual pride (pp. 18, 19), and that the independent or congregational form of Church government, in which the people have so much influence, had similar results.

"This, as well as extempore prayer, he plainly perceived to be productive of conceitedness and self-sufficiency, and by natural consequence of censoriousness and uncharitableness. The discipline was often applied to the mere frailties of nature, or prostituted to the purposes of private revenge, and issued commonly in great animosities, and sometimes in the most virulent separations and schisms." P. 21.

All which evils are prevented by Episcopacy. The next conversion was through reading Potter on Church Government (*a book to which no answer has ever been attempted*), and similar works; a conscientious persuasion that *no act of ordination and government for several ages was ever allowed to be lawful without a Bishop at the head of the Presbytery.* (p. 25.) In consequence, Dr. Johnson and some others embarked for England, to receive episcopal ordination. On their return to America, in 1724, there were only about thirty episcopal families at Stratford, all of them poor, and about forty more in the neighbouring towns; but in 1736 the whole number in Connecticut was seven hundred, an increase not altogether owing to Dr. Johnson and his worthy coadjutors, but to the extravagance and misrule of the Dissenters themselves (pp. 62, 63); and what is more extraordinary, to the fuss

fuss and bustling of Mr. Whitfield. We have repeatedly urged, that *fanatical preaching will only produce faction*; and as the demonstration of this is, next to its important object, the vindication of the superiority of the Church of England, the most important part of the book, we shall give the account at length. It will show satisfactorily what we are to expect from similar practices elsewhere.

"But what a few years after more effectually contributed to the increase of the Church [of England] in Connecticut, was a strange, wild enthusiasm, introduced by Mr. Whitfield, and propagated by his followers throughout the country. At the first appearing of this adventurer, who was in the orders of the Church of England, and still wore the garb of her Clergy, although he had violated her laws, as well as his own oath of canonical obedience,—he was received with all the marks of high approbation and applause by the dissenting ministers in general. Some of them undoubtedly looked upon him as an extraordinary person, raised up by Providence, like John the Baptist, and coming in the spirit and power of Elias to rouse sinners from their spiritual slumbers, and to bring men to seriousness of life, and the practice of piety; and indeed there is reason to believe that his preaching was attended with good effects in several instances. But there were others of them who seemed to court him, because they considered him rather in the light of an instrument by which the Church in Connecticut might be crushed in her infancy, or at least her growth much retarded. This it was hoped might be effected by his bitter revilings of her Bishops and Clergy. But after a while, many of his abettors were convinced of their mistake, and saw reason to repent of the countenance they had shown him. Instead of subverting, or even so much as shaking the Church of England, he nearly occasioned the utter dissolution of their own Churches.

"Soon after his passing through the country, several preachers undertook to be Whitfields also. They endeavoured to proceed in his manner, imitating his voice, his theatrical action, his vociferation; they disregarded all the rules of ecclesiastical order, and strolled about from place to place, as he had done. It was not long before these were followed by a numerous train of ignorant lay-exhorters, uttering the most horrid expressions concerning God and Religion, and proclaiming in the most affecting tones, and with the greatest violence and extravagance of gesture, the terrors of hell and damnation, in order to bring men to conversion. In several instances, by thus

exciting the emotions of terror, they actually frightened persons out of the use of their reason. Their night-meetings in particular, at some of which Mr. Johnson was present in disguise, exhibited the wildest scenes of confusion and uproar. At some of those assemblies, a number of persons might be seen sighing, groaning, dreadfully screeching, and wringing their hands, or smiting their breasts, the preacher or exhorter all the while tormenting them like a fiend, as the only way to bring them to Christ; while others, who had lately been converted in this manner, were in the greatest ecstasies and raptures, triumphantly singing anthems and hallelujahs. Of these some would fall into trances; in which they conversed familiarly with Christ and his angels, and saw who were to be saved, and who damned; and not a few of them would fall to censuring and reviling, as pharisees and the vilest hypocrites, those who were not converted in this way.

"These transactions at length threw the whole country into the greatest confusion, and were productive of divisions and separations without end. Many of the wisest, both ministers and people, foresaw the mischief that threatened when it was too late to prevent it. Enthusiasm, like faction, is utterly ungovernable; and it is not in the power of the ablest conductors to say to either of them, *hitherto shall thou go, and no farther*. In the larger towns also was raised against altar, and new meeting-houses were erected in opposition to the old ones. Many pulpits resounded with declamations against the wickedness of schism; many pamphlets were published to prove its sinfulness; and the Government thought it necessary openly to disavow it. But every attempt to restrain it proved to be an addition to its force, and was like throwing oil to stop the fury of a conflagration. In short, the religious constitution of Connecticut was convulsed, and the symptoms of its surviving were very unpromising.

"Amidst these confusions, large numbers of cool and considerate people, finding no rest among the dissenters, betook themselves to the Church, as the only ark of safety. At Stratford in particular, many of the principal families conformed; so that the church, which was built in 1723, was not sufficiently large to contain them. They proceeded therefore to erect a new one." pp. 63—66.

The next important incident in the life of Dr. Johnson was his zeal and powerful aid in founding the College at New York, and acting as President. The same wise and good conduct which had ever distinguished him, accompanied him in his subsequent re-adoption of

of parochial duties till his death, Jan. 6, 1772.

This is a biography of Dr. Johnson, as a public man, the virtual founder of Episcopacy in America; and we hear little of his private life, except that he was a cool, even-tempered, considerate, and good-principled man, fond of knowledge. His reasons for marrying, and taking *widows* for his wives, were these:

"He was rather apt to be negligent of his worldly affairs, even to a fault. Of this he was sensible himself; and, therefore, as he found it impossible to live among his poor people with any tolerable decency without keeping house, he thought it highly expedient to marry some person, in whose experienced economy he could safely confide." pp. 39, 40.

The publication of this work is very judicious, for it clearly shows that Religion is not so essentially promoted by hubbub and uproar, as by reason and knowledge. Passion or prejudice can alone be the supports of the former; but they are manifestly unfitted to the direction and management of public concerns. It is an evident recommendation of the Church of England that it can do nothing but under the law, i. e. without the concurrent approbation of reasonable and independent men. In other words, it does not consign the human mind upon most important subjects to the crudities of dogmatists, or the reveries of enthusiasts. No worldly interest whatever suggested its doctrines, and therefore those doctrines are to be held in high respect, as being positions conformable to the judgments of the best-informed men in the State, according to what they thought the real meaning of the divine Founder. The Establishment is not a self-creation, nor are its members any other than agents, nor does the thing itself imply more, than setting up the will of the State above that of individuals; and whether it is better to have persons acting under some government, than those who act under none, must be left to the determination of the wise. Many will not think with the latter, but Dr. Johnson did, and the result was a vast improvement in the science of America; the formation of a well-informed Clergy, and a temper in religious matters among the community suited to the preservation and further spread of reason and common sense; for he says

himself, p. 69, "rampant enthusiasm leaves no ground for the practice of religion on any consistent and rational principles."

27. *Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, 24th year. 1823, 1824. 8vo. pp. 254. Seeley.*

WE have in preceding years acknowledged the satisfaction which we have experienced in the perusal of these Annual Reports; and indeed, when we consider how zealously this Society co-operates with those which have been established by the piety and wisdom of our English Church, and by several other denominations of professing Christians, all contributing by the means of persuasion and instruction only, and not by force, to spread the knowledge of revealed truth over distant and hitherto benighted nations, and when we are enabled to bear testimony to the good effects of those efforts, we cannot but "rejoice with joy unspeakable," that our country is made the happy instrument of effecting so much of the divine councils of righteousness and peace!

The Report before us opens with a copy of the energetic discourse preached by the Rev. Fountain Elwin at St. Bride's Church, on the 3d of May last, from Acts ii. 17; and we cannot avoid offering a just tribute of praise to this preacher and to his Rev. brethren, who, although the same subject has been advocated for so many years successively, yet sufficiently shew that it is of that sacred character which is never to be exhausted, and of that fullness of which we are all made gladly to partake; indeed we cannot offer a more distinguishing instance of the merit of this performance than by quoting the following passage:

"Did I call it a duty? It is a privilege, brethren, no less than a duty to be thus engaged; a privilege of no mean character, to take the least share in this work of faith and labour of love, by our counsels, our influence, our labours, our contributions, and our prayers. It is an honour worth living for, and for which every disciple of Jesus will be thankful to eternity!" P. 23.

The Annual Meeting was held on the following day at Freemasons' Hall, when Lord Gambier, the Vice-patron, presided. As our columns are too limited to allow a regular substance of the Report then read, we shall content

tent ourselves with noting such parts of it as appear to be most interesting. In allusion to the funds of this Society, we are led to refer to the year's account subjoined, by which it appears that the receipts amounted to 37,581*l.* and the expenditure to 35,360*l.* leaving a balance of 2,221*l.* of which 2,026*l.* was invested in Government securities for the Seminary fund.

Among the exertions of the Committee, that of "holding meetings for the labouring class" has been adopted with success: at Manchester, upwards of 1200 persons were present, and listened with great interest to the details brought before them. At Sheffield, at Norwich, at Gloucester, and at Carlshalon, similar meetings were held with the best effect. They afford opportunities to the representatives of the Society to state a number of circumstances relative to the heathen, and the labours of the Missionaries among them, &c.

In the domestic notices of transactions, we find the following just tribute to the merit of the late Secretary, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, upon his recent resignation:

"The Committee attest with grateful satisfaction the distinguished share which, under God, the zealous, judicious, and unwearied labours of your late Secretary have had, in drawing forth the large resources now enjoyed by the Society, and in gradually enlarging its operations to their present wide extent. While they express the strong sense which they entertain of Mr. Pratt's long and able services in the Society, the Committee cannot refrain from recording also the lively feelings of personal esteem and respect which have grown up and been matured during their long official intercourse with him." P. 40.

It appears that their consequent arrangements have led them to appoint two other classical Secretaries with Mr. Bickersteth, which will enable the Society's officers more effectually to promote its interests throughout the country, than has hitherto been possible.

Amongst the List of Legacies, we find 200*l.* by the late Chas. Grant, esq. a Vice-president, and to this is subjoined a just memoir of that truly venerable and esteemed character; but for which our limits oblige us to refer to the Report itself, p. 45; and also to an article in our Obituary for Dec. 1823, p. 561.

In alluding to the Institution of Islington for the instruction of Missionaries, it is stated that "the events of the year in occasioning, particularly in the West Africa Mission, a most pressing demand for Missionaries, have increasingly manifested the necessity of establishing the Institution in question. The Committee are desirous, however, of proceeding with the utmost deliberation and caution in accomplishing the object. Contracts have been entered into for preparing the substantial dwelling-house on the premises for the reception of a teacher and a number of students," &c. &c. P. 57.

In the West Africa Mission, the Society has been deprived of 12 of its friends and fellow-labourers.—Under this succession, however, of painful intelligence, the Committee have been supported and encouraged by the dying testimonies of their departed friends, and the holy composure and unabated zeal of the survivors.

The following plan was suggested for the supply of Clergymen for this Mission, to be approved by his Majesty, through the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department: the Society to have the power of placing them with the concurrence of the Governor, as local circumstances may require, and the Government to provide in each of the country parishes for the education of its inhabitants, and for their civil superintendence, under the authority and direction of the Clergyman; and also, as opportunity may offer, the requisite buildings for public worship, and schools and dwelling-houses for the Clergymen and other teachers, with land for gardens, and sufficient glebe lands; the stipends and the requisite provisions for themselves and their families, if any should survive them; the colonial School at Freetown, and the Christian School at Regent town, continuing in the charge of the Society. A deputation had laid this proposal before Lord Bathurst, and whose official answer had not yet been received. But by a note in p. 69, it is stated that this arrangement had been since settled, and will regulate the future measures of the Society;—and perhaps no measure could have been suggested of more vital importance to its future progress.

The loss of the Rev. — During and his lady at Gloucester in Africa, was a severe blow to the efforts of the Colony of

of Sierra Leone, and to the progress of the ecclesiastical discipline of the Church and Schools under their care. In his last dispatch he stated 30 candidates for baptism, who had been regularly taught in the truths of the Christian Religion,—the most sincere and pious humility accompanied the spirit of his instructions, and as his troubles and afflictions increased upon him, he taught himself the lesson of the Apostle, that tribulation worketh patience; for in the loss of one child, in the sending another to Europe for recovery, and in his own approaching dissolution, he refrained from every murmur, saying, "God forbid! fear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it!"

By the Report from the Rev. — Nylander, it appears that Divine Service is regularly performed in the Sharbro country in the Bullom language, and that Mr. Caulker has translated some hymns, which are sung; a small number of his school boys are enabled to read the Bullom services together on holidays; their number is 33; and his brother is building a church;—and the Society have furnished him at his request with a small library. This establishment is the first attempt of native chiefs to benefit their own country; and therefore the more assistance has been devoted to them.

Mediterranean.—The correspondence of Mr. Jowett from Alexandria tends to the establishment, and to shew the necessity of the "appointment, of some qualified and orthodox Minister, who, besides attending to the cure of souls, might be devoted to the distribution of the Scriptures, and the promotion of the other laudable objects respectively cultivated by the Associations referred to. A temporary abode in that city must be considered as an excellent preparation for a more enlarged sphere of utility, offering as it does the means of gradual introduction to the languages and customs of so many countries in the East."

He proceeds to enlarge very ably on this subject, and awakens the attention of the Committee, whose concurrence is expressed in terms of respect to this able and deserving Missionary, page 106.

His "Christian Researches" have produced much good effect in that country, and are well received by the several Associations.

"The mission to the Mediterranean (says

one of their Reports) must still be considered as in its infancy. Indeed the measures hitherto taken have been rather preparatory than operative. As yet the Society has been only laying the foundation, and has scarcely begun to build the superstructure; but that foundation is large and wide. Mr. Jowett's researches have been very comprehensive,—his views large,—his suggestions wise and capacious, and so many stations present themselves with inviting prospects of success attending the labour that might be bestowed upon them, that the Society could advantageously employ in them as many Missionaries and as large funds as she is now obliged to spread with a sparing hand over her nine missions." P. 111.

Speaking of Mahometans, we shall content ourselves with the following striking passage, which is presented to us from this correspondence:

"Tracing with our eye this wide-extended reign upon the map of the Old World, we must contemplate three great movements ere Christianity can resume the territory which for centuries she has lost. When the persuasive power of Truth shall have restored the Gospel to the Turkish provinces where first the Gospel held its free course, and when the spirit of free inquiry which has spread from Persia into Arabia, shall have been sanctified to its proper end, Christian conviction and conversion; there will yet remain the large Northern half of Africa to be uplifted from its deep depression; may it not be that Abyssinia, spiritually enlightened and wisely trained, shall mainly contribute towards performing this great work,—uproot Mahometanism, and plant Christianity from the straits of Bab-el-mandel to the mountains of Atlas? Nor must we omit to notice, that while our Christian institutions are beginning to flourish on the Western and Southern coasts of Africa, that which already exists in Abyssinia needs but to be re-modelled, and newly put into activity, and the diffusive spirit of the Gospel will make its way from three quarters of that continent to apparently impenetrable heathen lands, which are now sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death."

We cannot but review this suggestion with the most serious attention, and as it comes from so respectable and well-informed a resident Missionary, we cannot restrain a hope that the Society and all the co-operating Associations will devote their best efforts to realize so important a measure for the future manifestation of "peace on earth!"

The rest of the Report embraces the settlements in India, Ceylon, and Australasia,

tralasia, the West Indies, and North West America, to which is subjoined an able conclusion, with an Appendix of many very valuable documents illustrative of these heads,—all of which are so extremely interesting as to render this Volume one of the most important of the Society's Reports: but we regret that our limits compel us to withdraw, for the present at least, from laying more of them before our readers' attention.

28. *The Scrap-Book; a Collection of amusing and striking Pieces in Prose and Verse, with occasional Remarks and Contributions.* By John M'Diarmid. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 614. Whitaker.

SOME fish are caught by flies, and others by worms. Being ourselves friends to innocent cheerfulness, and not conceiving that Providence ever intended life to be an unvaried funeral solemnity, we have often more admired the graceful gestures of an adroit fly-fisher, jerking up in Hogarthian curves a fine dish of trout, than the stiff warehouse-crane attitude of a moping fanatic, lobbing for gudgeons, and tugging them up like a box at the end of a pulley. Such a fly-fisher is Mr. M'Diarmid.

We are not friends to common-place; nor do we feel any inclination to prose upon the organization of an interesting Miscellany. It implies no more than a groupe of good things, a dinner of every thing that the season can afford. The contents here consist of descriptive, narrative, didactic, and humorous pieces in prose and verse, with contributions by the editor. There are, nevertheless, some ebullitions of Scottish vanity, "*of the thistle having grown above the rose, the fair rose of haughty England,*" an effusion which we leave the Thistle-florists to reconcile with the American Resolution of Congress, "that THEIR nation is the most enlightened upon earth!" We apprehend that our good common another Britannia cares little which of her children are best, provided all are good. As we intend, however, to take our extract from an amusing dialogue, illustrative of the *manners and appearance* of our good old King GEO. III. we shall add a short introductory anecdote illustrative of the Scottishness which we have condemned, because it is foolish and invitatory of quarrels. The Scots never had a King equal to

Alfred, nor a General equal to Marlborough, nor an Admiral equal to Nelson, nor a poet equal to Milton, nor a dramatist equal to Shakspeare, nor a mathematician equal to Newton, nor a wit equal to Swift, nor an historian superior to Gibbon (though some are equal), nor a metaphysician greater than Locke, nor a novelist greater than Fielding, and so *de ceteris*. Scotland is in truth a bright jewel of the British Crown; but when they so outrageously puff themselves, what say the jest books? An Irishman being asked by a Caledonian what was meant by *Irish impudence*? happily replied, *Scotch modesty*.

During the short lucid intervals of our late King, he used to hold conversations with his physicians. In one of these he asked, who had got a particular medical situation? Upon receiving the information, his Majesty rejoined, "A Scotchman, Baillie, I warrant,—a Scotchman, no doubt." This anecdote we had from an eminent physician, and believe it to be true.

Now to the extract.

"By sunrise on Sunday morning, Wylie was brushing the early dew in the little park at Windsor, to taste the freshness of the morning gale, or, as he himself better expressed it, to take a *snuff of caller air*. On stepping over a stile, he saw close before him a stout and tall elderly man, in a plain blue coat, with scarlet cuffs and collar, which at first he took for a livery. There was something, however, in the air of the wearer, which convinced him that he could not be a servant, and an ivory-headed cane whirled (*sic*) with gold, which he carried in a sort of negligent poking manner, led him to conclude that he was either an old officer, or one of the poor knights of Windsor; for he had added to his learning in the course of the preceding evening, a knowledge of the existence of this appendage to the noble Order of the Garter. 'This' (said the embryo courtier to himself) 'is just the *varra* thing that I have been seeking, I'll mak up to this decent earl; for nae doubt he's well acquaint with a' about the King,' and he stepped alertly forward. But before he had advanced many paces, the old gentleman turned round, and seeing a stranger, stopped, and looking at him for two or three seconds, said to himself, loud enough, however, to be heard, 'Strange man—don't know him, don't know him,' and then he paused till our hero had come up.

'Gude day, Sir,' said Wylie, as he approached, 'ye're early a-fut on the Sabbath morning; but I'm thinking his Majesty, honest

honest man, sets you a' here an example of sobriety and early rising.

'Scotchman, eh!' said the old gentleman; 'fine morning—fine morning, Sir,—weather warmer here than with you; what part of Scotland do you come from? how do you like Windsor?—Come to see the King, eh?' And loudly he made the echoes ring with his laughter.

'The senator was a little at a loss which question to answer first; but, delighted with the hearty freedom of the salutation, jocularly said, 'Its no easy to answer so many questions all at once; but if ye'll no object to the method, I would say that ye guess right, Sir, and that I come from the shire of Ayr.'

'Ah, shire of Ayr!—a fine country that,—good farming there,—no smuggling now among you, eh! No excisemen shooting lords now;—bad game, bad game. Poor Lord Eglinton had a true taste for agriculture; the country, I have heard, owes him much. Still improving? nothing like it. The war needs men.—Corn is our dragon's teeth,—potatoes do as well in Ireland, eh?'

'The humour of this sally tickled our hero, as well as the author of it, and they both laughed themselves into greater intimacy. 'Well—but, Sir,' said Andrew, 'as I am only a stranger here, I would like to ask you a question or two about the King; just as to what sort of a man he really is; for we can place no sort of dependence on newspapers or history books in matters anent rulers and men of Government.' 'What! like Sir Robert Walpole, not believe History? Scotchmen very cautious.' But the old gentleman added in a graver accent, 'The King is not so good as some say to him he is,—nor is he so bad as others say of him. But I know that he has conscientiously endeavoured to do his duty; and the best man can do no more, be their trusts high or low.'

'That I believe we a' in general think; even the blacknebs never dispute his honesty, though they undervalue his talents. But what I wish to know and understand is no wi' regard to his kingly faculties, but as to his familiar ways and behaviour, the things in which he is like the generality of the world.'

'Ha!' said the stranger briskly, relapsing into his wonted freedom, 'very particular, very particular indeed. What reason, friend, have you to be so particular? Must have some,—people never so without a reason.'

'Surely, Sir, it's a very natural curiosity for a subject to inquire what sort of a man the Sovereign is, whom he has sworn to honour and obey, and to bear true allegiance with hand and heart.'

'True, true, true,' exclaimed the old gentleman, 'just remark. Come on business to England?—What business?'

'My chief business, in truth, Sir, at present is, to see and learn something about the King. I have no other turn in hand at this time.'

'Turn, turn,' cried the stranger, perplexed, 'what turn? Would you place the King on your lathe, eh!'

'Our hero did not well know what to make of his quick and versatile companion; and while the old gentleman was laughing at the jocular turn which he had himself given to the Scotticism, he said, 'I'm thinking, friend, ye're commanded not to speak with strangers anent his Majesty's conduct, for ye blink the question, as they say in Parliament.' 'Parliament?—Been there? How do you like it? Much cry and little wool among them, eh?' 'Ye say Gude's truth, Sir, and I wish they would make their speeches as short and pithy as the King's. I am told his Majesty has a very gracious and pleasant delivery,' replied our hero, pawkily; and the stranger, not heeding his drift, said with simplicity, 'It was so thought, when he was young; but he is now an old man, and not what I have known him.' 'I suppose,' replied our hero, 'that you have been long in his service?' 'Yes, I am one of his oldest servants. Ever since I could help myself,' was the answer with a sly smile, 'I may say I have been his servant.' 'And I dinna doubt,' replied the senator, 'that you have had an easy post.' 'I have certainly obeyed his will,' cried the stranger, in a lively laughing tone; but changing into a graver, he added, 'But what may be my reward, at least in this world, it is for you and others to judge.' 'I'm mista'en, then, if it shouldna be liberal,' replied Andrew; 'for ye seem a man of discretion, and doubtless merit the post ye have so long possessed. Maybe some day in Parliament I may call this conversation to mind for your behoof. The King canna gang far wrong, soe lang as he keeps counsel with such dounce and prudent-like men, even though ye hae a bit flight of the fancy. What's your name?' The old gentleman looked sharply; but in a moment his countenance resumed its wonted open cheerfulness, and he said, 'So you are in Parliament, eh? I have a seat there too. Don't often go, however. Perhaps may see you there. Good-bye, good-bye!'

'Ye'll excuse my freedom, Sir,' said Andrew, somewhat rebuked by the air and manner in which his new acquaintance separated from him, 'but if you are not better engaged, I would be glad if we could breakfast together.' 'Can't, can't,' cried the old gentleman shortly, as he walked away; but turning half round, after he had walked two or three paces, he added, 'Obliged to breakfast with the King—he won't without me;' and a loud and mirthful laugh gave notice to all the surrounding echoes that

that a light and pleased spirit claimed their blithest responses."—GALT.

We assure our readers that the compilation is judicious, and that it is an excellent lounging-book.

29. Evans's *Chronological Outlines of Bristol.*

(Continued from p. 48.)

MR. EVANS'S Collection is exceedingly copious, always interesting, and sometimes curious.

We find from the Introduction, page xxviii. that there is an ancient military station at Sion Place; and that at Sneed Park Farm, on the top of the hill, within the wall, on the left, are the entire remains of a British cromlech.

Under Prior Park (p. xxxii.) Mr. Evans gives us the prototype of Squire Western in Fielding's novel. Fielding, it seems, met at the above seat (Mr. Allen is his Allworthy), a country gentleman, who lived about thirteen miles off. A remark having been made, that Inigo Jones was understood to have built his family mansion, the Goth replied, "It's a d—d lie, whoever told you so, for my father built it." Tom Jones was Fielding himself, and Sophia was his wife. We have heard that the late Mr. Wilson, surgeon, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, could enumerate the originals of all Fielding's and Smollett's novels. If any of our readers are possessed of the same knowledge, it would be a valuable contribution.

Wynch-street, the ancient name of Wine-street, was derived from *Wynch*—*girgillus*, a whirl-pool; not from its being the road to Winchcombe, as Mr. Evans says in p. 13. A *wynch-well* is a common term in Gloucestershire for a bubbling spring.

In p. 134, we have the following account of an ancient Oratory:

"In February 1824, in the house occupied by Mr. Franklin, perfumer, which is attached to the Western wall of the chapel [the Gaunts], a closet in a dressing-room on the first floor (the window of which overlooks the grammar-school garden) proved to have been used as a private Oratory. It is a retreat formed in the wall of the chapel, from which the upper part is separated only by a thin partition of stone. In the wall on the left hand side of the closet is a piscina or niche, for a vessel of holy water, cut in the tomb of a painting of the Resurrection. On each side of the Saviour,

a crowned and a mitred figure kneel in adoration; and between them the words 'Jesu, Maria,' &c. are repeated in the text character of the time when the chapel was founded. In the corner, on the same hand, is a double-sighted aperture, through which a part of the altar in the chapel may be seen, and the service may be heard. Facing the entrance of the closet, a stone painted with two more subjects, in compartments of about twenty-two inches square, one representing the stable at Bethlehem, with the Virgin, the Child, Joseph, and Magi; the other, Christ in the garden near Bethany, resting his right hand on a spade, with Mary at his left side, the other sister of Lazarus in a supplicating attitude before him." P. 134.

A closet, looking to the site of the high altar, with a window of stone mullions placed obliquely, not to intercept the view, was in like manner annexed to Sudeley Chapel in Gloucestershire.

So late as 1651, persons rode with a hawk on the fist. (p. 213.)

In 1681 the Votes of the House of Commons were first printed. P. 227.

The House of Lords have commenced printing their Votes with the present Session.

In Royal mournings, we find that Queen Anne, on her visit to Bristol, was dressed in purple as mourning for William III. and that the Royal coach and trappings of the horses were black, as were those of the nobility. P. 251.

In 1705, we are told that the first brass was made in England at Baptist Mills. Copper was first made in England by Sir Simon Clark, whose assayers, Messrs. Coster and Wayne, established a copper manufactory near Bristol, in conjunction with Sir Abraham Elton, bart. P. 252.

To both these statements we do not annex any credit.

In 1713, we find the "Prodigal Son," the sign of a principal inn. (p. 255.) The reader will recollect the painted cloth, as a substitute for tapestry, suspended at an inn, in Shakspeare. It seems to have been a favourite subject at inns, but one not very conducive to their interests. On May 22, in the same year, newspapers were first franked.

The following is a curious item, relating to the extinction of *ducking stools*:

1718. Edmund Mountjoy, Mayor. —In this Mayoralty the ducking stool on the Weir was used as a cure for scolding, in one particularly inveterate instance; but the husband of the lady whose

whose "evil spirit" was "so laid," when the year of civic supremacy expired, brought his action of battery in behalf of his peaceful rib, before Sir Peter King at the Guildhall, "and the man (says our authority) recovered such damages, that the Ex-Mayor could not endure the mention of cold-duck any more." P. 259.

It is shown in Mr. Fosbroke's *Berkeley Manuscripts*, page 186, that title-deeds, &c. were kept in the muniment-room over the North porch of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, as early as 37 Hen. VIII. The notion, therefore, of there being such deposits, as first occurring in 1787, is out of the question. It is, however, a curious fact, that then "such deeds as appeared of value were removed to the vestry-room." The uncle of Chatterton's father was then sexton of the Church. P. 261.

It was a tenet of the Middle Age, that it was absolutely Christian and philanthropic to torture delinquents, because it exonerated them from punishment in the other world for the offences committed. This was the argument used before the infliction of monastic discipline, in order to render the sufferer, in reason at least, grateful for the benevolent commutation. Upon these principles, Bishops did not hesitate to have prisons in their palaces, of which the Lollards' room at Lambeth is a notable specimen. The following articles are curious, but we would not say that the second room was not a buttery or beer cellar, from the hatch-divided door.

1744. The library in the Bishop's palace repaired, and partly rebuilt by Bishop Butler. Whilst these repairs were in progress, a parcel of plate fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms, and discovered a room underneath, containing a great many human bones, and instruments of iron, supposed to have been designed for torture. A private passage too was found, of a construction coeval with the edifice, an arched way just large enough for one person in the thickness of the wall, one end terminating in the dungeon; the other in an apartment of the house, which seemed to have been used as a court. Both entrances of this mural passage were so concealed as to make it appear a solid thick wall. P. 268.

It appears that in 1557, some persons were burnt for religion; and that

"others were questioned" (p. 146. Now questioned means *tortured*, as well as interrogated; and the bones may refer to some of these unhappy persons.

The second dungeon was either a cellar or monastic prison.

"The prebendal house built by the Rev Dr. Ridley had, previous to its improvement by Mr. Edw. Hodges in 1821, a strong room on the ground-floor (now divided to form a wine-cellar, &c.) which, from its stone seat, strong hatch-divided door, and strongly-barred aperture for light, must have been used as a place of confinement for the refractory. This house is separated from the Western original termination of the monastic church, by a wall of six feet in thickness." P. 268.

In 1743, zinc manufactured by Mr. Champion. *Ibid.*

Hiding-places in old houses are mentioned in Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 118. Upon altering the house at Kingsweston, Mr. Mylne, the architect, "discovered a small room, to which there was no sort of access, and on cutting into it, they found a quantity of old plate, together with the records of a barony, granted to the family by Henry III. P. 269.

Under the year 1745, we have the singular coincidence of the town clerk, William Cann; his deputy, John Mitchell; and their clerk, James Briton; *all three insane*. Mr. Cann cut his own throat. The others were sent to the Fish-ponds.

When St. Nicholas's Church was rebuilt, it was found that the *old altar-piece* was erected over a gateway, and ascended by about twenty-eight steps; and skeletons were found immured in stone coffins on each side of the gateway. P. 280.

We never heard of an altar-piece over a gateway; and we are inclined to think that Mr. Catcott mistook the rood-loft for the altar-piece; for in Peington Church, in Devonshire, is a rood-loft very like a thing of the kind described. See it engraved in *Lysons' Britann.* vi. cccxxxix.

We like *multum-in-parvo*, and "a feast of reason" can never consist of thin broth. Mr. Evans has collected a multitude of facts relative to the City of every possible character; and has dished them out in a very interesting form upon his long chronological table. He promises us another volume, and we shall be sincerely glad to see

see

see it. We shall also especially rejoice if the hints which we have thrown out concerning the Roman Roads, &c. may occasion him to be furnished with such fresh information as may elucidate

the early history of this ancient and opulent city, whose natives have done more in the erection of churches and foundation of charitable institutions, than any other city in the realm.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 4.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. James Challis, of Trinity College, and Mr. William Williamson, of Clare Hall, the first and second Wranglers. The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—*The Building and Dedication of the second Temple.*

Feb. 18.—MEMBERS' PRIZES. The subjects for the present year are, for the *Senior Bachelors*—*De statu futuro quænam fuere Veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum dogmata?* *Middle Bachelors*—*Quantopere sibi invicem prosint populi liberè mutandis inter se mercibus.*

The following is a summary of the Members of all the Colleges in 1824:—Trinity College, 1222; St. John's College, 1015; Queen's College, 221; Emmanuel College, 218; Christ's College, 210; Jesus College, 204; Caius College, 201; St. Peter's College, 169; Clare Hall, 139; Trinity Hall, 135; Corpus Christi College, 130; Pembroke Hall, 125; Catharine Hall, 118; King's College, 108; Sidney College, 101; Magdalen College, 95; Downing College, 53; University Officers, 11—4489. COMPARATIVE VIEW—1748, 1509; 1813, 2305; 1823, 4277; 1824, 4400.

Ready for Publication.

A new Edition of the Life of Philip Henry, A. M. corrected and enlarged. By J. B. WILLIAMS, F. S. A.

Part II. of the Universal Historical Dictionary, explaining the Names of Persons and Places in the Departments of Biblical, Political, and Ecclesiastical History, &c. &c. illustrated with Portraits and Medallion Cuts. By G. CRAB, M. A. Author of the Technological Dictionary, &c. To be completed in twelve monthly parts.

Two hundred and sixty two Questions and Answers; or the Children's Guide to Knowledge, being a collection of useful and familiar questions on every-day subjects, adapted for young children, and arranged in the easiest and plainest language. By a Lady.

Boaden's Life of J. P. Kemble.

Advice on playing the Piano Forte, with Remarks on Singing.

A Catalogue of the Shells contained in the Collection of the late Earl of Tankerville, GENT. MAG. Feb. 1824.

arranged according to the Lamarckian Conchological System. By G. B. SOWERBY, F. L. S. &c.

The Pocket Annual Register of History, Politics, Arts, Sciences, and Literature for 1825.

The London Stage, complete in one vol. 8vo. containing 48 Acting Dramas, 48 Scenic Embellishments, and seven Portraits of eminent living characters.

Preparing for Publication.

MR. NICHOLS's Collection of "The Progresses, Processions, and Public Entertainments of King James the First," will contain (by the kind communications of numerous Literary Friends) many interesting particulars, never before published, of the King's welcome reception in various Corporation Towns, and of his Entertainment in the hospitable Mansions of the Nobility and Gentry whom he honoured by his Visits. Complete copies are also reprinted of several Tracts of extreme rarity, not to be separately obtained, but at an enormous expence; amongst which are all the Masques at Court during the 22 years of that Pacific Monarch's Reign, including those performed by the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, and as many of the "London Pageants" of the period as can be met with. Illustrated by Historical, Topographical, Biographical, and Bibliographical Notes, collected during the Researches of not less than Half a Century.—This Work is printed uniformly with the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth;" and will form three handsome Volumes, to be published periodically in separate Portions, to commence on the 1st of June.

MR. BLAQUIERE's Narrative of his second Visit to Greece, including facts and anecdotes relative to the last days of Lord Byron, with extracts from his correspondence with the Provisional Government, official documents, &c.

A new edition of Quintus Curtius. By Professor Zumpt, of Berlin.

Songs of a Stranger. By Louisa Stuart Costello.

The Journal of an Exile, descriptive of the scenery and manners of some interesting parts of France, especially among the peasantry; in 2 vols.

The Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland, with anecdotes of celebrated persons visited by the Author.

F. Valpy.

F. VALPY, M. A. Trinity College, Cambridge, is collecting and arranging in a volume, the Fundamental Words of the Greek Language, adapted to the Memory of the Student by means of Derivations and Derivatives; Striking Contexts, and other Associations.

A valuable and scientific Work, translated from the original of Dr. CAPPADECE, of Amsterdam, a converted Jew, which combats, with great vigour, the generally received doctrine of Vaccination.

A History of the French Revolution, accompanied by a History of the Revolution of 1835; by A. THEIRS and FELIX BODIN: and the History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, translated from the French of M. THIERRY.

MR. PENNINGTON'S Former Scenes renewed; or, Notes, Classical and Historical, taken in a Journey into France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, and Holland.

The Minnesingers' Garland, or Specimens (selected and translated) of the Poetry of the German Minnesingers, or Troubadours, of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.

A Manual of Classical Biography, by JOSEPH WILLIAM MOSS, of Magdalen College, Oxford, &c.

A Voyage performed in the Years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th degree of latitude; and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants, by JAMES WEDDELL, esq.

Vol. VI. of the personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799-1804, translated by Helen Maria Williams.

SHAKESPEARE.

Since the discovery of the early edition of Shakespeare's Hamlet (see p. 68), the taste and discrimination of Mr. Evans, the auctioneer, of Pall Mall, have been instrumental in presenting the public with another very interesting literary curiosity. A perfect copy, and the only one known to exist, of the Old Play upon which Shakespeare indubitably founded the most popular of his historical dramas, Richard the Third, was sold by Mr. E. at his rooms, on the 31st of last month. The manner in which this book has been brought to light is somewhat remarkable. During a recent excursion in Holland, where the exchangeable value of things is generally well understood, a dealer in books, of the Jewish persuasion, purchased for a mere trifle a volume of old English plays, one of which bore the following title: "The true Tragedie of Richard the Third: wherein is shown the death of Edward the Fourth, with the smothering of the two young

Princes in the Tower: with a lamentable end of Shore's wife, &c. and, lastly, the conjunction and joyning of the two noble houses Lancaster and Yorke, as it was played by the Queene's Maiestie's players." Printed by Thomas Creede, &c. 1594. Suspecting that the book might be a greater rarity than the Dutchman was aware of, upon his return to this country, he endeavoured to dispose of it at the price of 10*l*. Not, however, readily meeting with a purchaser, he fortunately sent the volume to Mr. E. who immediately estimating its real worth, judiciously advised its separation into single plays. The result has been, that the produce of the whole has amounted to 209*l*. Mr. E. commenced the biddings on his own account with 81 guineas, for the gem of the collection, which was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Arch, of Cornhill, for sixty-six guineas. He addressed the persons present, amongst whom were many literary characters, at considerable length, explaining with perspicuity and elegance, and with much critical ability, the peculiar circumstances which conferred importance upon the work submitted to their notice. In his catalogue he says: "It was never seen by Theobald, Hanmer, Johnson, Steevens, Farmer, Reed, or Malone. The indefatigable industry of Steevens, indeed, traced its former existence by the entry of it on the books of the Stationers' Company, dated June 19, 1594. 'The true origin of Shakespeare's Richard III.,' says Malone, 'was doubtless that piece which was entered in the Stationers' Register, by Thomas Creede, June 19, 1594, which, I suspect, was then printed, and may perhaps be hereafter discovered.'" The acquisition of this curious book, and of the one before referred to, leads us to hope that time may yet develope much information respecting Shakespeare, and his works, which, replete as they are with profound wisdom and exquisite beauties of imagination, must ever remain objects of the most intense interest. Lord Byron is said to have denominated Shakespeare with sarcastic emphasis, "the Poet of England;" but the general voice has proclaimed him to be the poet of all nature, and every fact which tends to illustrate his character and writings, will be received as a valuable contribution to the history of literature, and to the philosophy of the human mind.

BATH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

On Friday the 21st of January this splendid establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom were noticed the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncan, Lord James O'Brien, Lord and Lady Ashtown, Lord and Lady Southwell, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bishop of Elphin, &c. &c.

FRENCH

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Our neighbours the French, if they are a century behind us in the magnitude of commercial enterprises, have often of late taken the lead of us in immense literary enterprises. Collections of one hundred volumes are subscribed for as readily as works of only two or three volumes. Five or six editions of Voltaire and Rousseau issue from the press every year. M. Lefevre is publishing at the same time a splendid edition of the French Classics, in 100 volumes royal 8vo. and a miniature edition of 50 volumes in 32mo. M.

Panckoucke subscribed 5000 of his Dictionary of Medicine in 40 volumes; and he is now printing a collection which will reach several hundred volumes, under the title of Translations of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and Spanish Classics.

ITALIAN TOPOGRAPHY.

We learn from good authority that Sir Richard Colt Hoare has presented, during his life-time, his valuable collection of Italian Topography, amounting to 1700 articles, to the British Museum.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

STEAM GUNS.

In consequence, it is presumed, of Mr. Perkins's discovery for firing balls by Steam, the French have turned their attention to putting into practice the plan submitted to them many years ago for discharging water by steam. An Engine or gun, for this purpose, is now fitting up at the steam-engine manufactory at Chalot, near Paris. This engine is calculated to throw several tons of water in a minute, and is intended as a fixture on fortifications, to enable the besieged to overwhelm the besiegers within their lines. It is an extraordinary fact, that in the ports of Brest and Bordeaux, six steam vessels are building of an extraordinary size; the engines of which are to be on a peculiar principle—what this principle is we are not told; but it is not highly probable, that the discharge of water from the sides of the vessel, is to form the leading feature in the construction? Now let us see what may result from all this. The French, during a period of profound peace, build steam vessels, which they use in their way of commerce; these vessels, however, are so constructed, that in the event of a war, they have only to put in canons, and apply the principle of the engine in the way stated, and they produce enormous floating batteries which nothing can resist.

STEAM ENGINES IN RUSSIA.

It is not generally known that the Emperor of Russia has ordered from Paris two steam-engines of eighty-horse power, which are to be employed in the powder manufactories at Moscow. The Emperor is said also to have it in contemplation to explore the lately discovered mines in the interior of his kingdom, by means of this stupendous production of human science. In the course of another year, it is more than probable that a steam engine manufactory of considerable extent, will be established in St. Petersburg, as an enterprising Englishman named Munro has lately had several conferences with the Russian ministry on the subject. The advantages of such an establishment to the Russian empire would be very great, and there cannot be a doubt of the facilities which would attend it. The quality of the iron would be of course far super-

rior to that which is manufactured in Paris with coals, which are abundantly impregnated with sulphur, and which, therefore, tends to make the iron soft, whereas the iron which would be used in St. Petersburg would be drawn from Sweden, where the fire which is used in its production is from wood, and by no means calculated to injure its qualities.

APPARATUS AGAINST FIRE.

An important apparatus has been lately invented by a Mr. Roberts of Bolton. Its object is the safety of life and property, in cases of fire, or where any suffocating or noxious vapour exists. It consists of a hood and mouth-piece, so contrived as to render the wearer enabled to breathe, with perfect ease and safety, in the midst of the densest smoke. In case of dwelling-houses, warehouses, factories, ships at sea, &c. being on fire, its advantages are incalculable. Roberts exhibited the efficacy of the above extraordinary discovery at the mines of the Earl of Balcarra, a few weeks since, to the complete satisfaction of those who witnessed it. On Wednesday last he went into a stove-room, in which sulphur, hay, &c. were burning at the same time. He was shut in for the space of twenty minutes; and came out at the expiration of that time, perfectly uninjured. Had any one without the apparatus remained in the room longer than a minute, it would have been attended with certain death.

MECHANISM.

A curious piece of mechanism, made by Mr. Clemitshaw, of Easingwold, was exhibited at that place previously to its being sent to London for presentation to his Majesty. It is called the Alarm Statue, or Wooden Watchman, and is designed for the protection of dwelling-houses, &c. from midnight depredators. This automaton represents a soldier in full regimentals, and stands six feet in height; its position is erect in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in its hand. Upon touching a wire, it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, and fires the piece; at the same time ringing two alarm bells, and pronouncing the word "Fire" in a distinct and audible voice. ARTV-

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The meetings of this learned body for the Session 1824-5, were resumed on the 18th of November last; Matthew Raper, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

The President's appointment of the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn to the office of Vice President was read.

Dudley Costello, Esq. presented a drawing of a tomb of A. Fitz-Alan, Baron Maltravers, in Arundel Church, Sussex.

A letter to the President from the Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. was read, containing some remarks on a brass plate from the ruins of Netley Abbey, found some years since, forming the back of a grate in the house of a poor man in the neighbourhood, and described by Dr. Latham in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. Mr. Rackett states that the device, four times repeated on this plate, of a beacon, fired, with the motto "So have I cause," on a scroll, attached to the shaft, is the crest of the Compton family.

A letter was also read from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. of the State-paper Office, to H. Ellis, Esq. Sec. S. A. communicating a transcript of the Warrant of Indemnity granted by King James I. to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, and the other Commissioners of the Jewels, for delivering to him the jewels he afterwards sent to Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham in Spain; and which was alluded to in a note to the original letters from Prince Charles and the Duke, requesting more jewels, read before the Society by Mr. Ellis at the last meeting, and since published in his collection of "Original Letters, illustrative of English History." The jewels appear to have been both numerous and valuable; among them was "Some Unicorn's horn, in a paper."

Nov. 25. — M. Raper, Esq. in the Chair.

—The reading of the Warrant of Indemnity was concluded; and a letter was read, from J. B. Gardiner, Esq. to Mr. Ellis, accompanying a series of sketches of Stained Glass, anciently in the windows of Fletcher's Hall, and now in those of some houses in St. Mary Axe belonging to the Fletcher's Company. This stained glass having lately been re-arranged and adapted to present use under Mr. Gardiner's direction, he explains in his letter the various devices which it bears.

Dec. 2. — Mr. Raper in the Chair. — The Rev. G. C. Gorham communicated a description of a bronze Mercury lately found, about four inches high, weighing about three ounces, and covered with small points so as to represent a coat of mail. The Rev. Dr. Milner, F.S.A. communicated

an account of the peregrinations of the Nuns of St. Bridget of Sion House; three of whom, the remainder of the order, are now living near Newcastle: with observations on the antiquities, and impressions of three seals, still in their possession.

Dec. 9. — Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair. — C. A. Tulk, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. communicated a letter from Anthony Eccleston, Esq. of Knightsbridge, accompanying the exhibition of a Sword and a Battle-axe, recently found with some horse-shoes, in excavating for the repairs and extension of a common sewer at Knightsbridge; and which, by comparing with a work on ancient arms, Mr. Eccleston found to be similar to those anciently worn by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

W. Bray, Esq. F.S.A. communicated two Warrants of Queen Mary the First to the Master and Yeomen of the Revels, relating to matters for her Coronation, and dated respectively 1553 and 1554.

S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A. communicated transcripts of two documents, preserved in the Sloane collection in the British Museum, relative to the charges preferred by Sir J. Merick against Sir Anthony Ashley, for his conduct during the memorable siege and occupation of Cadiz by the English army in the reign of Elizabeth.

Dec. 16. — Mr. Raper in the Chair. — The reading of Dr. Meyrick's communication was resumed and concluded.

— Jones, Esq. of the Navy Office, exhibited to the Society, through the hands of Mr. Rackett, an ancient gold seal ring.

Mr. Ellis communicated a transcript of a very interesting letter from the Rev. J. Tillotson to Dr. Sancroft, Dean of St. Paul's, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, describing some of the terrific circumstances of the plague in 1665.

Dec. 23. — H. Gurney, Esq. in the Chair.

— W. Capon, Esq. exhibited a plan of the ancient palace of our Kings at Westminster, drawn by him from actual survey, commenced in 1793; and his explanatory paper on which was read.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas vacation, to meet again on

Jan. 13, 1825; when Sir W. Betham, Ulster King at Arms, communicated copies of two Bills in Chancery, from the Rolls Office, Dublin, relating to landed property in Ireland, said to have been usurped by Henry Spenser, the poet.

The reading was also commenced of a transcript of a MS. in the library of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, detailing the mode of reception and honours paid to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles the First,

First, and the Palsgrave, on their visit to that University in 1612: communicated by C. H. Hartshorn, Esq. of St. John's College, in a letter to Thomas Amyot, Esq. Treas. S. A.

Jan. 20.—The reading of the Cambridge MS. was concluded.

Jan. 27.—Mr. Amyot in the Chair.—A medal was exhibited, struck in commemoration of the hundred years' sitting of the Diet of Augsburg.

J. A. Repton, Esq. F. S. A. exhibited drawings of specimens of ancient architecture, which he has recently collected in France, confirming various positions relative to the history of architecture in England, advanced by him in two papers already before the Society.

The Dean of Ripon communicated a paper on five figures of musicians on the capital of a column in Beverley Minster.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Raper in the Chair.—Mr. Ellis, in a letter to the President, communicated a transcript of a curious narrative, addressed to Richard Field, merchant, of London, by Thomas Pering, resident in Spain, detailing the circumstances of the arrest of the writer by the Inquisition of Seville, and his imprisonment and torture in the Castle of Triana, in the year 1539, for asserting, and persisting to assert, that Henry the Eighth was a good Christian, notwithstanding he had dissolved the Monasteries and sold their bells, and that all he had done with regard to them was with the assent and counsel of the Lords of the Realm. During his imprisonment of seventeen weeks he was subjected to the usual routine of examination practised in the Inquisition; and at length compelled by torture to allow the truth of various exaggerations of his assertions; for which, at an *auto-da-fé*, he was sentenced to six months further imprisonment, with the confiscation of all his property in Spain, half to the Emperor and half to the Inquisition.—Mr. Ellis remarked in his letter that bells were usually consecrated in ancient times; thus explaining part of the charge against Pering; and that the narrative shewed in what light Henry's conduct was viewed in the countries which still remained Catholic, especially in the dominions of his nephew the Emperor Charles V.

Feb. 10.—Henry Hallam, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.—Edward Rudge, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bloodstone, found in November last on the site of the Abbey-buildings at Evesham in Worcestershire, on which is sculptured the figure of an angel in plate armour, with a drawn sword in his right hand, resting on his right shoulder, and the scabbard in his left hand.

Mr. Ellis, in a letter to the President, communicated an account, with a transcript, of an extraordinary document preserved among the charters in the Harleian Col-

lection in the British Museum. Hall, in his Chronicle, when describing the festivities held in the beginning of the year 1511, on the occasion of the birth of a Prince from Catherine of Arragon, mentions "a goodly table," bearing the names of the King and his Aids in the justs* at Westminster, and the document described by Mr. Ellis is this identical "table." It is of vellum, and still retains, on the back, a portion of the cement employed in affixing it to the lists. Mr. Ellis proceeded to give Hall's account of these justs; his notice of the table is as follows:

"The Quene beyng Churched or purified, the Kyng and she removed from Rychemonde to Westminster, wher was preparation for a solempne Justes in the honor of the Quene, the Kyng being one, and with him three aydes: his grace beyng called *Cure loial*, y^e Lord William erle of Devonshire, called *Bon volaire*, Sir Thomas Kneuet, named *Bon espoir*, Sir Edward Nevill, called *Valiaunt desire*, whose names were set vpon a goodly table, and the table hanged in a tree, curiously wrought, and they were called *Les quaters Chivalers de la forrest saluigne*, these foure to runne at a tilte against all co'mers, with other certayne Articles co'prised in the said table."

CAEN.

A Society of Antiquaries has been recently formed at Caen, who are to devote their attention particularly to Normandy.

ANCIENT COIN.

There is in the possession of an inhabitant of Cheltenham, a Roman coin of the reign of Vespasian, who died A. D. 79. It is of silver, and in excellent nay, in very uncommon preservation. On one side is the bust of the Emperor, encircled by the word "*Vespasianus*;" and on the reverse "*The Eternal City*" is represented by a female figure, very similar indeed, as to position, to the "*Britannia*" of our modern English coin. The ancient helmet protects the head: in the left hand is a spear, and in the right a globe, on which "*the Herald Mercury*" stands, as if "*new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill*." On either side of the figure are the words "*Urbs Roma*."

GREEK COINS.

In the course of the last summer, a tomb was discovered on the spot formerly occupied by Mesembria, one of the cities of Thrace. It contained several bronze medals of a King of that province, hitherto unknown. Two of these precious medals have been presented by Dr. Burghart, into whose hands they fell, the one to the Museum Hederar, the other to the Museum Fontana, at Florence. They are of the same size.

* Dr. Meyrick, in his "*Antient Armour*," has again a full account of this tournament.

The first has on one side a head of Apollo, crowned with laurel, turning towards the right; and on the reverse a figure of Victory, with the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΤΑΡΟΥ. The other medal is exactly the same, only that it has in addition the monogram, K=I]. These medals are of Cavarus, the last Gallic King that the Odrysæ, a people of Thrace, had; about two hundred and nineteen years before

Christ. To him was owing the cessation of the war which had sprung up between Prusias, the King of Bithynia, on one side, and the Byzantians and the Rhodians on the other. Having chosen him for their mediator, the result was a treaty of peace, which Polybius has preserved. It is supposed that the figure of Victory which adorns these medals, alludes to some great feat of arms by this monarch.

SELECT POETRY.

TO SYLVANUS URBAN,
On the return of his Birth-day.

URBAN, all hail! (of deathless fame),
Grateful we sing thy honour'd name—
Attune thy praise with festal lay,
And celebrate thy natal day.

Long may you live, as all desire,
And long retain your youthful fire;
May future works your name adorn,
And age still bloom a vernal morn.

Feb. 14, 1825.

CANTAB.

THE CHAINS OF LOVE,

A Song, from an unpublished Opera,

By MRS. CAREY,

Author of "Lasting Impressions," a Novel.

SOME men, when in love, will Dame Fortune despise,
And forego her bright gifts, for a pair of bright eyes.
But, though Love can forge chains for the young and the old,
If he'd bind men of sense, he must make 'em of gold.

'Tis pleasant, no doubt, in the hey-day of life,
To gaze on the charms of a beautiful wife.—

But, when Poverty comes, Love soon flies,
We are told,

And shuns, like the swallow, a region too cold.

RECOLLECTION,

from the same.

WHEN Fancy presents the sweet maid to my view,

What tender ideas arise!

Nor Reason nor Pride can my passion subdue;

For I love, while I try to despise.

And can I forget her?—Ah! no! Even now

To my heart the soft moment is dear,
When she smil'd, as I utter'd the rapturous vow,

And I hop'd and believ'd her sincere.

LINES

*On the Death of Sir LEONARD WORSLEY
HOLMES, Bart. (See p. 179).*

ISLE of my Sires! if e'er affliction's tear
Has dropped in sorrow at a son's sad doom,
Affliction's self must mourn upon the bier,
Must melt with pity over thy Holmes's tomb.

Isla of my Sires! thy brightest boast is gone!
Well may'st thou hang thy late exalted head;

In vain pale Vectis hovered round her son,
She shrieked and withered as the spirit fled.

Loved as a Father, Husband, Friend, and Child,

Too soon, alas! the fatal bolt was hurled;
In vain his youth their flattering hopes beguiled,
Death snatch'd him early from a sorrow-

Yes, thou art gone—thy star of glory set—
Forever clos'd thy short but bright career;
For thee with pity each fond cheek is wet;
For thee each eye is moistened with a tear.

As when the sun, that cheer'd the glorious day,
Has from the world immers'd in gloom
So hast thou sunk, and with his setting ray,
The hopes of widowed Vectis have expir'd.

To thee, sad parent of an ancient line,
The muse would offer comfort not her own;
Each mother's pangs must sympathize with thine,

Each parent grieve the loss of such a son.

And ye, sole daughters of a noble sire,
The only joy a widow'd heart can know;
Your woes with pity shall each breast inspire,
Each orphan's, widow's, tears for you shall flow.

Mourn, hapless Isle, Death's unrelenting power,
Mourn thy protector, guardian, friend, and son;

Yet still remember, in affliction's hour,
'Twas Heaven's high will, and let his will be done.

Yermouth, Jan. 20, 1825.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

The Sixth Session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom was this day opened by commission. There were present the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. After the Speaker, and several of the Members of the House of Commons had been introduced, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of Parliament. There never was a period in the history of this country when all the great interests of the nation were, at the same time, in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people. It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed. Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is therefore the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement. His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil. His Majesty further recommends the removal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland. His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India by the unprovoked aggression, and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable. It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy afford the most

favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the Estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you. The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his Military establishment indispensable. His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expence arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement, of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity. The Negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue. His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of Arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the Commercial Intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom. A Treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which Treaty (as soon as the Ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you. Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the Ratification of the Treaty for the same object, which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement. In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by Treaties the Commercial Relations already subsisting between

between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these Treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you. His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the Agricultural Interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions. His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow,) in the removal of similar restrictions, and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation, in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

Lord Dudley and Ward moved the Address in a speech of great length, in which he drew a glowing and gratifying picture of the internal and external prosperity of the empire.—Lord Gort seconded the motion.—The Earl of Liverpool defended the course taken by Government with regard to the South American States, and contrasted, with great exultation, the conduct of the British Government in the present instance, with that pursued by Spain and France in the revolt of our American colonies.

The Lord Chancellor gave notice of a measure to regulate the transactions of Joint Stock Companies, with a view to put a stop to the present alarming system of gambling.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord F. L. Gower moved an Address, embracing the various topics of the King's Speech. The noble Lord pronounced a full and animated panegyric upon the conduct of Administration, and the propositions of the Speech expressing his Majesty's hearty concurrence in the suggested suppression of the Catholic Association.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Thompson,—and Mr. Brougham spoke with considerable warmth and eloquence against the measures intended by the Ministers with respect to the Catholic Association.—Mr. Canning ably vindicated his colleagues.—The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

The Lord Chancellor stated the nature of the Bill which it was his intention to bring in, with a view to check the abuse of jobbing in Shares of Companies. It was his intention, he said, to bring in a Bill, making

the sale of all shares of any Joint Stock Company for profit, before such company had been incorporated by royal charter, or by act of parliament, illegal, and subjecting the persons so selling shares to punishment.—Lord Lauderdale objected to this course, as there was a law now in existence for punishing such proceedings; but the Lord Chancellor observed, that from the severity of the existing law it was not likely to be enforced.

Feb. 9. The Marquis of Lansdown moved an Address to his Majesty for copies of the Dispatches received from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland relative to Religious and Political Institutions in that country. He grounded his motion on the necessity of inquiry before passing restrictions tending to curtail the legal privileges of the subject in Ireland.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sergeant Oslow moved, according to what has for some time been his annual practice, for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the USURY LAWS.—Mr. Darnley opposed the motion with great animation.—Mr. Curwen condemned it as ill-timed at the present moment, when the prevailing spirit of gambling must render unrestricted usury peculiarly pernicious.—Mr. J. Smith complained of the discourtesy of opposing the Bill at this early stage.—On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 52 to 45.

Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in a Bill for facilitating the RECOVERING OF SMALL DEBTS. He explained that the measure was the same which he had offered to the House last year, which had failed solely in consequence of its supposed hard bearing upon some displaced sinecure officers. He added, that though he was averse to compensating sinecurists, he would propose an inquiry into the claims of those persons, in order to save the Bill.

Dr. Lushington, in moving for copies of the committing of five persons to the gaol of Londonderry, for refusing to give evidence against a Popish Priest, who had been guilty of celebrating clandestine and illegal marriages, gave a long dissertation upon the severity of the laws affecting the Roman Catholic clergy in this particular.—Sir George Hill explained the circumstances of the case which formed the subject of the motion. The marriages to which the parties imprisoned had been called to give testimony, were admitted on all sides to be illegal and void; and the celebration of such marriages by the Romish clergy had grown to such a nuisance that they had been repeatedly and solemnly warned to desist from them. It was in consequence of the contempt

tempt of this warning by the Priest who had celebrated the marriage in question, that the Londonderry magistrates had acted; the hon. Baronet observed, that it was extremely hard upon these gentlemen to be dragged before Parliament for merely administering the law; and after they had already been so effectually calumniated by the Roman Catholic Association, that they could scarcely venture abroad without the danger of insult, or even of worse injury.—Mr. J. Smith eulogised the Catholic Association.—Mr. Dawson gave, from his own knowledge, a melancholy picture of the pernicious effects produced by the pestilent practices of that body. He gave also some further explanation of the particular case before the House. The Priest, he said, had given the best proof that he knew he was acting wrong, by obliging the parties by a vow not to inform against him.—Mr. North set the learned mover right upon some points of law in which he was mistaken.—Mr. J. Grattan defended the Association.—Dr. Lushington shortly replied, and the motion was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 10.

The Earl of Liverpool proposed the revival of the Committee on the State of Ireland. The appointment of the Committee was unanimously agreed to. The members appointed were the same who sat on the Committee of last Session, with the exception of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Clare, who are substituted for Earl Fitzwilliam and the Earl of Aberdeen.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Goulburn brought forward a Bill for suppressing improper and dangerous ASSOCIATIONS IN IRELAND. It was intended to amend two acts, one passed in 1793 by the Irish Parliament, and called the Convention Act; the other passed the year before last, for putting down Secret Societies in Ireland. As the most objectionable features of the Catholic Association were the permanency of its sittings, and the extorting rent, the Bill contained provisions to prohibit such permanency and the levying of funds in the manner in which it had been done. It also provided more effectually against the evasion or substitution of oaths, so as to defeat all the attempts of those who sought to maintain secret societies in defiance of the law. After having brought forward many strong arguments to establish the necessity of the measure, the right hon. Gentleman called upon the House to consider the actual dilemma in which they stood upon this question. If they refused to put down the Catholic Association, he told them they must consent to the establishment of a counteracting society of Protestants and Orangemen. Thus there

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would be two Parliaments in that distracted country—a Popish Parliament, and a Protestant Parliament, each exercising the functions of Government, and shaping its hostile course to the destruction of the other.—Mr. J. Smith opposed the motion. Mr. Alcock also opposed the motion; he highly applauded the conduct of the Catholic Association, and charged the Established Church with constituting a conspiracy against the Roman Catholics. He also palliated, as inadvertent lapses, those expressions in the well-known Catholic Address, “By your hatred of Orangemen we adjure you,” and “Many innocent persons inevitably will be convicted of crimes they never committed;” which expressions had given so much offence.—Sir H. Parnell followed on the same side; he attributed the existence of the Association to the restrictions imposed upon the Marquis Wellesley.—Mr. Leslie Foster supported the motion. He drew a melancholy picture of the alarm into which the Protestants of Ireland were thrown, by the undisguised hostility and open menaces of the Association. He added, that so great was the fear of the Roman Catholics prevailing in some parts of Ireland, that the Protestants of a town with which he was acquainted, sat up one whole night with their arms prepared to resist an attack which they supposed likely to be made upon them. Much, he said, as the practices of the Roman Catholic Association were to be deprecated on other accounts, they were not less mortifying from their obstruction of the growing prosperity of the country, of which he gave a gratifying description.—Mr. J. Williams opposed the motion, and cited several extracts from the speeches of the present right hon. Attorney General for Ireland, to show that in all their proceedings the Roman Catholic Association were but following up that learned Gentleman’s advice and doctrine.—Mr. Peel supported the motion in a speech of great length, full of information and eloquence. He employed on the present occasion, the arguments used by Messrs. Scarlett, Brougham, Denman, &c. against the “Constitutional Association,” a body which, he said, never had his approbation, but which was certainly infinitely less injurious to the administration of justice, and less dangerous to the public peace, than that which the House was now called upon to put down.—Mr. Denman opposed the motion in a speech of some length. He asserted, in conclusion, that the support of the present Bill was the price which Mr. Canning paid for the Lord Chancellor’s reluctant assent to the recognition of the South American States, which the right hon. Secretary flatly denied.—At half-past two the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 11. The debate respecting the CATHOLIC

THOLIC ASSOCIATION was resumed.—Mr. *Grattan* defended the Association, and justified the hatred to Orangemen, recognised in the address of that body.—Captain *Ma-berly* opposed the motion at great length; he ascribed the existing irritation in Ireland to the late exertions of the Bible and School Societies, and quoted a long extract from the Report of the memorable meeting at Carlow, in support of his opinion.—Sir *N. Colthurst* declared himself a warm friend of Catholic emancipation, and as such, as well as from an anxious care for the peace of the country, he wished to see the Association put down. He read a very curious letter from a Priest, admonishing a Protestant gentleman of his neighbourhood against permitting it to be supposed that he was unfavourable to the reat.—Mr. *Doherty* supported the motion in a very able speech, in the course of which he triumphantly vindicated the pure administration of justice in Ireland.—Mr. *Plunkett* supported the motion in a speech of very great length. He repeated most of the arguments employed previously by Mr. *Goulburn* and Mr. *Peel*, eulogised the Marquis of Wellesley and the Roman Catholic priesthood, ascribing the increasing wealth of Ireland to the noble Marquis, and her restored tranquillity to the venerable Priests. In conclusion, Mr. *Plunkett* defended himself from the charge of inconsistency by professing to have changed his opinion, and his accession to a divided and contradictory Cabinet by the necessity he conscientiously felt not to act with an heterogeneous Opposition.—Mr. *Tierney* replied to Mr. *Plunkett*'s vindication with much felicity of sarcasm.—On the motion of Mr. *Brougham*, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

Feb. 14. The House resumed the debate on Mr. *Goulburn*'s motion.—Mr. *Dawson* supported the motion in a speech of great eloquence and energy. He put, in a strong light, the dangers impending over Ireland from the arts and rancour of the Roman Catholics, in attributing which to their Priests he did not hesitate to differ from his right hon. friend, the Attorney General for Ireland. Mr. *Dawson* then alluded to the characters of the leading members of the Association, among whom were to be found the surviving united Irishmen of 1798, and attainted traitors, who owed their lives to the lenity of the crown.—Messrs. *Carew* and *Spring Rice* opposed the motion; the latter gentleman drew an analogy between the excise laws and those which disqualify Catholics, and intimated that the stimulating power of prohibition, which had recommended illicit whiskey to all classes of the Irish people, would operate to endear the Roman Catholic Association more strongly to persons whom it represents, after it shall have become the object of legislative cen-

sure.—Mr. *Brownlow* supported the motion, and professed a strong sense of gratitude to the chief Secretary for Ireland who had introduced it. He drew a gratifying picture of the patient conduct of the Protestants of Ireland, under all the contumelies that have been flung upon them; and concluded a speech, marked throughout with strength, perspicuity, and elegance of style, by citing the opinion of the Irish Chief Justice, that the inevitable tendency of all such associations as that under consideration, was to violence and confusion.—Sir *J. Macintosh* contended that the existence and extravagancies of the Association were the natural and necessary consequences of the disqualification of the Catholics, which, while it should continue, would be for ever productive of similar results.—Mr. *North*, in a very eloquent speech, denied that there had been a mal-administration of justice in Ireland since 1811. If the Association was allowed, it would be putting an iron sceptre in their hands, and a reed in the hand of the Marquis of Wellesley. He concluded by declaring that he would support the Bill, to keep up the spirit of the constitution, and preserve the peace of the country.—Dr. *Lushington* opposed the motion. He professed to be dismayed at the prospect of a law like that before the House being confided to persons prepared to use it in the temper manifested by Mr. *Dawson*.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a short history of the circumstances under which the present Government was formed, which he used as a full and satisfactory explanation of the difference that prevails in the Cabinet upon the subject of Catholic emancipation; he professed himself friendly to that measure; but contended that so long as the disposition and power to form associations like the Catholic Association should exist in Ireland, Catholic emancipation could not be safely granted.—The debate was adjourned.

Feb. 15. The adjourned debate on the motion for putting down the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION was resumed.—Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Robertson*, Sir *J. Newport*, and Lord *Althorp*, spoke against the proposed measure.—Sir *F. Burdett* combated the arguments in favour of the measure with considerable eloquence. It had been stated that the Association had interfered with the administration in Ireland; this he denied. He felt authorised to say, in reply to what had been asserted by the advocates of the measure, that if the Bill should pass, the Catholics would not attempt to resist or evade its operation. It was a strange anomaly to have the King's Speech exulting in the prosperity of the country, while asking for measures of coercion. It had been asked why no person defended the Association. He would reply, because no man defended that which none attacked;

attacked; and hitherto he had not heard one tangible argument against any of their proceedings. The present bill was a first step against the Constitution of the country. It was spoken of as a temporary Act; but the Catholics would find, on its expiration, that a succession of a still worse description would follow. The hon. Bart. then alluded to the eulogium passed by the Attorney-general on the Catholic Clergy, which was manly and honourable; and passing to the separation of this country from America, said, that however lamented an occurrence that might have been considered, it was unimportant when compared with a state of insurrection in Ireland.

—*Mr. Canning* observed that the question for the House to decide was, whether having pledged themselves in their answer to the King's Speech that they would consider of a remedy against the Associations complained of by His Majesty, they should now turn round upon the Crown and say, that it was true the Association existed, but it was not unconstitutional—it did not exasperate animosities—nor did it retard the course of public justice. The Right Hon. Gentleman went on to state, that it was his opinion, as it had always been that of Mr. Grattan, that agreeably to the 5th resolution, in which the Act of Union was founded, the Churches of England and Ireland should be united into one Church, saving to the Church of Ireland all her rights, privileges, and institutions; and never did Mr. Grattan introduce any Bill into that House, in the preamble of which the inviolability of the Church of England and Ireland was not acknowledged. It was his opinion, that if the Catholic Association continued, it would be impossible to carry the question; but what he had heard to-night was auspicious, and he trusted that the retrogradation in the minds of the people

of England was not irrevocable. The right hon. gent. entered upon a history of the Cabinet, from 1812 to the present time, explaining the conduct which he had pursued from the former period, and concluded with stating, that he was desirous of carrying the measure of Catholic Emancipation, because he thought he could shew it was not an innovation, but a return to a better state of things, which had, from temporary causes, been set aside. In 1813 they might have had a bill, carrying every thing but admission to Parliament; but in a pet they threw it up, which had been a subject of regret with him ever since.—*Mr. Brougham* said that the question was not Catholic Emancipation, but the Catholic Association, and he stood there as the advocate of that Association. He was the friend of remonstrance, and he hoped he should be heard even in Ireland, when he said, "Meet, state your grievances, remonstrate, carry yourselves proudly, yet temperately;" the more firm the port, the higher the demeanour, when all was at stake which made existence desirable to honourable men, the better; for he knew that alject humility never did, and never by possibility could, obtain that for which it entreated. Mr. Brougham then adverted to the rent, and contended that the Catholic Association in raising money had only followed the example of the British Methodists. He produced a book containing minutes of proceedings in that society, and it appeared that they had a Secretary for a Committee of Privileges. The Catholic Association had nothing equal to this.—*Mr. Goulburn* replied to the preceding speakers. On a division there appeared for the motion 278—against it 123—majority 155. The Bill was accordingly brought in and read the first time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies *M. Cassimir Perrier* called the attention of the Minister to the Proceedings of the English Parliament, and inferred from them, that war might justly be apprehended, as the Continental Powers seemed resolved on a crusade against South American Independence. *M. de Villele* replied, that nothing had occurred to alter the view taken by the French King of the state of Europe, at the commencement of the Session; the most friendly relations were maintained with all surrounding nations, and there was no reason to fear that the peace would be broken.—The recognition of the South American States by England, has produced a great deal of discussion between the different Parisian journalists. Those of the liberal party take a decided part for England against Russia, which power, as the upholder of legitimacy, is said to be

decidedly opposed to recognition of the new States.

The French press and legislature are both employed in discussing the project of law introduced into the Chamber of Peers, for punishing disrespect to the emblems of Catholic worship with mutilation and death. The defenders of the project denominate the crime *decide*.

STATISTICS OF PARIS, Jan. 22. 1825. The number of births in Paris—which in 1820 was 24,858; in 1821, 25,156; in 1822, 26,880—in the year 1823 amounted to 27,070; but the deaths—which in 1820 amounted only to 22,464; 1821, to 22,917; in 1822, to 23,882—were in 1823, 24,500. The consequent increase of which amounts to 2394 in 1820; 2239 in 1821; 2998 in 1822, and 2570 in 1823; making a total increase of population during the four years of 10,201 individuals. The number of natural

tural children in 1820 was 3870; in 1821, 9176; in 1822, 9751; and in 1823, 9806. The proportion of the latter year being rather less than 3-8ths or rather a third of the total of births. There are generally more boys than girls born; the difference in 1820 was 448; and in 1821, 564; in 1822 it was reduced to 264; and in 1823 was 434. The number of deaths in 1823 was as follows:—15,273 at their residences, &c.; 8227 in the hospitals; 661 military; 72 in prison; and 267 deposited at the *Morgue*. There were also 1509 still-born children in 1823, of which 847 were boys. There has been also a tremendous increase in deaths occasioned by the small-pox; in 1820 they were only 105; in 1821, 272; in 1822, the enormous number of 1084; and in 1823, only 649, of which 365 were boys. In 1823 there were 6280 marriages between bachelors and spinsters; 332 between bachelors and widows; 680 between widowers and spinsters; and 212 between widows and widowers, making a total of 7504. There were consumed in the same year 915,958 hectolitres of wine; 51,416 of brandy; 11,465 of cider and perry; 16,860 of vinegar; 150,069 of beer.

Among the recent inventions of our neighbours the French is an alarm, which is perfectly unconnected with a watch, but which answers all the purpose of an alarm watch, and is ten times louder.—In this invention the watch is set upon the frame of the alarm, and is connected with the index of the latter by means of a key, which is fixed upon the handles of the watch, and which turns round and discharges the alarm at the hour marked by the person who sets it. The great merit of this invention is its simplicity and its cheapness.—The price in Paris is only 30 francs, and it is really an elegant little article.

M. Arago has lately stated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that when a needle magnetised is made to oscillate in a space circumscribed by a copper circle, it continues to oscillate for a shorter time than when made to oscillate in a space circumscribed by iron; so that the copper appears to have the effect of offering to the oscillations of the needle a medium of greater resistance.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, dated Jan. 27, state that the Spanish Government had presented a note to the English Charge d'Affaires, in which it protested against the steps which Great Britain had taken or might take to recognise directly or indirectly in the "American possessions of Spain any authority save that of the legitimate King Ferdinand VII." The British Charge d'Affaires immediately dispatched a courier to London, to convey this protest to Government.

By private letters from Gibraltar, dated the 30th ult. we learn that the interior of

Spain continues to be in a very disturbed state. In Navarre particularly, armed Guerillas openly appeared, and levied contributions on the inhabitants in the villages in the name of the Constitution. The adjoining provinces were in a similar state of confusion, and these Guerillas were chiefly composed of the disbanded troops of the Constitutionalists, who, deprived of support, and driven by the severity of the Government from their homes, were thus retaliating on their persecutors. Trade was much impeded by these proceedings; and without an escort, it was dangerous to attempt a passage through the disturbed districts.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome give a remarkable illustration of the decay in the influence of the Church of Rome upon the Continent. Upon occasion of the Jubilee in 1750, the pilgrims who offered themselves at the opening of the holy gate were 1300, and those that arrived in the Christmas week exceeded 8000. The pilgrims at the present Jubilee were but 36 at the opening of the gate, and 440 arrived in the Christmas week.

GERMANY, NETHERLANDS, &c.

Hamburg Papers contain accounts of the extraordinary tides and storms along the northern coast of the Continent. Hamburg was in part inundated, and would probably have suffered more, had not some of the dykes in the neighbourhood given way, by which the city was saved, but the inhabitants of the country must have been deeply injured. At Amsterdam, and in the vicinity, the rise of the sea was also unusual and terrific, and had not the people done every thing in their power to strengthen the dykes, the great naval establishments of the Helder would probably have been destroyed. The most tremendous flood-tide ever known took place at Bremen on the night of the 3d instant, along the Oldenburg side of the Weser, from Brake to Blexen. It exceeded by two feet that of 1717, flowing and destroying the dykes in every part, so as to inundate the whole of that part of the country.

A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suspected that the waters of this sea (which has no tides) were gradually sinking; but a memoir in the Swedish Transactions for 1823 has put the fact beyond a doubt. At the latitude of 55, where the Baltic unites with the German ocean through the Cattegat, no change is perceptible: but from latitude 56 to 63 the observations shew a fall of 1½ foot in 40 years, or 4-10ths of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. In the Gulph of Bothnia the results indicate a fall of 4 feet 4 inches in a century, or rather more than an inch annually.—The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if its waters continue to sink as they have

have done, Ravel, Arbu, Narva, and a hundred other ports, will become inland towns, and the Gulphs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic, will be changed into dry land.

EAST INDIES.

Private letters from Madras, dated 18th September, state that despatches had been received from Rangoon, dated the 12th Aug. via Calcutta, bringing intelligence of an attack upon the Burmese, which was made with great spirit by our troops, under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell. The British army sustained a very small loss, and no officer was killed, but the Burmese lost 5,000 men.

UNITED STATES.

American Papers to the 19th of January bring a message delivered from the President of America, (Mr. Monroe) to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which, in itself, is of an extraordi-

nary and patriotic nature. He alludes to the lengthened period of his services, and to the controul which he has had over the public cash to a vast amount, and observes that should the public have sustained any loss by any act of his, or of others, for which he alone is responsible, he is willing to bear that loss or losses. He then claims at the hands of the House that justice which in many cases has been withheld from him.—These matters, in the opinion of the President, should be settled and decided upon by Congress. The message is dated the 5th of January, and on the 11th it was taken into consideration; a warm debate arose on the question for referring it to a Committee. It was at length referred to a Select Committee (consisting of seven members), by a majority of 28.—These papers contain the convention between America and Russia for regulating the boundary line upon the North-West Coast of America, and in the adjacent islands—it is stated at 54 deg. 4 m. north latitude.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin the finance report was read, which stated that up to the 31st December, there was received on account of the Catholic Rent 8,785*l.* 10*s.* and the expenditure amounted to 1,840*l.* Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a motion for appointing a Committee to make arrangements for the formation of a Liberal Club, to be held in the Rooms of the Association. In his address to the above meeting, Mr. O'Connell admonished the Catholics to pay strict obedience to the Legislature; but, he added, "beyond what the law may enact, no submission can be expected." He said, they owed to themselves also to declare that they never would tamely acquiesce in any crouching submission to the extinction of their natural rights as freeborn men; that they would stretch to the extent of their arms' way, and if they could not succeed in unriveting their fetters, they would have at least the melancholy consolation of clanking them, that the sound of their misery might ring in the ears of their oppressors. At a subsequent meeting a petition against the passing of the intended penal Bill was agreed to.

On the 4th of Feb. Mr. Eneas M'Donnell addressed a letter to Lord Liverpool, inquiring, in his capacity as Agent of the Catholic Association, whether His Majesty's Government would make any objection to that body being heard, by themselves or by Counsel, at the Bar of each House of Parliament, against the Bill to be brought in? Mr. M'Donnell next day received an answer from the Noble Earl, saying, "I am under the necessity of informing you, that I cannot enter into any communication with the

Agent of the Roman Catholic Association of Ireland."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the following account of a dreadful assassination: A murder of the most singular and awful description is said to have been committed about a week since, near Rathdown. We give an outline of this shocking transaction as it has been related to us:—a young woman was at the fair in Rathdown with her father, who gave her the money he received that day (ten pounds), and advised her, as it was growing late, to go to her female cousin, who lived near, with her two brothers, and sleep with her that night. She complied with this request, and at night one of the brothers came into the room with a candle, and said to her, "What, are you awake still? You had better go to sleep." She was much alarmed at their expressions. Her cousin was asleep. She listened attentively and gathered the dreadful information that they meant to murder her, and get possession of the ten pounds. She then went to the other side of the bed, and one of them cut the throat of his own sister! The young woman feigned to be fast asleep. They took the body away to bury it in a grave that they had previously dug in an adjoining garden. In the meantime the young woman got out through a window, without waiting to put on her clothes, ran down the road, and meeting a cart, prevailed on the owner to put her into it, and cover her up. Shortly after, the brothers discovered their fatal error, and overtaking the cart, asked the man if he had seen an unfortunate deranged woman, who made her escape out of bed, when raving of murder. With great presence of mind he said, "Yes, she ran across the fields, but I could

could not leave my cart to follow her." They instantly went in pursuit—the cart went on to Wicklow, and the two brothers are now lodged in the gaol of that town. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of wilful murder against them both.

has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre but little inferior to burnished gold. They are clearly either of Roman or Anglo-Roman origin, and probably were buried on or near the site of interment of the individual to whom they once belonged.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some time ago, while the workmen were employed in digging a new road on the estate of Drumduan, near *Forres*, in Scotland, belonging to Colonel Fraser, H.E.I.C.S., a gentleman happened to pass, when they were levelling the Gallow-hill, about two hundred yards east of Nelson's monument, and directed their attention to a particular spot, where they found a human skeleton, entire, and in good preservation. The shoes were also found, containing the sinews of the feet quite fresh. The circumstances connected with this discovery are curious, and indisputably true. About eighty years ago a soldier was sentenced to be shot for desertion, and to heighten the impression, he was led out of the gaol of *Forres* to the Gallow-hill, dressed in his grave clothes, on a St. Lawrence market-day. The runner who had stopped at Barn End (formerly a public-house about two miles east from *Forres*), arrived about an hour after the sentence had been executed, with, among other official despatches, a reprieve for the poor fellow. The spot where the skeleton was found was generally called the "Sodger's Grave;" and there are two or three of the inhabitants who remember the day on which he was shot.

Jan. 15. This morning a large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills near *Cramer*, called Lighthouse Hills, which at that place are about 250 feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself beyond the low-water mark, about 300 yards from the cliff: it is calculated that it now covers upwards of 12 acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart loads. It now makes a grand and imposing appearance, and is much resorted to by the curious; several fossil bones and other curious things having been taken up and noticed.

A labourer lately employed in digging flints near *Hollingbury Castle* (the ancient earthwork or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stanmer), discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a brass instrument, called a celt; a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely on the extremities, and four *armilles*, or bracelets for the wrist, of a very peculiar shape. All these ornaments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina with which they are encrusted

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

British Museum.—During the last year, 1824, there were admitted into the British Museum 112,840 persons. The estimated expense for the current year is 15,416*l.* Amongst the items of approaching charge there are, for "Drawings from the Athenian Marbles, 350*l.*" "Engravings from ditto, 1,300*l.*" "For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. 1000*l.*;" and "Law Expenses, 300*l.*" In promotion of printing the *Alexandrian MS.* there were last year expended 391*l.*, and the sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8,977*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The printing of the whole of the text, and of the greatest part of the notes, is completed. The remaining portion of the notes and of the *Prolegomena* will amount to about 300*l.* which sum will be required in a future year.

The New Companies.—It is a singular fact that more than one hundred millions of capital have been embarked in the various schemes which have been brought before the public during the last three years. From a calculation which has been made we find, that if the numerous railways should be all in activity in the month of August next, more than 50,000 labourers will be at work upon the roads, besides the workmen employed in the iron foundries.

Arctic Land Expedition.—Capt. Franklin, accompanied by Lieut. Back and Mr. Kendall, lately left town for Liverpool, to embark with Dr. Richardson and the other individuals composing the expedition, in the *Colombia* packet, for New York, from whence they proceed to Upper Canada, and then to Fort Chipewyan, on their way to the Polar Sea, by the Mackenzie River. On reaching its northern extremity Capt. Franklin and Lieut. Back, with part of the expedition, proceed to the westward, in the hope of reaching Bhering's Straits; while Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kendall, with the other party, proceed to the eastward, tracing the Coast of America, if possible, to the Copper Mine River. Not long before the departure of Captain Franklin from town, he received a message from Akaitcho, the Indian Chief who accompanied him on his former journey, that he and his tribe were perfectly satisfied with the stores and additional presents which had been sent to them, and that they would be willing to accompany him on another expedition.

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1825.

HOMER—Lord Chief Baron and Baron Graham: Hertford, March 1. Chelmsford, March 7. Kingston, March 14. Hornham, March 23. Maidstone, March 29.

NORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Justice Holroyd: Newcastle and Appleby, Feb. 24. Carlisle, Feb. 28. Durham, March 1. Lancaster, March 5. York and City, March 19.

WESTERN—Justice Park and Justice Burrough—Winchester, February 28. New Sarum, March 5. Dorchester, March 10. Exeter and City, March 14. Launceston, March 21. Taunton, March 26.

OXFORD—Baron Garrow and Justice Little-dale: Reading, February 28. Oxford, March 2. Worcester and City, March 5. Stafford, March 10. Shrewsbury, March 16. Hereford, March 21. Monmouth, March 26. Gloucester and City, March 30.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Best and Baron Hullock: Northampton, February 26. Oakham, March 4. Lincoln and City, March 5. Nottingham and Town, March 12. Derby, March 17. Leicester and Borough, March 22. Coventry and Warwick, March 29.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbot and Justice Gaseles: Aylesbury, March 3. Bedford, March 9. Huntingdon, March 12. Cambridge, March 15. Thetford, March 19. Bury St. Edmund's Mar. 26.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1825.

Bedfordshire—Samuel Bedford Edwards, esq. of Arley.

Berkshire—Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, esq. of Shinfield.

Buckinghamshire—James Dupre, esq. of Wilton Park.

Cambridge and Huntingdon—Sir Charles Ethelstone Nightingale, bart. of Kneeworth.

Cheshire—John Smith Dainty, esq. of Sutton.

Cumberland—Matthew Atkinson, esq. of Stain Gills.

Cornwall—William Baron, esq. of Trogear.

Derbyshire—Sir Charles H. Hastings, bart. of Willesley Hall.

Devonshire—George Strode, esq. of Newnham Park.

Dorsetshire—Christ. Spurrier, esq. of Upton.

Essex—Peter Du Cane, esq. of Brackstead Lodge.

Gloucestershire—Sir James Musgrave, bart. of Barnsley Park.

Herefordshire—Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. of Downton Castle.

Hertfordshire—Thomas Nash Kemble, esq. of Gubbins Park.

Kent—William George Daniel Tissen, esq. of Foley House.

Lancashire—John Hargreaves, esq. of Ormerod House.

Leicestershire—Charles March Phillipps, esq. of Garenden.

Lincolnshire—Sir John Trollope, bart. of Caswick.

Monmouthshire—James Proctor, esq. of Chepstow.

Norfolk—John Harvey, esq. of Thorpe Lodge.

Northamptonshire—Thomas Williams, esq. of Rushden Hall.

Northumberland—Anthony Gregson, esq. of Bowden.

Nottinghamshire—Gregory Gregory, esq. of Rempstone.

Oxfordshire—Sir Francis Desanges, knt. of Aston Rowant.

Rutlandshire—John Neal, esq. of Belton.

Shropshire—John Whitehall Dod, esq. of Cloverley.

Somersetshire—John Quantock, esq. of Norton-sub-Hamdon.

Staffordshire—Sir George Pigot, bart. of Patshall.

County of Southampton—H. Peter Delme, esq. of Cams Hall.

Suffolk—Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, bart. of Great Barton.

Surrey—John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park.

Sussex—James Henry Slater, esq. of Newick Park.

Warwickshire—Chandos Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh Abbey.

Wiltshire—Erule Warriner, esq. of Conock.

Worcestershire—Thomas Shrawley Vernon, esq. of Shrawley.

Yorkshire—John Hutton, esq. of Marak.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire—Henry Allen, esq. of Oakfield.

Cardiganshire—Edward Price Lloyd, esq. of Wernewydd.

Carmarthenshire—David Jones, esq. of Pantglas.

Glamorganshire—John Bennet, esq. of Lalestone.

Pembrokeshire—George Bowen, esq. of Llwyn-y-gwair.

Radnorshire—Peter Rickards Mynors, esq. of Evenjob.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—Thomas Merrick, esq. of Cefn-cock.

Carnarvonshire—Henry Davies Griffith, esq. of Caerhun.

Denbighshire—William Egerton, esq. of Gresford Lodge.

Flintshire—John Lloyd Winne, esq. of Plasnewydd.

Merionethshire—Postponed.

Montgomeryshire—Philip Morris, esq. of Trehelig.

THE-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 17. An historical Play, called *Mesaniello, the Fisherman of Naples*, was brought forward. The piece is founded on that interesting period of Neapolitan history when this enterprising though humble individual made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to emancipate his oppressed country from the tyranny of Spain. The author is

said to be Mr. Swan; but the subject is not new, for D'Urfey wrote a play on it, adopting the very same title; and moreover, to the discredit of the Royal theatre, the very same piece was acted on the Coburg stage for several nights before, and with much more consistency of plot. Indeed, notwithstanding Mr. Kean's spirited acting, the whole production may be considered a complete failure. Though the scenery was very beautiful and attractive, the piece was very indifferently received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Jan. 7. To be Lieutenant-colonels of Infantry: Brevet Lieutenant-col. A. Campbell Wylly; Major J. Williams. To be Major of Infantry: Capt. Sir T. Ormsby, bart. Capt. A. G. Laing, of the Royal African Col. Corps, to have the local rank of Major in Africa only. 2d. Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. James Florence De Burgh to be Lieut.-col.

Foreign Office, Jan. 29. Francis Coleman Macgregor, esq. Consul in Canary Islands.

Whitehall, Jan. 30. John Earl of Hopetoun to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Linlithgow, vice Earl of Hopetoun, dec. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, bart. to be Knight Marshal of the Household, vice Sir J. Lamb, bart. dec.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 7. Artillery, Major and Brevet Lieut.-col. James Power to be Lieut.-col. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-col. James Webber Smith to be Major.

Carlton House, Feb. 9. Robert B. Croom, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, knighted.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Very Rev. Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Emby, and Rector of Castleraghan, co. Cavan, to the Deanery of Kilmore, embracing the United PP. of Kilmore and Ballintemple, vice Magenis, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, to be Precentor of Chichester Cathedral, vice Toghil, deceased.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence Adamson to the Church and Parish of Cupar, Kirk of Scotland, vice Dr. Campbell, dec.

Rev. Marcus Beresford, Kildallen R. vice Magenis, deceased.

Rev. Wm. H. Dixon, Wistow V. co. York.

Rev. George-Norman Gale, Corse C.

Rev. James Hoste, Barwick, V. Norfolk.

Rev. N. McCleod, Church and Par. of Campsie, co. Glasgow, vice Lapslie, dec. Rev. W. C. Madden, Christ's Church, Woodhouse, P. C. near Huddersfield, co. York. Rev. K. C. Packman, Langdon Hills R. Essex. Rev. G. Palmer, Parham R. Sussex. Rev. Geo. Pearson, B. D. Castle Camps R. Camb.

Rev. Benj. Pulleyne, Sherringham V. Norf. Rev. J. Arundel Radford, Nymet Rowland and Lapford R. R. Devon.

Rev. W. Russell, Chiddingley R. Sussex. Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor, Shudy Camps R. Camb.

Hon. and Rev. Adolphus-Augustus Tournour, Garveston R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thos. Wharton, St. John's Chapel, Mary-la-bonne.

Rev. Dav. Williams, S. C. L. St. Mary's Church C. Brecknock.

Rev. Wm. Corbett Wilson, jun. Bozeatcum-Strixton V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. J. Wood, Santhorpe V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. W. Worthington, Evening Lecturer at All Hallows, London.

Hon. and Rev. Dawson Massy, to be Dom. Chap. to his brother Lord Massy.

Rev. C. J. Orman, Chaplain to Sir Hen. E. Busbury, bart. High Sheriff of Suffolk.

Rev. J. Espy Keane, Chaplain to the Colony of New South Wales and Dependencies.

Rev. J. Brown, Chap. to Norf. County Gaol.

Rev. Henry Fielding, Chaplain to Salford New Bailey Prison.

Rev. Edw. Hyde Cosens, Chap. to Shepton Mallett House of Correction.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Cambridge Borough.—Marquis of Graham, vice Charles M. Cheere, dec.

Cornwall County.—Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan, of Treloarwarren, bart. vice Lemon, dec.

Newton.—Sir R. T. T. Farquhar, vice Cloughton, Chiltern Hundreds.

BIRTHS.

Latety. The wife of T. P. Courtenay, M. P. a son.—At Purkin, co. York, the wife of Rev. F. Manners Sutton, a son.—The wife of Lieut.-col. Daubeney, a dau.—

At St. Alban's, the wife of William Mackenzie, esq. a son.

Jan. 19. At Brook House, Cheshunt, the wife of D. C. Rogers Harrison, esq. a dau.

MAR.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23, 1824. At Reading, Rich. Stocker, esq. of Welbeck-street, son of R. Stocker, esq. of Guy's Hospital, to Anne, dau. of late R. Southby, esq. of Battersea.—27. At Cheadle, Rich. Hole, esq. of Longsight, to Frances, dau. of T. Marsland, esq. of Holly Vale.—28. C. Jefferies, esq. R. N. of Woburn-place, to Maria, dau. of late Mr. John Pearson, of Rutland-place.—Wm. Hale, jun. esq. of King's Walden, Herts, to Charlotte, dau. of late Sir R. J. Sullivan, bart.—Rev. Edw. Carus Wilson, youngest son of W. W. C. Wilson, esq. of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, M. P. to Jane, only dau. of Thos. Maude, esq. of the Woodlands, Harrogate.—At North Ottrington, Joseph Addison, esq. of London, son of the late Rev. Wm. Addison, of Dinsdale, near Darlington, to Jane, eldest dau. of late Thomas Beckett, esq. of Thornton-le-Moor, near Northallerton.—Rev. J. Holding, M. A. of Oakley, Hants, to Susannah, dau. of late R. Lovegrove, esq. of Wallingford.—At Marlborough, Devon, F. J. Delafosse, esq. son of the late Rev. R. M. Delafosse, to Dorothy, daughter of the late E. T. Collins, esq. both of Richmond, Surrey.—29. Rev. Dr. Timbrill, of Bockford, Glouc. to Miss E. Edwards, of Bath.—J. G. Shaw Lefevre, esq. to Rachael-Emily, dau. of Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley, esq.—Mr. W. Tarn, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Flora, dau. of late Lieut.-col. Wyndham, Coldstream Guards.—Rev. Sam. Starkey, of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, to Anne, dau. of late R. Hooper, esq. of Cheltenham.—Rev. Robert Gordon, Rector of Scampton, to Barbara, dau. of Rev. W. Ellis, of Branstons, all near Lincoln.—31. At Bledlow, Bucks, Rev. Roger M. Manwaring, M. A. son of John-Robert Parker, esq. of Green Park, Cork, and Kermineham Hall, Chester, to Philadelphia-Sarah, dau. of Benj. Blackden, esq. of Bledlow House, and niece to Sir R. Cayley, of Brompton, co. York, bart.

Lately. Rev. E. Meredith, Head Master of the Grammar School, Newport, to Anne, dau. of W. Briscoe, esq. of Caynton House, Salop.—Rev. H. T. Tucker, Rector of Uplyme, to Charlotte, dau. of Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector of Cotleigh, Devon.—By special licence, Col. Sir J. Sinclair, bart. of Dunbeath, to Miss Sarah-Charlotte Carter.—By special licence, John-Edmund, son of Sir J. E. Browne, of Johnstown, co. Dublin, bart. to Mrs. Admiral M'Dougall, late of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

Jan. 7, 1825. Rev. W. Hutton Wilkin-son, of Nether Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza-Caroline, dau. of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields.—15. At Edmonton, John-Louis Lemmé, esq. of Antwerp, to Elizabeth-Emma, dau. of Wm. Hammond,

esq. of Southgate.—18. At St. Martin's Outwich, London, Rev. J. Boyd, of Auchinleck, co. Ayr, to Jane, sister of A. K. Hutchison, esq. solicitor, of Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.—At St. Mary, Lambeth, Rev. Thos. Hodgson Fowler, of Southwell, Notts. to Frances-Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bish, esq. of South Lambeth.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. George Browne, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Harriet, dau. of late Rob. Clerk, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—20. At Hallow, Frederick Bannatyne, esq. son of late General Bannatyne, of E. I. service, to Emma-Elizabeth, only child of late J. Mecham, esq.—22. At Fulham, John-Richard Birnie, of Acton Green, esq. to Harriet, dau. of William Jones, esq. of North End, Fulham.—24. Rudolph, son of Mr. Ackermann, of the Strand, to Maria, dau. of late Charles Hicks, esq. of Kennington.—25. At Tynemouth Church, William-Clark Wright, esq. son of J. Wright, esq. of Wallsend, to Charlotte-Sarah, dau. of late Josh. Parr, M. D. of Pentre Park, Carmarthenshire.—26. At Great Rainham, Chas. Loftus, esq. son of General and Lady Elizabeth Loftus, to Jane, dau. of late Colonel John Dixon, of Rainham Hall, Norfolk, and Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. London.—27. Francis Fred. Rougemont, esq. of Dulwich, to Marianne, youngest dau. of Alex. Glennie, esq. of Great James-street.

Feb. 1. At Penryn, Capt. James Boucaut, late of the E. I. C.'s service, to Mary-Thomas, eldest dau. of J. Miller, esq. of Mylor.—At Plymouth, Major W. C. Holloway, Royal Engineers, son of Sir Charles Holloway, of Stoke-cottage, Devonport, to Amelia, dau. of late Capt. T. Elphinstone, R. N. of Belair, co. Devon.—2. At Greenham Chapel, Berks, Maj. Hen. Bowyer Lane, Royal Artillery, to Jane, dau. of late Arch. Thomson, esq. of Jamaica.—John-Edward Fordham, esq. of Melbourne Bury, co. Cambridge, to Harriet, second dau. of John Gurney, esq. King's Counsel.—8. At Hurley, Berks, Captain the Hon. Charles-Leonard Irby, R. N. fourth son of Lord Boston, to Frances, second dau. of John Mangles, esq.—At Lewisham, Lieutenant Charles Goulet, R. N. son of late Peter Goulet, esq. of Heavitree, Devon, to Emma, dau. of late Thomas Britten, esq. of Forest-hill, Kent.—9. At Bathwick, Bath, M. Deby, esq. of Brussels, barrister-at-law, to Amelia, dau. of Hen. Cerf, esq. of Worton Hall, Middlesex, late of Jamaica.—At Torquay, Rev. W. Gretton, son of late Dean of Hereford, to Lucy, dau. of late Rev. W. Ireland, Vicar of Frome, Somerset.—10. Rev. Luke Fowler, D. D. to Miss Wynn, dau. of Sir Watkin Wynn, bart.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

KING OF NAPLES.

Jan. 4. Of apoplexy, his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies. The Nuncio, the Ambassador from Spain, the Austrian Minister, and the French Charge d'Affaires, were introduced with all the Council into the Chamber of the King. His Majesty was lying on his back, with his mouth open, but his features unaltered; the left hand, which was uncovered, shewed some marks of extravasated blood. The guards at the palace, and other public places, were doubled, as a measure of precaution, but the public tranquillity was not disturbed for a single moment.

He was born Jan. 12, 1751, and ascended the throne Oct. 5, 1759, on his father's becoming King of Spain. He married April 7, 1768, the Archduchess Maria-Caroline, daughter of Francis I. and aunt to the present Emperor of Austria, who died Sept. 7, 1814. He had issue by her, 1. Francis Janvier Josef, Duke of Calabria, father of the Duchess de Berri; 2. Maria Christina, married to Charles Felix, King of Sardinia; 3. Maria-Amelia, Duchess D'Orleans; 4. Leopold, Prince of Galerno, who married Maria-Clementina, daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

In 1798 the King of Naples feeling himself insulted beyond endurance, by the French Republic, joined the confederacy against it. In January, 1799, after beating the royal army every where, the French took possession of his capital; from which they were however entirely dislodged by British arms in the August following. In the following year his Majesty returned to his capital, but was again menaced by the French; Naples at that time being internally convulsed. Notwithstanding he was considered under the protection of our Navy, Ferdinand unjustly concluded a treaty with the Consulate, obnoxious to Britain. The subsequent distractions of the kingdom were truly distressing. After being alternately menaced by France and England, and invaded by the former, the King and Royal Family left it in 1806, upon which it was made a Federative State of the French Empire; and taken possession of by Joseph Buonaparte, who was made King of Naples, which throne, in 1808, on entering Spain, he resigned to General Murat, the brother-in-law of Buonaparte. In 1815 Ferdinand was restored to his kingdom, through the assistance of Britain. But Ferdinand was not allowed to enjoy repose for any length of time; his country rebelled; but being taken possession of by

Austria, he was once more replaced on the throne of Naples.

The journal of the Two Sicilies contains the following details relative to the late King's will:—

"Charles III. son of Philip V. and great grandson of Louis XIV. was the first Bourbon who reigned over us. This excellent Prince deserves to be considered as the founder of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies under its present form.

"When the right of his birth called him to the throne of Spain, he placed on that of Naples his third son Ferdinand, of whom death has just deprived us.

"Desiring, then, to secure the legitimate order of succession in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Charles III. fixed all the regulations by a solemn act.

"It is by virtue of this act of his august father, that Ferdinand I. began his testament by calling to the throne his eldest son and legitimate successor, Francis, Duke of Calabria.

"Religion and love for his people were the two predominant sentiments of the deceased Monarch; the first recommendation which he addresses to his son is constantly to protect, with all his power, the most holy Catholic faith; the second, is to love his subjects as his own children.

"Intent on the salvation of his soul, Ferdinand expresses a desire that masses would be celebrated for him, as well in the capital as in all the provinces of the kingdom, and especially in those places where he was used to reside.

"He enjoins the ecclesiastical authorities to prefer the poorhouses for the celebration of these masses.

"Very considerable sums of money will be distributed to the poor. Acting like a good father of a family, the King confirms and even augments the dotation of his second son, the Prince of Salerno, to enable him to support the splendour of his rank."

EARL OF MOUNTCHARLES.

Lately. In Switzerland, whither he went for the benefit of his health, in his 30th year, the Right Hon. Henry-Joseph Conyngham, Earl of Mountcharles, M.P. for co. Donegal, in Ireland, and Colonel of the Clare Militia. He was the eldest son of Henry Burton Marquis of Conyngham, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Joseph Dennison of Denbies, Surrey, esq.; was born April 6, 1795; and had been returned but to one Parliament.

Lord Francis-Nathaniel Conyngham, Master of the Robes to his Majesty, becomes heir apparent to his father's titles.

VISCOUNT

VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

Dec. 18. At Pisa, in Italy, whither he had gone for the re-establishment of his daughter's health, the Right Hon. George-Richard, Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Baron St. John of Battersea, and Baronet. He was the eldest son of Frederick third Viscount St. John, by Diana eldest daughter of Charles 2d Duke of Marlborough; and was born March 6, 1761. He married, 1st. Feb. 26, 1783, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Collins, of Winchester, by whom (who died in 1803) he had issue the present Viscount and two other children, who both died young. On the death of his father, May 5, 1787, he succeeded to his titles; and married 2dly, Aug. 1804, Isabella-Charlotte-Antoinette-Sophia baroness of Hompesch, who has borne him two sons and two daughters.

LORD VISCOUNT NEWCOMEN.

Jan. 15. At his seat, Killester, co. Dublin, in his 49th year, the Right Hon. Thomas-Gleadowe Newcomen, Viscount Newcomen Baron Newcomen of Moss-town, co. Longford, a Baronet, a Governor of the counties of Longford and Mayo, M.R.I.A. The Viscount was born Sept. 18, 1776; succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Sir William-Gleadowe Newcomen, in the title of Baronet, Aug. 21, 1807; and on the decease of his mother, Charlotte, in her own right Viscountess Newcomen, May 16, 1817, to the honours of Viscount and Baron Newcomen.

The ancient family of Newcomen is accurately traced to the Norman Conquest. Sir Robert Newcomen was in 1613 member for Kilbegan, in the Irish House of Commons, and was created a Baronet by James I. Dec. 30, 1623; his second lady, Elizabeth, Dowager Baroness Howth, being the daughter of William Wentworth, esq. of Pickering, Yorkshire, who was nearly connected with the Lord Deputy Strafford, the celebrated but unfortunate Chief Governor of Ireland. Sir Robert Newcomen, the fourth baronet, married Anna Bullen, great niece of Queen Elizabeth. His great-great grandson, Sir Thomas Newcomen, the eighth Baronet, died without issue, April 27, 1789, when the title became extinct; but the estates devolved to Charlotte Newcomen, only child and heiress of Charles Newcomen, esq. and great grand-daughter of Sir Thomas the sixth Baronet. The life of this amiable lady was made unhappy by a circumstance growing out of a barbarous practice of the times, of which, we regret to say, much still remains. Her family, long settled in the county of Longford, was one of the most ancient, honorable, and respectable

in Ireland. The hospitality and goodness of her immediate ancestors were appealed to as a proud example of what a kind and beneficent landlord ought to be. By the death of her father, Charles, of whom she was the only child, the estate, which was a large one, became invested in her. Her father died when Miss Newcomen was quite a girl, leaving Mr. Webster, an old gentleman, an inhabitant of the town of Longford, her guardian, within three miles of which one of her family seats, Carrickglass, is situate. It happened that there was an humble rustic party, principally of her own tenantry, which Miss Newcomen condescended to grace, and a dance being the principal amusement of the night, she deigned to partake of it, and had for her partner a Mr. Johnstone, a good-looking young man, the son of an opulent farmer. In some short time after this event, in the open day, Mr. Johnstone presented himself on horseback, with a pillion behind him, in the public street on the market day, when filled with people, and as Miss Newcomen was crossing the street from the house of Mr. Webster, her guardian, a friend of Johnstone then stationed near him seized her round the waist and attempted to place her on the pillion behind him. The young lady screamed and fainted away; the horse was a spirited one and became restive, which assisted her against the lawless effort.

Mr. Webster, the guardian, who was an eye-witness of the scene, ran out to rescue her, and as he approached, Mr. Johnstone's friend, who was armed with a sword, made a thrust at him, and the old gentleman fell to the ground. Mr. Webster, jun. the son, was also on the spot; he seized a blunderbuss, and conceiving that his father was killed, lodged the contents in the body of Mr. Johnstone's friend—who expired on the spot. The old man, however, escaped unhurt. Fortunately, he had a coat studded with concave brass buttons, the fashion of the day, each as large as a crown piece, and full as strong, one of which received in its centre the otherwise fatal thrust of the unfortunate friend of Mr. Johnstone. The principal, Mr. Johnstone, it is believed, suffered death for the offence. The detestable crime of abduction, unfortunately still prevalent in Ireland, was at that time so common as to be considered a venial offence by the lower orders. Considering the frequency of the offence, it is not surprising if the fate of this audacious and aspiring young man should have excited much sympathy at the time. His friends attempted to say Miss Newcomen betrayed a partiality for him, but that is not sustained by a single fact. He was the victim

victim of his own vanity and presumption. On the lady herself it had an injurious effect; she never recovered the shock. The melancholy catastrophe permanently depressed her spirits. She was afterwards created Baroness Newcomen of Mosstown, and advanced to the dignity of Viscountess Newcomen in 1800, with limitation to her issue male by her then husband, the Right Hon. Sir William Glendowe Newcomen, Bart. of Killester House, co. Dublin, a Privy Counsellor, &c. who had assumed the name of Newcomen on her Ladyship's accession to the family estates.

The late Viscount having left no issue, the titles of Viscount and Baron Newcomen became extinct, being the *twenty-seventh* Peerage of Ireland which has failed since the Union in January, 1801. The Baronetage is extinct* also.

Lord Newcomen's estates devolve to his sisters; viz. 1. Jane, married to Charles Gordon Ashley, esq.; 2. Teresa, married first to Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire, and secondly, to Henry Vansittart, esq. nephew of Lord Bexley; 3. Charlotte; 4. Catharine, married Charles Newcomen, esq.

His Lordship was the chief partner in Newcomen and Co.'s Bank, Castle street, Dublin; which has, in consequence of his death, stopped payment. Upon this occasion certain reports were widely circulated, stating that large sums of money had been drawn out of the bank by his Lordship or some member of his family, immediately before his death. These reports were proved to be wholly unfounded, the drafts not exceeding the usual average amount.

The whole of the unsettled estates are subject to the debts of the house. It is supposed his family have little or no provision, except a sum of 11,000*l.* for which he had insured his life, for their exclusive benefit. His Lordship was in the habit of drawing from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a-year from the concern, on account of profits—which, it is unnecessary to say, were not realised.

LORD EARDLEY.

Dec. 25. At No. 10, Marine Parade, Brighton, in his 80th year, the Right Honourable Sampson Eardley, Lord Eardley, Baron Eardley of Spalding, and a Baronet of Great Britain, D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. and Senior Bailiff of the Bedford Level Corporation.

His Lordship's father, Sampson Gideon,

* The only representatives of the Newcomen family, now in Ireland, are descended from the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, Knt. of Sutton, co. Dublin, a Privy Counsellor, &c. who was the illegitimate son of Sir Thomas, the third Baronet, who died in 1642.

esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, and Belvedere, Kent, was the son of Mr. Rowland Gideon, an eminent West India Merchant, and was born in 1699. Following the professions of a general merchant and sworn broker, he amassed an immense fortune. He was frequently consulted by the Ministers of the day; and he several times delivered schemes for raising supplies; always making himself answerable for a considerable portion of them. In such high estimation was he held by Ministers, that in the years 1758 and 1759, he was almost wholly relied on for raising the supplies, and the disinterestedness, as well as the ability of his conduct, appears from his correspondence with the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire, &c. The principal object of his ambition for some years seems to have been the rank of a Baronet, first for himself, and afterwards for his son, the late Lord Eardley, by his wife Jane, daughter of Charles Ermel, esq. who was born Oct. 10, 1745. His wishes and important services were related to the King in 1757, by the Duke of Devonshire, who urged the zeal he had shewn on all occasions to serve the publick. The Duke, in a polite note, thus informed Mr. Gideon of his Majesty's answer: "The King seemed very well disposed, spoke very handsomely of you, and said he should have no objection himself to oblige you, but was afraid it would make a noise at this time [June 13, 1757], and therefore desired I would inform you in the civilest manner, that it was not convenient for him to comply with your request." Though his application met with a denial, he was still the firm friend of the Ministry; and his wishes were in 1759 partly gratified, by the dignity of Baronet being conferred on his son on the 19th of May, in that year; at the early age of fourteen.

In the year 1758, he addressed the following letter to his son, then a scholar at Eton [æt. 13.]; which shewed the amiable qualities of his Heart:

Belvedere,
Feb. 16, 1758.

"I received your letter, and think to have discovered in it a dutiful mind, a good heart, and a distant prospect of understanding; be steady with the former, to God, to your parents, and to your King; extend the second to those who shall deserve your esteem; the latter will improve as you advance in learning, which may be acquired by application; cherish and cultivate commendable talents as your friends, and let impiety, pride, malice, and folly, remain always strangers to your breast.

"Doubtless, by the many Gazettes published since November last, you are acquainted with the many exploits of the great King of Prussia in Germany. The enclosed

enclosed [Gazette] will inform you of those not less glorious, performed by the brave Colonel Clive in India; compare their feats with those of old, and conclude that miracles have not ceased; and that constancy and resolution in an honest cause may still relieve the oppressed. Rome had its Cæsars, and Macedon an Alexander; Prussia gave birth to a Frederick, and England sent forth her Clive.

"In whatever station Providence may hereafter place you, act with spirit and honour, that you may be acceptable to the people and dear to your father.

S. G. jun. Elton. SAMUEL GIDSON."

This amiable man died of the dropsy, Oct. 1762, aged 63, at his elegant villa at Belvedere, where he had built a noble saloon, and fitted it up with pictures of the first masters. The collection was not large, consisting of between 30 and 40 pictures, but they were all originals. In one of his letters he says, "I would not give a single shilling for the best copy in the universe. As to myself, I had rather throw the money into the sea than employ it in such baubles."

We shall conclude this brief sketch of his Lordship's father by stating that he was a man of the strictest integrity, and punctuality in all his dealings; an excellent husband, father, and master; for liberality and humanity, and for his observance of the rules of the strictest justice and honour, he was no less distinguished. The instances of his humanity were numerous; and his lenity and forbearance were experienced by many; his severity by none. Though himself of the Jewish persuasion, he educated all his children in the Established Church of England.

On the 5th of December, 1766, the subject of this memoir married Maria-Marow Wilmet, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John-Eardley Wilmet, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and by her, who died March 1, 1794, had issue: 1. Sampson Eardley, born Dec. 29, 1770; died unmarried, May 21, 1824; 2. William, born May 22, 1775, a Colonel in the Army, died Sept. 17, 1805, unmarried; 3. Maria-Marow, married Sept. 3, 1794, Gregory-William Twisleton, Lord Say and Sele; 4. Charlotte-Elizabeth, married Sept. 22, 1792, Sir Culling Smith, Bart. of Bedwell Park, Herts; 5. Selina, married June 26, 1797, Colonel John-Walbank Childers.

In 1770, on the death of the Marquis of Granby, Sir Sampson Gideon was returned Knight of the Shire for Cambridge, and again in 1774. At the great contest in 1780, he was the unsuccessful candidate against Lord Robert Manners, brother to the Duke of Rutland, who died in 1782; and the present Earl of Hardwicke; but was elected for Mithurst, co. Sussex. He

was subsequently returned for Coventry in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790.

In July 1789 he changed his name by licence, to Eardley, and in the administration of Mr. Pitt, for his distinguished loyalty, patriotism, and other virtues, on the 16th of November following was created a peer of Ireland, by the name and title of Baron Eardley of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

His two sons having died before him, unmarried, the titles become extinct, but his Lordship's very extensive estates in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Kent, devolve equally to his three daughters, viz. the Baroness Say and Sele, Lady Culling Smith, and the Honourable Mrs. Childers.

His Lordship's remains were removed from Brighton to Crawley, where they rested one night; from thence across the country to Belvedere, where the body lay in state till it was conveyed to the family-vault at Erith.

The following anecdote so much resembles the benevolence of his amiable parent, that we cannot with justice pass it over. Some years ago a regiment was lying in the neighbourhood of Belvedere, his Lordship's seat in Kent. It having come to his knowledge that the senior Lieutenant, a most deserving young man, though without fortune, had not the means to purchase a Company then vacant; without any previous knowledge of the gentleman, except what he gained from the commanding and his brother officers, his Lordship wrote him a Letter of apology for taking the liberty of enclosing a check for 1500 guineas, which was the purchase-money of the Company.

Lord Muskerry.

Dec. 25. At Caen, John-Thomas-Fitzmaurice Deane, Baron Muskerry, co. Cork, a Baronet, C. B. Major General in the Army, and formerly Lieut.-col. of the 38th Foot.

He was the second son of Sir Robert-Tilson Deane, first Lord Muskerry and sixth Baronet, by Aene Fitzmaurice, grand-daughter and sole heiress of J. Fitzmaurice, esq. of Springfield Castle, co. Limerick (nephew of Thomas first Earl of Kerry, grandfather of William, 1st. Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G.); and was born Sept. 27, 1777. In December, 1792, he was appointed Ensign in the 12th regiment then in Ireland; in March 1794, he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 94th regiment, a new corps raised by Lord Hutchinson; and May 22, succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenantcy, and remained in Guernsey until 1795. When Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition for the West Indies was fitting out at Southampton Camp, the 94th was drafted, and this officer

cer was appointed, Dec. 23, 1795, Captain-Lieutenant in the 38th reg. He embarked for the West Indies, with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition, and remained during and after the capture of the several Islands in the Caribbean Seas until 1800, when he returned with his regiment (a skeleton) to England, and was appointed by Lord Cornwallis a Major of brigade to the forces in Ireland. His regiment came over the following year, and he joined it on the peace of 1802. The 25th of May, 1803, he succeeded to a company in his regiment, and Sept. 25, following, obtained the brevet of Major. He remained in Ireland during the rebellion in 1803, and served as Major of brigade to Major-General Clephane, Gen. Floyd, and Lieut.-General Colin Campbell. He next served in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, in 1805, under Sir David Baird. On the passage, at the Island of Madeira, Lord Beresford appointed him Major of Brigade, to his brigade, which situation he filled until the expedition in 1806, from the Cape of Good Hope to Buenos-Ayres, when he was appointed chief of the Staff. He returned home with the despatches of the capture of Buenos Ayres, for which he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Col. Oct. 2, 1806; he went back with the reinforcements under Sir Samuel Auchmuty to Maldonado; was at the siege and capture of Monte Video, and afterwards appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the forces, in which situation he served, as well as Colonial Secretary, until the arrival of General Whitelocke, when he joined his regiment, and returned to Ireland in December, 1807. The 8th of February in the latter year, he succeeded to a majority in his regiment. He embarked with other troops in June following, at Cove, for Portugal. He commanded the light troops and advance of the army at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera under the Duke of Wellington; and afterwards served with the army under Sir John Moore in Spain; and during the whole of that campaign commanded the light companies of the division, and covered the retreat and embarkation of the army after the battle of Corunna. He served in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, in the Marquess of Huntley's division, which formed the advanced guard of that expedition. He served in the Peninsula from 1812, until the peace; and in France in 1815. He was wounded on the morning of the sortie of Bayonne whilst commanding the picquets at the village of St. Etienne, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, June 4, 1814. Jan. 17. 1815, he married the second daughter of M. Haynes, esq. of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop. On the death of his father, in July 1818, he succeeded to the titles; and was appoint-

ed Lieut. Col. in his regiment, the 38th foot, Aug. 12, 1819. In 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army. He had the honour of wearing a Cross for the following battles at which he was present, viz. Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the Nive, and the Siege of St. Sebastian.

HON. EDWARD BOUVERIE.

Dec. 30. The Hon. Edward Bouverie, one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

He was born Sept. 20, 1760, the 4th son of William first Earl of Radnor, by his Lordship's second wife Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, esq. and sister of Sir John-Gay Alleyne, Bart. He married, first, May 24, 1782, Lady Catharine Murray, daughter of William 5th Earl of Dunmore; and by her, who died July 7, 1783, had issue George-Edward, who died young. To his second wife, Arabella, second daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, he was united Dec. 20, 1785; he had issue by her George-Augustus, who died in 1823 (see vol. xciv. i. 188).

SIR L. T. W. HOLMES, BART. M.P.

Jan. 10. At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, at his mother's, Dowager Lady Holmes, after a lingering illness, aged 38, Sir Leonard-Thomas-Worsley Holmes, Bt. Member and Recorder for that borough, Commandant of the Isle of Wight Yeomanry Cavalry, and an acting Magistrate for the county of Hants. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that as soon as his death was announced, all the shops and the greater part of the private houses in Newport were closed.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir Henry-Worsley Holmes, LL.D. by Elizabeth eldest daughter of Leonard Lord Holmes; born July 1787. On the death of his father, the 8th Baronet, April 7, 1811, he succeeded to the title; and June 5, 1813, married Anne daughter of John Delgarno, esq. and niece of Leonard Troughear, Lord Holmes (which title became extinct in 1801); by whom he had issue 3 daughters and no son; in consequence, this ancient baronetcy (one of the earliest creations of James I. in 1611) becomes extinct.

He was a man who, whether his character be contemplated in the relations of private life, as a son, a husband, and a father; in social life, as a friend and a gentleman; or in public life, as a member of Parliament and a magistrate; has not left his superior on this side the grave. His urbanity of manners, and kindness of heart, conciliated towards him the affection and esteem of all men and all parties, however differing in wordly views, or divided in religious or political opinion; whilst

whilst his ample fortune, and great political weight, enabled him to second the kind affections of his nature, and to be a friend to all around him.

On the 19th his remains were removed from Newport, for interment in the family vault at Arreton. The Isle of Wight never before witnessed such a scene as Newport then presented. All the shops were closed during the day, and business of every kind suspended, and each individual, from the nobleman to the cottager, appeared to vie with each other in shewing respect to his memory. The funeral procession, which commenced precisely at twelve o'clock, and extended nearly a mile in length, was composed of the male relatives, servants, and tenants of the deceased, the heads of all the families of distinction in the island, the members of the Philosophical Society, and Isle of Wight and Vectis Institutions in Newport, every respectable tradesman in the town, and the members of the several Masonic lodges in the island. Twenty-six carriages were counted, and in them, many persons of distinction.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK, BART.

Jan. 16. At Burwood Park, Surrey, Sir John Frederick, Bart. Lieut.-col. of the 2d Surrey Militia. This family is descended from Sir John Frederick, Lord Mayor of London in 1662.

The late Baronet was the only surviving son of Sir John Frederick, 4th Bart. by Susanna, daughter of Sir Roger Hudson of Sunbury, co. Middlesex, Knt. who died June 29, 1787; was born March 18, 1749, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, April 9, 1783. In the Parliaments of 1796, 1802, and 1806, he was returned one of the Knights of the Shire for Surrey. At the General Election in 1807, he declined offering himself; when Mr. H. Sumner was returned.

The elegant house at Burwood was built by this worthy Baronet, in a park, which with additional purchases made by him, contained 300 acres without any road or foot-path over it, before the late inclosure, by which 150 more have been added to it.

Sir John married, in 1783, Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Garth of Morden, esq. and by her (who died December 1794) had issue the present Baronet, five other sons, and five daughters.

LADY MOSTYN.

Jan. 27. At Spring Bank, Worcestershire, Lady Mostyn, wife of Sir Edward Mostyn, of Talacre, Bart.

The following are the melancholy particulars of this event. An infant son of her Ladyship shewing symptoms of scarlet-

fever, the remainder of the children were sent to the house of Mr. Parry, a farmer, at Red-hill, near Spring Bank. Lady Mostyn, their most excellent and amiable mother, walked thither early in the morning of Jan. 25, to pass the day with them, and, as she directed, the close carriage was there to carry her home at nine o'clock in the evening. The approach to Mr. Parry's house from the high road is up a short but steep ascent, near the top of Red Hill. At the moment the carriage had cleared the gate, the off-wheel slipped into a water-shoot, and the violence of the jerk threw the coachman to the ground. He, however, almost immediately recovered his feet, and running to the horses, who had got into a gallop, succeeded in laying hold of the traces, and lastly of the reins. The near animal now began to kick violently at him, and his leg catching in his breeches pocket, he was again pulled down; he once more lost the reins, and the wheels passed over both his knees. Upon this, the horses, loosed from all restraint, set off at full speed towards Spring Bank, and, in endeavouring to turn into the road to it, about three hundred yards from the gate at Mr. Parry's, brought the carriage against two posts with great violence, splitting both. They then took again towards the high road, and continued their furious career. Lady Mostyn had to this time kept her seat, but, as is supposed, her fright at her situation being increased by the concussion, she took the fatal resolution of leaping out. Besides the coachman, a footman was in attendance upon her Ladyship, who had opened the gate, and was in the act of stepping up behind when the coachman fell; he ran forward to the coach door, but was unable to retain hold of it. He then followed the carriage with all speed, and about twenty yards from the entrance to Spring Bank, he observed something in the road, which he at first thought was a coat or shawl fallen from the carriage, but on approach found it to be his mistress, lying flat on her face, with her eyes closed, and bleeding profusely at the nose. He spoke to her, but she returned no answer, being in a state of complete insensibility. He then took off his coat, and wrapping it round her, placed her on the bank. By this time the coachman came up, and he remained with her whilst his fellow-servant went to the house, and procured assistants, by whom she was conveyed home in a large chair, scarcely shewing the least signs of life. In this interval a gentleman who was passing, acting from the impulse of the moment, attempted to bleed her Ladyship, but little blood issued from the puncture. The footman then obtained medical aid from Worcester, and Dr. Hastings, Mr. Raymont, Mr. Carden, and Messrs.

Messrs. Stephenson, sen. and jun. were promptly at the bed-side of the unfortunate lady. They found her right shoulder dislocated, but the most extensive injury was on the left side of her head, which was contused and swollen to that degree that they immediately pronounced her case destitute of the least hope. She remained throughout the night and Wednesday in the same state, her eyes closed, and apparently perfectly unconscious of her situation, and until about six o'clock on Thursday morning, when she expired.—On examining, next day, the spot where her *Ladyship* fell, it was found to be full seven feet from the track of the carriage; the fatal mischief, therefore, ensued from the violence with which she pitched upon her head, and not from her clothes catching in the wheel. Sir Edward was absent at Leicester at the time of the accident; a despatch was sent off to him the same night, and he arrived at Spring Bank about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, but it was deemed by the medical gentlemen most prudent, if possible, to restrain him from beholding their patient, her face being so dreadfully disfigured that not a feature was recognisable; with which he most reluctantly complied, remaining in a state of the greatest affliction at the loss of an inestimable wife, the fond mother of eleven children. It is due to the feelings of the coachman and footman to say, it was owing to no neglect of their usual care and attention to their beloved mistress the melancholy occurrence took place. After the deceased had so unfortunately sprung from the carriage, the horses slackened their pace, and arrived at the Barbourne gate at a trot; the keeper threw open the gate as usual, not knowing that they were without a guide, and in passing through, the carriage came in contact with the post, by which the splinter-bar was broken; after proceeding a little further they were stopped. An Inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned.

Lady Mostyn was Frances daughter of Nicholas Blundell, Esq. of Crosby Hall, Lancaster; and was married to Sir Edward Mostyn, Oct. 20, 1808.

Her remains were interred in the family vault in Llanasaph Church, on the 5th of February. The procession was attended from Holywell by immense numbers of people. The shops in that town were closed, and all business suspended for the day.

WILLIAM CHUTE, Esq.

Lately. William Chute, esq. of the "Vine," late M. P. for the county of Southampton. As a representative of one of the oldest families in Hampshire, he

was brought forward, together with Sir W. Heathcote, in the year 1790, in opposition to the late Jervoise-Clerk Jervoise, esq. and Lord John Russell (now the Duke of Bedford), for the representation of the county in Parliament, when they were both returned by a large majority; and Mr. Chute sat as a Member for the county in every Parliament afterwards (except in the short Parliament from Nov. 1806, to May 1807), until the death of his late Majesty in 1820, a period of thirty years, with honour to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. From the first he adopted the tenets of Mr. Pitt, and supported them throughout, from principle, and not from interest, for he never asked or received place or pension for himself, family, or connections; and though he generally voted with the Government, he always maintained his character as an independent Member. In his communications on public questions, he was frank, open, and sincere. As a friend he was warm, benevolent, and generous, and in his neighbourhood he supported the character of an old English country gentleman, keeping a pack of fox-hounds, and fond of the rational pleasures of the chase.

Mr. Chute married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Joshua Smith, esq. of Earl Stoke Park, co. Wilts, M. P. for Devizes, and sister of Maria Marchioness of Northampton; by whom he has left no issue. His remains were interred amongst those of his ancestors, at Sherbourne St. John's, co. Hants.

GEORGE DANCE, Esq. R. A. F. S. A.

Jan. 14. At his house, in Upper Gower-street, aged 84, George Dance, esq. R. A. F. S. A. and Auditor of the Royal Academy.

He was son of George Dance, esq. an eminent Architect and Clerk of the Works of the City of London, (who built the present Mansion House in 1739, see vol. ix. p. 552; Shoreditch and St. Luke's Churches, &c.) and died in 1768; in which year the late Mr. Dance succeeded, by purchase, to his father's office, in which he was succeeded in 1816 by his favourite pupil, William Mountague, esq. by appointment of the Court of Common Council.

Mr. Dance's youngest brother, was the celebrated Painter Nathaniel Dance, who on his marriage with the great Yorkshire heiress Mrs. Dummer, took the name of Holland, and was created a baronet in 1800. He died in 1811 (see vol. LXXXI. ii. pp. 489, 666; LXXXII. i. 802).

In 1794 Mr. George Dance was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the Council of the Royal Academy; and in 1798 we first find him Auditor. Mr. Dance was for some years Professor of Architecture

Architecture at the Royal Academy (*but he never lectured*).

In 1811 appeared the First volume, and in 1814 a Second, of "A Collection of Portraits sketched from the Life, since the year 1793. By George Dance, esq. and engraved in imitation of the Original Drawings by William Daniell, A. R. A." large folio. Of the facility with which these admirable likenesses were taken, the writer of this article has frequently borne witness, and in vol. LXXX. part i. p. 441, has particularly given his opinion.

This gentleman was eminently and justly distinguished for learning, taste, and genius, as an Architect, and for high intellectual powers and attainments, independently of his professional excellence. Nature had been liberal to him in person and mind. He possessed a very handsome figure, a regular and expressive face; and his eyes, in force and lustre, almost equalled those of his friend Garrick. Mr. Dance possessed also an understanding of a very superior order. He had enriched his mind by travel, and an attentive study of all the admirable remains of antiquity in Rome, and throughout Italy and France. He was intimately acquainted with many of the most distinguished characters in this country, whose patronage he enjoyed in his professional capacity, and by whom he was esteemed and admired for his learning, good humour, and all companionable excellence in private life. He was the ready and the zealous friend of merit in whatever province it might appear. His taste in Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Music, and in all the Fine Arts was pure, refined, and exquisite. He had for a few years past laboured under a lingering illness, in which he suffered in mind more than corporally, as it prevented him from exercising his hospitable temper, and enjoying the society of his numerous friends, most of whom were eminent for talents, as well as for high stations; and it may be truly said that the country was adorned, and Architecture improved by the science, taste, beauty, and grandeur, which characterised the works of this truly estimable gentleman. Mr. Dance was the last surviving member of the original forty Royal Academicians. His remains were interred in the vaults of St. Paul's Cathedral, in what is called the Artists' Corner, near to those of Sir Christopher Wren, and Mr. Dance's late friend Mr. Rennie; an appropriate situation, as he was allied in genius to both of those illustrious ornaments of the country.

JOSHUA DIXON, M. D.

Jan. 7. In Lowther-street, Whitehaven, aged 80, Joshua Dixon, M. D. On the evening of his decease, he wrote two letters
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to his son and daughter; requesting a visit from the latter and certain of his grand-children, whom he had not seen. These letters were sent to the Post-office at half-past eight. He was then well. In a short time he was seized with sudden illness—soon sent for Dr. Robinson—but in spite of medical skill, was a corpse before midnight. His long life has been one continued scene of usefulness and benevolence. The town of Whitehaven is indebted to him for many improvements necessary to its health and comfort. The Dispensary was the fruit of his exertions; and from its establishment in 1783, up to the day of his death, he acted gratuitously as physician and chief manager. The unfortunate, the poor, the sick, all were ever welcome to counsel, pecuniary assistance, and medical skill. There was not a mercenary feeling in his heart. He acquired but to bestow—he lived but to aid his fellow-creatures. From morning till night he unremittently pursued the heavenly work of charity. Often, latterly, when age had enfeebled his bodily frame (always weak and diminutive) has he been seen climbing to the abodes of misery literally on his hands and knees! What more can be said, when a simple fact pronounces so eloquent a panegyric? Independently of these more rare accomplishments—the "graces of the soul"—the Doctor was distinguished by medical skill, and literary ability of no common order. He was the author of a great many useful tracts and essays, acknowledged and anonymous, but his principal work was the "Life of William Brownrigg, M. D." 8vo. 1800, in which he incorporated an historical essay on Coal Mines, particularly those in his neighbourhood. In 1822 he published a tract, entitled, "The Church Catechism illustrated."

R. MARKLAND, JUN. ESQ.

Jan. 29. In his 42d year, Robert Markland, jun. esq. formerly of the Island of Jamaica, the second surviving son of Robert Markland, esq. of Matfield, near Manchester. His sound understanding and cultivated mind, his gentle and conciliating manners, his generous and benevolent heart, and his pure and spotless integrity, secured to him through life, the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His return from the West Indies was hastened by the influence of the climate upon a frame naturally feeble; and his constitution was, in the end, undermined by repeated and painful attacks of asthma; but, though the delicacy of his health forbade his mingling in the more busy scenes of life, his days were passed in usefulness, and the two most important Charities of his native town were for many years essentially

essentially benefited by his efficient personal aid, and superintendence.

His whole life exhibited an example of genuine, unaffected, Christian piety and virtue; and though prematurely cut off, his relations and friends possess the consolation of knowing that "an unspotted life is old age," and that the Almighty is "the rewarder of those who diligently seek him."

MR. JOHN COX.

Jun. 18. At his house, in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, in his 54th year, Mr. John Cox, principal in the firm of Cox, Barnett, and Co. Copper-plate Printers. To the careful superintendence and taste of this gentleman, is owing much of the graphical beauty of many of the splendidly decorated works which have appeared during the last thirty years. In his office were printed the plates of the large works published by the Society of Antiquaries, the Dilettanti, and other Societies, the Topographical and Architectural works published by Taylor, and a large portion of the valuable publications of Messrs. Britton, Cooke, Neale, and others. To his correct taste and accurate judgment is also owing the superior style of execution in which the Portraits by Lodge have been lately produced, and the examination of each impression of this noble series of portraits was the last active occupation in which he was engaged.

His information upon the architecture of his own country, and upon antiquarian subjects in general, was very extensive, and his taste highly cultivated. His library was exceedingly curious in many points in relation to these subjects, but it was particularly rich in old Divinity and Biography.

Mr. Cox also possessed a correct and refined taste in Music. He was particularly partial to the school of Purcell, Croft, &c.; but Handel was, in his esteem, the greatest of all composers. His collection of the latter Author's Oratorios prove the high sense he entertained of that great Master. Mr. Cox had been in the regular habit, for above fifteen years, of meeting a few select friends at each other's houses every fortnight during the winter season, for the purpose of practising the works of Handel, and by this small portion of his friends his loss will be particularly felt.

In all the relations of life, the active philanthropy of the real Christian appeared pre-eminent; he was truly the father of the fatherless, and the friend of the widow. Very many who have been guided by his counsel, and profited by his example, are left to regret how early and how unexpectedly he has been removed from a scene where both appeared so useful and so important. His purse was always

open to the calls of charity; he was an active supporter and the zealous friend of most of the institutions for the relief of suffering humanity in the metropolis, but his heart most delighted in the exercise of the pure and retiring benevolence of the Christian character, and many a child of sorrow will now discover, from the stoppage of the springs of his support, the hand that relieved, and the heart that cheered him.

The bereavement he suffered in early life by the death of his children, threw a shade of melancholy over his general character; and the distressing nature of a constitutional nervous disorder of the head, which terminated his valuable existence, often interrupted the indulgence of that kindness of disposition, and godness of heart, which were his natural characteristics. In the extensive and affectionate circle of relations and friends who followed him to his grave, his loss has left a chasm which can never be filled up—they have only the consolation which arises in the recollection of his rational piety and active benevolence, that "great is his reward in heaven."

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Oct. 18. Aged 89, the Rev. John Curry, Vicar of Dartford, Kent. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1768; M. A. 1761. He was presented to Dartford Vicarage in 1779, by the Bp. of Rochester.

Oct. 22. At an advanced age, the Rev. Edward Bracken, LL.D. Incumbent of Snaith, in the West Riding of York. To this Perpetual Curacy he was presented in 1787 by Henry Yurburgh, esq.

Oct. 24. At his cottage, Plainow, the Rev. George Varenne, D.D. late Rector of Westley Waterless, and Vicar of Elm cum-Emineth, co. Cambridge. He was of C. C. College, Cambridge, B. A. 1763, M. A. 1766, and D. D. 1809. He was presented to Westley Rectory by John Edes, esq. in 1789; and to his Vicarage recently.

In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 89, the Rev. John Hockley, A. M. formerly of Parson's-green, Fulham. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, where he took his Master's degree, April 1, 1761.

Oct. 26. At Langar, Notts. aged 80, the Rev. Edward Gregory, Rector of that parish. He was Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, B. A. 1768; and afterwards of Trinity Hall, M. A. 1771. Lord Howe presented him to the living of Langar in 1776.

Oct. 30. At Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, aged 67, the Rev. Wm. Davy, Rector of Sandringham cum Babingley, and Vicar of Barwick, all in that county. He was of Trinity College, Oxford; was presented to the Vicarage of Barwick in 1788, by Mr. and

and Mrs. Koste; in 1798 to the Rectory of Stanfield, by John Davy, esq.; and in 1813 to that of Sandringham cum Babingley, by Henry H. Henley, esq.

Oct. 31. At Bath, the Rev. E. D. Slade, M. A. late of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Wanstrow, Somerset.

Nov. 7. In his 38th year, the Very Rev. Dr. Doyle, Roman Catholic Pastor of Kilbride and Horseleap, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Meath. Two or three days before his death, a decree was received from Rome, appointing him Notary Apostolic.

Nov. 15. At Churchkirk, near Blackburn, the Rev. W. Steele, Curate of that parish, to which he was ordained only in July last.

Nov. 30. At Lawrence Hill, near Bristol, the Rev. Thea. Godden, late Missionary to Spanish-town, Jamaica, under the patronage of the "Baptist Missionary Society." Mr. Godden returned about twelve months since, to recruit his health, which, it appears, had irrecoverably suffered from the ravages of a West Indian climate.

Lately. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 53, the Rev. Thomas Bennett, Minor Canon of the Cathedral; Vicar of St. Alphege, and Rector of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury; and Vicar of Stone, Isle of Oxney. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A. B. 1792, A. M. 1795. He was elected Minor Canon in 1810, presented to St. Alphege in 1812 by Abp. of Canterbury; and in 1820 to the Vicarage of Stone, by the Dean and Chapter.

At Bristol, the Rev. Henry Bevan, Vicar of Congresbury, co. Somerset, and Rector of Whitton, co. Radnor. He was presented to the Rectory of Whitton by the Bp. of St. David's, in 1811; and in 1818 to Congresbury, by the Queen's Hospital, Bristol.

At Ticehurst, the Rev. H. Bishop, Vicar of Chiddingley, Sussex, to which Church he was presented in 1796 by the Duke of Dorset.

At Little Eversden, Cambridge, aged 75, the Rev. Peter Heaton, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Great Eversden. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and proceeded B. A. 1774, M. A. 1777, and B. D. 1786.—The Rectory is in the gift of the President and Fellows of Queen's College, and the Vicarage, of the King. He was presented to both in 1810.

Rev. Mr. Jones, Vicar of Llanboidy, co. Carmarthen.

At his residence, South Cadbury, the Rev. W. Marsh, Rector of Weston Hamfyle, co. Somerset.

Aged 91, the Rev. Anthony-Stephen Mathew, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and Joint Lecturer of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Westminster, for 60 years. He was of Peter House, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1761. He was presented to Broughton Rectory in 1790, by the Duke of Buccleugh.

In Astley's Row, Islington, aged 71, the Rev. J. F. Mitterard.

Rev. Stephen Mosslee, son of Rev. S. Mosslee, of Little Baddow, Essex.

At Sedgbarrow, near Evesham, aged 81, the Rev. Jeremiah Roberts; Rector of that parish; to which he was presented in 1787 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M. A. July 8, 1775.

Rev. John Robinson, Vicar of Althorne and Rector of Cricksea, in Essex. In 1794 he was presented to the Rectory of Cricksea, by W. Hambury, esq.; and in 1806 to Althorne, by J. Robinson, esq.

Suddenly, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, late Curate of Castlemorton, co. Worcester.

At the Parsonage House, Sanby All Saints, Lincolnshire, aged 79; the Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1775, M. A. 1780; and was presented to the rectory of Sanby in 1815 by J. Harman, &c.

At Stowey, Somersetshire, the Rev. Edward Whitty, B. D. Vicar of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. He was presented to Stowey in 1799 by the Bp. of Bath and Wells.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Mr. Samuel V. Howis, timber-merchant, Belvidere Wharf, Lambeth.

At Chelsea, aged 85, after a lingering and painful illness, Samuel Horlock, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.

Jan. 3. At Chislehurst, the Right Hon. Lady Bayning.

Jan. 8. Aged 67, Mr. Storey, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

Jan. 10. In Argyll-street, aged 40, R. Harrison, esq. M. D.

Jan. 12. In Fitzroy-street, aged 67, the wife of Robert Smirke, esq. R. A.

Jan. 13. In Mecklenburgh-square, aged 68, John Willis, esq.

Jan. 14. In Mecklenburgh-square, aged 62, Mr. Robert Broughton.

Arnaud Fichat, esq. of South Lambeth.

At the house of her son, Palmer's-green, Edmonton, in her 70th year, Jane, relict of Mr. John Robinson, of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

At Croydon, in his 76th year, Timothy Harding, bookseller, printer, and stationer, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with patience. He was never known to complain at any misfortune that ever befell him. He was a very eccentric character, but not a bad man. He has left a widow to lament his loss. He was the oldest shop-keeper in Croydon.

In Finsbury-square, aged 77, John H. Hecker, esq.

Jan. 15. At Hornsey, aged 54, John Saxton, esq.

Jan. 16. In Marlborough-place, Kent-road,

road, aged 90, Richard Wheldon, esq. late of Doctors' Commons, and Erith, Kent.

Aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of Noah Sles, esq. of Bath-terrace, Newington Butts.

At his brother-in-law's, the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, Rector of Stoke Newington, Brian Broughton, esq. of Barnes, in Surrey, and late of the Treasury.

Jan. 17. In Park-street, Islington, in his 80th year, Richard Fishwick, esq. late of Newcastle.

Jan. 19. Aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Stride, of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, in his 71st year, William Fairlie, esq. formerly of Calcutta, whose memory will be ever greatly respected, and his loss most sincerely lamented, by all who knew him in India and Britain.

Jan. 20. In Upper Norton-street, Lord Herbert-Windsor Stuart, son of the late, and uncle of the present Marquess of Bute. He was the third child of John first Marquess of Bute, by his first wife Charlotte-Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Herbert Viscount Windsor, and was born May 6, 1770.

Jan. 21. James Yeo, esq. of Hampton Court Palace. He was father of the late gallant and distinguished officer, Commodore Sir James-Lucas Yeo, K.C.B.

Jan. 23. Harriett, wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-place, Euston-square, and of the Temple.

Jan. 25. At Serampore-place, Hammer-smith, aged 35, Miss Mary Phillips, niece of Mr. Carpué, the Surgeon.

At Streatham, aged 85, James Palmer, esq. late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, which office he resigned in 1823. He held it 24 years, having being elected 1799.

Jan. 26. Of a lingering illness, aged 76, John Barber, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex.

Jan. 27. At Palmer's-green, Edmonton, aged 92, Mrs. Penelope Spenceley.

Jan. 29. In London, aged 62, John Carlill, esq. sugar refiner, formerly of Hull. He was deservedly held in high estimation by all who knew him; and has, for many years, been actively employed in advancing the best interests of man.

Jan. 29. At Kensington, Amelia, widow of Capt. John Warburton, 17th Madras Native Infantry, and daughter of Christopher Brown, esq.

In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq.

Jan. 31. Mr. Wm. Cartwright, of Chancery-lane, Solicitor, only son of R. Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square. He was out walking with his wife, and in the act of calling a coach, fell into her arms and instantly expired.

Mrs. Stewart, St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-st.

At Kew, aged 19 months, Amelia, youngest daughter of Sir George Quintin.

Feb. 1. In Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 75, Isabella, relict of the late John Rutherford, esq. solicitor, Bartholomew Close.

At Bromley, Middlesex, aged 64, John Shuttleworth, esq.

At Fulham-road, Chelsea, aged 79, Mr. John Bunce, formerly of Brompton-row.

At Newington, Mr. Vere Villaboiss, a Russian merchant. He came home in his carriage in perfect health, and ate a hearty dinner; after which he dozed in his chair as usual, and fell out of it in a fit of apoplexy, and never moved after.

Feb. 2. Aged 75, Thomas Locke, esq. one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and four times Warden of that Corporation.

Feb. 3. In York-place, Islington, Joseph Boucock, esq. formerly an inhabitant of St. Sepulchre's, and many years a Common Councilman for the ward of Farringdon-without.

At Walworth, aged 48, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Samuel Sharland, of the Customs, London, late of Weymouth, Dorset.

Aged 59, Mr. John Moore, of Norway-street, Old-street, London, and formerly a baker in Oxford. He was a freeman of Oxford, and regular in his attendance at all contested elections, when he often addressed the candidates opposed to his opinions. His display of an enormous pair of boots for the purpose of exposing an alleged act of bribery, will be long remembered by the freemen.

Feb. 5. At Hackney, aged 72, Lydia, relict of late W. Watson, esq. of Homerton.

Feb. 6. In Brunswick-square, Robert Morris, esq. of South Sea Chambers.

At Chelsea, aged 80, the relict of Henry Seymour, esq. of Northbrook near Exeter.

Feb. 7. Of apoplexy, in his 66th year, Mr. Pooley, of Cannon-street.

Aged 70, G. P. Carr, esq. of Lower Edmonton.

Feb. 8. In Cross-street, Islington, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Edward Collinson, of Lombard-street.

Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Samuel Wilde, esq. of New Palace-yard.

Feb. 9. In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the relict of Col. Hartle.

In Little Chapel-street, Soho, aged 77, Mr. James King, schoolmaster; also many years Secretary to the New Musical Fund.

Feb. 10. In Berkeley-square, aged 68, Gloriana Margareta, wife of John Loudon M'Adam, esq.

At Bermondsey, aged 82, Lydia, wife of George Choumert, esq.

Feb. 11. In Hatfield-street, Stamford street, aged 33, of a liver complaint, Mr. William Hughes, a very eminent engraver on wood. He was a native of Liverpool and was a pupil of Henry Hole, esq. Some of his earliest productions are to be found in the "Fragments of Lancashire," published by the late Matthew Gregson, esq.

F.S.A.

F.S.A. who was an early and warm patron of Mr. Hughes. Others of his later and more finished productions have appeared in Mr. Rutter's Delineations of Fonthill. Mr. Hughes has left a widow and three young children, for whose benefit his business will be carried on by able assistants.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 16.* Aged 18, T.H. Wilberforce, second son of Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey.

BERKSHIRE.—*Feb. 2.* At Reading, aged 80, Mr. William Justice, formerly of Norcot Farm, Tilehurst.

Feb. 10. Aged 85, Mr. Stephen Wirdnam, late of Bourton.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 10.* At Papworth Hall, Charles Madryn Chere, esq. M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge, and many years a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 26. At Sawston, aged 75, of a paralytic attack, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Jones.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Culgaith, near Penrith, J. Sewell, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Plymouth, Lieut. Wm. Hele, R.N. of his Majesty's ship *Champion*, a young man whose excellent conduct and strict principles of honour endeared him to all who knew him.

Dec. 27. At Exmouth, aged 25, J. B. Capon, esq. late of Bishop's-hull.

Dec. 30. Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Greenwood, Vicar of Colaton Raleigh.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Jan. 29.* At Upper Bockhampton, aged 76, Percival Meggs, esq. He was descended from an ancient family many years seated in the county of Dorset, and at an early period entered the army. As a Lieutenant in the 58th regiment of Foot, he shared in the dangers of the memorable siege of Gibraltar in 1780-1781. He served in the Dorsetshire Militia during the whole of the late war, and at the time of his decease was the eldest Captain. Capt. Meggs, by the death of the senior branch of the family, had recently become the heir to considerable property, which is now inherited by his son, George Meggs, esq. of London.

Feb. 5. At Plush, near Dorchester, much respected and lamented, aged 72, Michael Miller, esq. His loss will be long felt, not only by his family, but by numerous friends who have often witnessed the goodness of his heart, and experienced his assistance in the hour of need.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 26.* At Leyton, aged 78, Joseph Cotton, esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 25.* At her son's, in Paul-street, Bristol, in her 81st year, the relict of Wm. Simmons, esq. of Newland, co. Gloucester.

Dec. 30. At Lamplighters hall, John Richard Farrell, esq. of Barbadoes.

Jan. 14. At Gloucester Spa, the wife of J. H. Allen, M.P. for Pembroke.

Jan. 16. At Cheltenham, aged 78, John Shakespear, esq.

Jan. 24. Emma P. Miles, third dau. of P. J. Miles, esq. M. P. of Leigh-ct. Bristol.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Chals, in the Isle of Wight, aged 95, Mr. Wm. Russell.

Lately. Aged 83, Mr. Wm. Salter, many years Town-sergeant of Newport. In the prime of life he was considered the strongest man in the Isle of Wight.

Lately. At Bittern, in his 92nd year, Mr. Rd. Raishley. At 80 years of age he was blest with a new set of teeth.

Feb. 9. At his residence at Hursley, aged 74, Thomas Walton, esq. Barrister at Law of the Inner-Temple.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 28.* Jane, wife of the Rev. William Parslow, Vicar of Yardley, and dau. of Humphrey Jones, of Garthmil Hall, Montgomeryshire, esq.

HUNTS.—*Jan. 9.* At Somersham, at an advanced age, Jane, wife of Rev. I. Atkinson, and eldest daughter of late Francis Easterby, esq. of Whitby.

KENT.—*Jan. 7.* At Charing, aged 75, Amy, widow of Wm. Hawker, esq. many years surgeon there.

Jan. 31. At Bexley, aged 84, Frances, relict of the late Anthony Gell, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Dec. 26.* At the Bachelor's Whim, Robert Swarbrick, the well-known Hermit of Lathom.

Jan. 5. In her 81st year, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Sutton, of Manchester.

At Edge-hill, aged 74, Dorothy, relict of the late Mr. John Pinnington, and sister of the late Wm. Dickson, esq.

Dec. 30. At Liverpool, aged 62, Alex. Hamilton, esq. F.R.S. a celebrated Oriental scholar, and late Professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo Literature at the East India College, Haylebury.—We should be grateful for a memoir of this distinguished scholar.

Jan. 6. Aged 52, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Byrom, esq. Edge-hill.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* At Saddington, aged 40, Nicholas Heycock, gent.

Feb. 15. At Stoughton, aged 84, Mr. John Oliver.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 9.* At Wain Wern Cottage, near Ponty Pool, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 18.* At Welham, aged 75, Sam. Thorold, esq. brother of the late, and uncle of the present Sir John Thorold, bart.

Jan. 18. At Little Snoring, Mrs. Powell.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 23.* At Marsden, aged 86, Judith, widow of late Rev. Joseph Hoare, D.D. formerly Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

Feb. 9. At Barnwell Castle, aged 80, the wife of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq.

Feb. 13. At Hardington, near Northampton, in his 20th year, Edward, son of Samuel and Letitia Frost.

OXFORD—

OXFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 13. In her 88th year, Mary, wife of Percival Walsh, esq. of Oxford, Solicitor.

Nov. 19. At Headington, in her 92d year, Mrs. Jane Bodge, many years housekeeper to late Sir Banks Jenkinson, bart.

Dec. 23. Aged 92, Charles Augustus Dansey, esq. of Exeter College, son of John Dansey, esq. of Blandford.

Dec. 25. Aged 88, Mary Azine, youngest dau. of John Phillips, esq. of Barford.

Dec. 27. At Newnham, aged 87, Thomas Whittred, esq. senior Common Councilman, and the oldest member of the Corporation of Cambridge.

SHROPSHIRE.—Jan. 17. Aged 80, Richard-Ballard Phillips, esq. M. A. of Green Lanes Villa.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Sept. 23. In Belmont, Bath, aged 34, Bruthwaite Christie, esq. third son of late Adm. Alex. Christie, of Barberton, co. Middlesex, having been lately compelled by an obstinate and painful disease to exchange for half-pay a troop in the 8th reg. of Dragoon Guards, of which he had arrived to be the senior captain.

Oct. 21. Aged 68, whilst on a visit at John Everard's, esq. Hill-house, near Bridgewater, Anne, wife of Mr. John Jeffery, late hardwareman, of Bristol, and sister to late Dr. Thomas Jeffery, of Hunspill Court, Somerset.

The relict of the late Rev. Drax Durbin, of Walton.

Nov. 12. At Bath, at an advanced age, Sarah, widow of Henry Weymouth, esq. formerly of Parker's Well, near Exeter.

Nov. 19. In Southcot-place, Widcombe, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Kinery, formerly a wine-merchant, of Bath.

In Park-street, Bath, the relict of Samuel Pace, esq. of Barbadoes.

Nov. 27. At Poundisford Park, the seat of T. Welman, esq. Thomas Stiff, esq. formerly of New-street, Covent-garden, but late of Reading.

Dec. 12. At Col. Shaw's, Bath, Flora-Alicia, wife of James-Henry Deacon, esq. of Wimpole-street, London, and daughter of the late J. McVeagh, esq. of Druweston, co. Monagh, Ireland.

Dec. 25. Aged 84, Mrs. S. Parnell, relict of late Mr. Samuel Parnell, of Portbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 23. At Penkhill, aged 88, Mr. Benjamin Blackband.

SURREY.—Jan. 5. Aged 87, the relict of Hen. Seckamp, gent. a Portman of Ipswich.

Jan. 11. At East Bergholt, aged 78, Frances, relict of Rev. Thomas Bowen, Rector of Pulham in Norfolk.

Jan. 29. Aged 17, John, second son of the Rev. Thomas Seabrook, of Stansfield.

Jan. 30. Aged 23, John Thomas, only son of Mr. John Gosnell, of Bentley Hall.

Feb. 1. At Beccles, aged 56, Mary, wife of G. W. B. Bohun, gent.

Feb. 7. At Hoo Hall, near Woodbridge,

aged 18, John-Etheridge Cutting, 2d and last surviving son of Mr. William Cutting.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 13. At Brighton, John Burke, esq. of York-place, London, formerly of Kingston, in Jamaica.

Dec. 23. At Lewes, aged 93, Mary, relict of the late John Collier, esq. of Newington green.

Dec. 27. At Court-lodge, Mountfield, aged 57, John Smee, esq.

Jan. 5. T. Dunn, esq. West-Cliff, Brighton.

Jan. 8. At Brighton, at an advanced age, Philadelphia Loughnan, of Lower Seymour-street, relict of the late T. Loughnan, esq. formerly of Madeira, and subsequently of Great Russell-street.

Jan. 17. At Hastings, aged 46, Thomas-Wilson Hetherington, esq. of Church-hill, Walthamstow, Essex.

WARWICK.—Jan. 17. At Leamington, aged 16, Theodosius Vernon, 4th son of Lieut.-General Sir George Anson, K. C. B. M. P.

Feb. 1. At Coventry, aged 88, Joseph Downer, Gent.

WILTSHIRE.—Jan. 14. At Trowbridge, aged 73, G. Waldron, esq.

Jan. 21. At Minall, near Marlborough, in his 87th year, Mr. Adams, who, in the whole course of his life, never laid out a farthing in medicine.

At Marden, aged 88, Mrs. Cameron.

WOOLSTON.—Dec. 2. At Stourbridge, aged 84, Samuel Bate, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.—Dec. 20. In his 82d year, Joseph Oates, Esq. of Weetwood Hall.

Jan. 20. At her house in Spennithorne, Jane Chaytor relict of the late W. Chaytor, esq.

Jan. 22. At Bridlington, aged 80, Mr. Robert Nicholson.

Jan. 23. Aged 78, Mrs. Jane Dunn, relict of the late Mr. David Dunn, of Hull, and mother to Mr. William Dunn, of Filey.

WALES.—Jan. 22. In her 73d year, at Llayndurris, Cardigan, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M. A.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Edinburgh, Lady Alvanley.

ABROAD.—July 31. At Paris, Catherine, wife of Thomas Wethered, esq. Deputy Commissary General, and second daughter of the late T. Kirwan, esq. of co. Galway.

Aug. 30. At Jersey, aged 54, Katherine Jane Mudge, widow of Major-Gen. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery.

Sept. 13. At Belize, the Rev. J. Fleming, and a few days after, Amelia, his wife, the eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Talange, of Oxford, mercer, both of an intermittent fever. Their infant daughter survived them when this distressing account left America.

Sept. 16. At Orleans, aged 24, Sarah, wife of James W. Walters, esq. of Burnwood House, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 2. At Honduras, Thos. Furber, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

ADDI-

ADDITION TO THE OBITUARY.

In 1818 an elegant monument, to the memory of the late Earl of Rothes, of whom we gave a short memoir in vol. LXXXVIII. i. 188, was placed in the parish church of Dorking, Surrey, with the following inscription :

"To the memory of the Right Hon. George Williams, EARL OF ROTHS, Baron Leslie and Bamburgh, one of the 16 representative Peers of Scotland, and Colonel of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry, from their first enrolment; who departed this life on the 11th day of February, MDCCCXVII. in the 49th year of his age, after a constant residence in this town for 25 years; during which eventful period, comprehending the whole war with revolutionary France, his Lordship was uniformly actuated by a zeal for the public good : and shone before men

as an amiable example of loyalty to his Sovereign, of reverence for the civil and religious establishments of his country, of ardour in his military command, and of moderation and equity in the local administration of justice : whilst in private life he conciliated the respect and love of all classes by the urbanity of his deportment, by the warmth of his friendship, by the cheerfulness of his conversation, and by the exercise of every conjugal, paternal, domestic, and social virtue : the inhabitants of Dorking, deeply affected at the awful suddenness of his dissolution, grateful for the benefits which he conferred upon them, and desirous to perpetuate their cordial sense of his meritorious character, have caused this monument to be erected."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 26, to February 22, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1015	} 2067	Males - 811	} 1601	Between	2 and 5 136
Females - 1052		Females - 790			5 and 10 48
Whereof have died under two years old		431			10 and 20 83
					20 and 30 107
					30 and 40 137
					40 and 50 140
					50 and 60 156
					60 and 70 142
					70 and 80 143
					80 and 90 69
					90 and 100 9
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Feb. 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
65 1	35 2	23 2	41 4	38 11	41 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Feb. 21, 52s. to 68s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 16, 34s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Feb. 17.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	6l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 11s. Clover 5l. 5s.—Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s.
Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 14lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 21 :	
Veal.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts	2,550
Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.	Calves	107
		Sheep and Lambs	15,820
		Pigs	100

COAL MARKET, Feb. 21, 92s. 6d. to 39s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 49s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

CANAL SHARES.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of January and 25th of February 1895), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—**CANALS.** Trent and Mersey, 75*l.*; price 2,100*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 15*l.*; price 470*l.*—Loughborough, 197*l.*; price 4,600*l.*—Coventry, 44*l.* and bonus; price 1,300*l.*—Oxford, short shares, 32*l.* and bonus; price 800*l.*—Grand Junction, 10*l.* and bonus; price 290*l.*—Old Union, 4*l.*, price 105*l.*—Neath, 15*l.*; price 400*l.*—Swansea, 11*l.*; price 250*l.*—Monmouthshire, 10*l.*; price 245*l.*—Birmingham, 12*l.* 10*s.*; price 320*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 14*l.* 10*s.*; price 45*l.*—Shropshire, 8*l.*; price 185*l.*—Ellesmere, 3*l.* 10*s.*; price 108*l.*—Lancaster, 14*l.* 10*s.*; price 47*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 14*l.*; price 27*l.*—Grand Surrey, 2*l.*; price 57*l.*—Regent's, price 57*l.*—Wilts and Berks, price 7*l.* 10*s.*—**DOCKS.** West India, 10*l.*; price 234*l.*—London, 4*l.* 10*s.*; price 106*l.*—**WATER WORKS.** East London, 5*l.* 10*s.*; price 130*l.*—West Middlesex, 2*l.* 10*s.*; price 70*l.*—Grand Junction, 3*l.*; price 76*l.*—**FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.** Royal Exchange, 10*l.*; price 315*l.*—Globe, 7*l.*; price 180*l.*—Imperial 5*l.*; price 130*l.*—Atlas, 9*s.*; price 3*l.*—Hope, 6*s.*; price 6*l.*—Rock, 2*s.*; price 5*l.*—**GAS LIGHT COMPANIES.** Westminster, 3*l.* 10*s.*; price 70*l.*—New ditto, 5*l.* paid; price 5*l.* prem.—Imperial, 40*l.* paid, dividend 2*l.* 8*s.*; price 56*l.*—Phoenix, 22*l.* paid; price 14*l.* prem.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares paid up, price 12*l.*—Auction Mart, 14*l.* 5*s.*; price 36*l.*—City Bonds, 5 per cent. interest; price 105*l.*

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to February 25, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. New	4 per Ct. New	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000 <i>l.</i> at 2 <i>d.</i> per Day.	Ex. Bills 1000 <i>l.</i> at 1½ <i>d.</i> per Day.
28	232½	94 ½	93 ½	101	105 ½	6 23½	281½	98 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 64 pm.	
29	Hol.										
31	Hol.										
1	233	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½	281½	97 pm.	64 65 pm.	63 65 pm.	
2	Hol.										
3		94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½	281½	99 pm.	63 pm.	66 63 pm.	
4	234	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		98 pm.	64 pm.	63 65 pm.	
5	234½	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		100 pm.	63 pm.	63 65 pm.	
7		94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	106 5½	23½		101 pm.		64 66 pm.	
8	235	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		92 pm.	65 pm.	64 65 pm.	
9	235½	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		98 pm.		65 64 pm.	
10	235	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½				63 65 pm.	
11	235½	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		97 pm.	63 64 pm.	63 65 pm.	
12	236	94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½		97 pm.		62 64 pm.	
14	236½	94 ½	94	101 ½	101 106	23½		98 pm.		63 64 pm.	
15	237½	94 ½	94	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½	284½			65 63 pm.	
16	Hol.										
17	238	94 ½	94 3½	101 ½	105 ½	6 23½	285	96 pm.	63 64 pm.	65 63 pm.	
18		94 ½	93 ½	101 ½	101 105 ½	6 23½		96 pm.	62 pm.	64 62 pm.	
19	237½		93 ½	101 ½	106	23½	284½	96 pm.		61 62 pm.	
21		94 ½	94	101 ½	101 106	1 23½	285½	96 pm.		61 63 pm.	
22	239½	95 4½	94 ½	101 ½	101 106	23½		99 pm.	94 ½	63 62 pm.	62 64 pm.
23	240	94 ½	94 ½	101 ½	101 106	23½		98 pm.		62 60 pm.	63 60 pm.
24	Hol.										
25	239½	94 ½	94 ½	101 ½	106 ½	23½		98 pm.		61 62 pm.	61 63 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

London Gazette
Times - New Times
M. Chiron - Post
M. Hérard - Leiger
Brit Press - M. Adv.
Courier - Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun - Brit. Traveller
St James & Gen. Ev.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet - Evco. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit Gaz. - Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath & Berks - Herw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn - Bolton 2
Bristol - Brighton 2
Aston 4 - Bucks
Bury 2 - Cambr.-n
Cambridge - Carlisle 2
Canterb. - Chelms 2
Chertn. 2 - Chesh. 2
Colchester - Cornw.
Coveyntry - Cumberl.
Derby 2 - Devon 2
Devonp. Devizes
Dorchester - Dorset.
Dorset - Durham 2
Norwich - Exeter 5



Gloucester 2. Hants 2
Hereford 3. Hull 3
Hunts 2. Ipswich
Kent 4. Leicester
Leeds 6. Lincaster
Lichfield Liverpool 6
Maccles. Manchest.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk-Norwich
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2. Oxf. 2
Plymouth-Preston 2
Reading. Rochester
Salisbury. Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Shropshire..Stafford
Stafford. Potteries
Stafford. Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey..Sussex
Taunton...Type
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Tyne)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Yau 2.. Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 75
Ireland 60

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster ;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OCCASIONAL READER observes, "That Mr. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, in quoting the 'First Lamp of Virginity,' has extracted a passage of some length, purporting to be a prayer of Queen Esther, which he commends for its devotion and simplicity, p. 124, note. In fact, this passage is a transcript from the apocryphal book of Esther, (probably from an earlier version than that of King James) c. xiv. v. 15—17. inclusive; of which circumstance Mr. D. takes no notice whatever.

W. remarks, "The quaint distich quoted from the foot of an old print, in your February number, p. 124, as versifying the notes *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, has recalled to my mind the Sapphic stanza, in which the same effect is, I think, more ingeniously produced; the *si-t* in Dr. Carey's couplet being but an "indifferent" accommodation.

*Ut queant laxis resonare fibris
Mira gestorum famuli tuorum,
Solve polluti labii restum,
Sancte Johannes.*

With these lines (not unknown, I am sure, to your learned Correspondent) I should not have troubled you, had I not wished to suggest, as a conjecture, which may, however, have been made before, though I have never seen it, that the last note *si* is to be collected from the two initials of the words forming the Adonic line,

Sancte Johannes.*

—I venture to differ a little as to the felicity of the Arion device, with regard to its application, in more respects than one, to the Delphic Classics. How far the *dulcedine cantūs* characterizes their notes, may be fairly doubted; as well as the correctness of the *trahitur*, in its reference to the feelings of the young Prince. But, admitting the learned Commentators to have been *harmonious*, and the learning pupil *attracted*, how shall we accommodate the scurvy treatment of the minstrel by those who set him to work on his harp? If the simile is to move on all fours, we shall be at a loss to discover any equivalent unkindness in the Montausiers, the Colberts, the Bossuets, or the Huets, who suggested, superintended, or executed, the Delphin Commentaries. I might also add, on the authority of Huet himself, that the undertaking partially failed. '*Nonnulli quam mihi commoverant expectationem sui fefellerunt.*'—But this may be refining too far."

MR. S. BUTLER begs to recommend bedsteads formed on the principle of an in-

clined plane, raised at the head about eight inches. It is scarcely necessary, (he observes) to point out the advantages arising to human nature, whether in health, or labouring under the affliction of disease, in thus having the body in an elevated position.—Dr. Birkbeck and other gentlemen of science highly recommend the plan.

MR. T. ALLEN says, "your Reviewer in his notice of my History, p. 148, has committed a mistake in stating that St. George's Fields is in the Parish of Lambeth, no part of the ground known under that name being within the parish, though it adjoins it. Pieces of ground in the Fields are the property of the parish of Lambeth, but they are described to be in the parish of St. George, Southwark. Those Fields were never accurately ascertained, but I conceive that they extended northward as far as Melancholey Walk, leading out of the Blackfriars' Road; westward, to the boundary of Lambeth Parish, where the Dog and Duck stood, which is not in Lambeth; to the East, as far as the road leading from Newington to the Borough; and its furthest extent northward was to the boundary of Lambeth Parish,—a ditch on the north side of Brook-street, and probably part of Canute's Trench.—The Reviewer mentions the remains of an entrenchment near Vauxhall turnpike, as being of Roman construction. This, I presume, is incorrect. He blends the situation of a Roman camp behind Vauxhall Gardens with an outwork of the line of fortifications raised by the Parliament in 1642. No remains of either exist; but in the autumn of last year a great quantity of broken pottery, evidently Roman, was found. This in some degree justifies the idea of a Roman camp being near the spot, though the exact site is lost."

S. R. M. would feel much obliged by being informed who was the father of an heiress named Blundeville, or Blandeville, co. Norfolk, who married Rowland Meyrick of Gladestry in co. Radnor, Esq. about the year 1610 or 1620. Ralph Blundeville (in the pedigree of the College of Arms) of Newton Flotman, had two sons, Edward and John, both living in 1563, but their issue are not specified. Had either of them daughters who were coheirresses?

E. G. solicits information respecting the crests and badges of the antient Baronial Families of Lucy, Poyning, Fitz-Pain, Bryan, and Latimer, now represented by the Percy family.

The article on "Roman Camps" will appear in our next without fail.

* The Greeks, as Aristides informs us, *Te, Ta, Tha, Tho*, Guido of Arezzo substituting his hexachord to the antient tetrachord, introduced their names from this hymn to the Baptist.

Errata.—P. 79, b. l. 8, read Coleraheen.—P. 113, line 7, of the first column, for Gwyr ed Urthiawg, read Gwyr Iledrithiawg.—P. 164, line 28, of the second column, for Sir J. Merick, read Sir G. Meyricke.—P. 175, b. l. 53, read Thomas Meyrick, of Ceva coth, esq.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM KING EDWARD THE FOURTH TO THE SHERIFF OF DEVON.

Mr. URBAN,
*Copthall Court,
March 1.*

I INCLOSE you a literal copy of a letter of Edward the Fourth's, and which I forward for insertion in *your* *Archæologia*, because the original is in private hands, and no copy has hitherto (it is presumed) been printed. John Earl of Oxford was restored in the 10th of Edward the Fourth, so that the letter must have been written between the years 1461 and 1471.—The Earl's importance may be seen by reference to Hume, Dugdale, Brooke, and similar works. Hall and Grafton say his rebellion was occasioned by the decapitation of his Father and elder Brother, on the accession of Edward the Fourth, for their attachment to the House of Lancaster. The original Epistle is in the best preservation, written upon a piece of paper 12 inches by nine. The King's own signature (his monogram) in the corner.



By the King.

"Trusty and well-beloved We grete you wel. And wheras we understand that yer is, in the Countie whereof ye be Shiref, grete rum' of the landing of oure Rebel and Trai'r John late Erl of Oxenford, which is repressed, put to flight, and goon—We therefore straitly charge and commaunde you that ye ne assemble ne suffre to be assembled eny people w^t eny maner

of persone or persones whatsoever he or thei be for no maner of cause but that ye sit stil and be quiet. Onlasse than ye have from us sp'al commaundement so sorto do, upon peyn of yor allegiance. Yeven undre oure signet at oure Monastery of Shravesbury the v day of Juyn.

Indorsed

To oure trusty and well-beloved the Shirief of oure Count^e of Devon."

The letter, after being written, has been folded like a modern note, through the centre of which two small cuts having been made, a narrow slip of parchment has been threaded, and over the two ends of this piece of parchment red wax has been placed, on which to impress the seal. This impression is still existing in its original perfection, and no seal of the present day can surpass it for beauty of execution. The shield contains France and England quarterly, a coronet or crown of fleur de lis and crosses alternately, (no bars over it,) and a border or collar round the shield of cinque foils and shells. The whole of the size of a half-crown piece. Two pieces of parchment, twisted similarly to whipcord, encircle the wax, and have much contributed to its *uncracked* preservation for nearly 360 years. The way of opening the letter was by cutting the small slip of parchment, which from threading it appeared in the front. S. G.

*Letter from the revered Vice Admiral
LORD NELSON to W. SUCKLING,
Esq.*

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

THE following copy of a Letter from our Country's favorite, the heroic LORD NELSON, will be read with interest. At the close of the
Amc-

American war, Nelson returned to England in the command of the *Albemarle* frigate; and soon after he became enamoured of a lady whose accomplishments of mind and beauty of person he constantly made the theme of his praise. Conscious, however, that his slender means would not enable him to place her in such an establishment as would be consistent with his professional rank, and the merits of the lady, he made the appeal to his worthy Uncle, William Suckling, Esq. which the letter will exhibit.

Mr. Suckling was Chairman of the Board of Customs at this time; and he allowed 100*l.* *per annum* immediately to Nelson; but he did not marry this infatuating lady, and his spirits became in consequence so much depressed, that his *other* Uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, the Comptroller of the Navy, obtained, from the first Lord of the Admiralty, his appointment to the *Boreas* of 28 guns, on the Leeward Island station, where he married the present *Viscountess* Nelson in 1787, who was widow of Dr. Nesbitt of Nevis.

P.

MY DEAR UNCLE, Jan. 14, 1784.

THERE arrives in general a time in a man's life (who has friends), that either they place him in life in a situation that makes his application for any thing farther totally unnecessary, or give him help in a pecuniary way, if they can afford, and he deserves it.

The critical moment of my life is now arrived, that either I am to be happy or miserable:—it depends solely on you.

You may possibly think I am going to ask too much. I have led myself up with hopes you will not—till this trying moment. There is a lady I have seen, of a good family and connections, but with a small fortune,—1,000*l.* I understand. The whole of my income does not exceed 130*l.* *per annum*. Now I must come to the point:—will you, if I should marry, allow me yearly 100*l.* until my income is increased to that sum, either by employment or any other way? A very few years, I hope, would turn something up, if my friends will but exert themselves. If you will not give me the above sum, will you exert yourself with either Lord North or Mr. Jenkinson to get me a guard-ship, or some employment

in a public office, where the attendance of the principal is not necessary; and of which they must have such numbers to dispose of. In the India Service I understand (if it remains under the Directors), their marine force is to be under the command of a Captain in the Royal Navy: that is a station I should like.

You must excuse the freedom with which this letter is dictated; not to have been plain and explicit in my distress had been cruel to myself. If nothing can be done for me, I know what I have to trust to. Life is not worth preserving without happiness; and I care not where I may linger out a miserable existence. I am prepared to hear your refusal, and have fixed my resolution if that should happen; but in every situation I shall be a well-wisher to you and all your family, and pray they or you may never know the pangs which at this instant tear my heart. God bless you, and assure yourself I am your most affectionate and dutiful nephew, HORATIO NELSON.

MR. URBAN, Westminster, March 16.

SINCE I communicated to you a short account of the Repairs of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster¹, that edifice has been honoured with a memorial to a former distinguished parishioner, to whom England owes one of its greatest blessings.

Numerous are the monuments erected to deserving individuals at the public expence, and those not unfrequently a considerable time after their decease. But often have I regretted that a nation so devoted to literature as England, and which has been benefited so largely by the art of printing, should have past over the services of the immortal CAXTON, without paying a just tribute to his talents and his art. Surely he deserved a niche in that temple of England's Worthies, Westminster Abbey; for without the aid of his art, the talents of the individuals there recorded would not have been known to fame, and the works of a Shakspeare, a Camden, or a Milton, would possibly have lain mouldering in some old family mansion.

Though there is no national monument to record the introduction of this art into England, I am happy to state

¹ See vol. xciv. ii. p. 490 et seq.

that

that the ROXBURGHE CLUB (a society long known for their attachment to our Ancient Literature) have with true British feelings at length supplied the void by erecting a chaste tablet, by Westmacott, to the memory of Caxton, in the parish Church of St. Margaret, in which parish he lived and died. This tablet was exhibited to the Society at their anniversary meeting, June 17, 1820². It was originally intended to have been erected in Westminster Abbey; but the fees attending its erection there being so great, application was made to the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's; who, as a mark of their respect to his memory, allowed it to be erected without any of the customary fees.

The tablet, which is placed in the South-east corner, near the new entrance, consists of a slab of fine dove-coloured marble surmounted by another of delicate white, on which is this inscription:

"To the memory
of William Caxton,
who first introduced into Great Britain
the art of Printing;
and who, A.D. 1477, or earlier,
exercised that art
in the Abbey of Westminster.

This Tablet,
in remembrance of one to whom
the Literature of this Country
is so largely indebted,
was raised,
anno Domini MDCCLXX.
by the Roxburghe Club,
Earl Spencer, K.G. President."

On each side of the inscription are two pilasters supporting an angular pediment, in the centre of which is one of the devices of Caxton, which is engraved in Mr. Dibdin's splendid work.

In this inscription it is stated that Caxton "exercised that art in the Abbey of Westminster." Howel in his "Londinopolis," and Newcourt in his "Repertorium," inform us that the Ab-

bot of Westminster erected the first press for book printing in England in the Eleemosinary or Almonry, where the mother of Henry VII. had erected an almshouse, and over against which was an old chapel dedicated to St. Anne. A MS. note of Mr. Cossart, in his copy of Seward's Anecdotes, informs us, that "the first book printed in England³ (the Game and Playe of Chesse⁴) was done an. 1474. John Estney⁵ was then abbot. Islip did not become so till Oct. 27, 1500. Caxton died in 1491, so that Stow and those who have followed them are wrong, and J. E.'s name should be substituted for that of John Islip as patron of the *noble art*," &c. If Caxton's press was erected in the Almonry, that place appears to have gone under the general name of the Abbey, for in the imprints to several of his works, he says, "in thabbey of Westmynstre by London," &c. particularly in that of his Chronicles of England, "which was finished the v day of Juyn, the yere of thincarnation our Lord God M.CCCC.LXXX."

Caxton's office, according to Bagford, was afterwards removed to King-street; but this is only a speculative opinion. Mr. Dibdin thinks it probable that he erected his press near one of the chapels attached to the aisles of the Abbey; and that his printing office might have superseded the use of what was called the Scriptorium of the same. This Scriptorium was probably pulled down for the erection of Henry VII.'s Chapel, the first stone of which was laid in 1502⁶. This opinion I should have been inclined to support with the supposition, that when the Scriptorium was pulled down in 1501, Wynkin de Worde removed to Fleet-street, if Caxton had not set at rest the controversy respecting the situation of his press, by informing us that he printed certain "commemoracio's of Salisbry vse" in the "almonestrye at the reed

² See vol. xc. i. p. 633.

³ On the authority of Bagford. Mr. Dibdin says it was, at all events, the first book printed by Caxton, to which the date of the imprint is affixed.

⁴ "The game and playe of the chesse; translated out of the French, and imprinted by William Caxton. Fynysht the last day of Marche, the yer of our Lord God a thousand foure hundred and lxxiiij."

⁵ Estney was not abbot till 1492, on the death of Thomas Milling, who succeeded as abbot in 1466; and being made Bp. of Hereford in 1474, held the abbotsip in commendam till his death, 1492. Estney died in 1498, when he was succeeded by Islip.—Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. vol. I. p. xcix.

⁶ Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. I. p. cii.

pale." A fac-simile of the original sentence⁷ may be seen in the Rev. T. F. Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. I. p. cii. The Scriptorium must have been at the *East* end, and the Almonry at the *West* end.

The following notices of Caxton will shew that the tablet could not have been more appropriately placed than in its present situation.

According to Oldys, his father, William Caxton, resided with him at Westminster when he was in the height of business. He must have lived to a good old age; for his death occurred in 1478, as appears by the Churchwardens' books of St. Margaret's parish. "1478. Item, the day of bureyng of William Caxton, for ii. torches and iiij. tapirs at a lowe masse, xxd." For some time previous to his decease, the younger Caxton attended the making up of the Churchwardens' accounts as a principal parishioner and regular vestryman, his name being subscribed to several of these. In 1490 another relative of Caxton's was interred here, as appears by the following item: "1490. Item, atte bureyng of Mawde Caxton, for torches and tapers, iiij. s. ijd." This might possibly have been Caxton's wife. A Matilda Caxton founded a chantry in the fifteenth century, and has a monument in St. Swithin's Church, Walbrook Ward, London. In the year following Caxton departed this life. His death is thus recorded in the books: "1491. Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton, for iiij. torches vjs. viijd. Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vjd." At the end of the Churchwardens' books for the years 1496 to 1498, occur these items, "Receyved by the handes of William Royott for oon of those printed boks that were bequothed to the church behove by William Caxton, vjs. viijd. Item, in boks called Legends⁸, of the bequest of William Caxton, iiij⁹."

Again, under the year 1506, we have another item relating to Caxton: "1506. Item, iiij prynted bokes, ij of them of the Lyfe of Seynt Kateryne, and other ij of the Byrthe of our Ladye, of the gift of the executors of Caxton."

On the death of Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, who had worked with him, succeeded him, and continued at Westminster for some time; but at what precise period he removed to Fleet-street is not known. It was probably between 1500 and 1502, for he finished and completed the third edition of his "*Liber Festivalis*" in "*Westmonasterio, anno domini m.cccc. nonagesimo nono*" [1499], and an edition of his "*Constitutiones Provinciales Ecclesie Anglica'e*," &c. In 1502 we find him in Fleet-street, where he printed an edition of the "*Descrypcyon of Englonde*," "*in the syne of the Sonne*." While residing at Westminster, two of his female relatives died, and are thus recorded in the Churchwardens' books: "1498. Item, for the knell of Elizabeth de Worde, vjd. Item, for iii torches withe the grete bell for her, viij¹⁰." "1500. Item, for the knelle of Julian de Worde, with the grete belle, vid." Another of Caxton's assistants, Richard Pynson, afterwards became a celebrated printer at Temple Bar. We find the Churchwardens "receyved of Robert Pynson [probably a relative of the printer] for four tapers, iiij¹¹."

These extracts from the Churchwardens' books were copied by Simon Stephenson, esq. Vestry Clerk of the parish, for the Rev. Mr. Dibdin's *Typographical Antiquities*; and were compared with the originals by the learned Bibliographer himself, on account of the inaccuracies in Mr. Ames's extracts from those books.

There is another individual, to whose virtues I trust a monument will be erected in this church,—the murdered Sir Walter Raleigh; for the barbarous

⁷ The whole being a curious specimen of the style of early advertisements, it may not be amiss to give it literally:—

"If it plesse any man spirituel or temporel, to bye any pyce of two and thre comemoracions of salisbury bse, enpryntid after the forme of this prese't letter, which ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to westmonester, in to the almonestrye, at the reed pale, and he shal haue them good chepe.
Supplicet stet rebula."

⁸ Golden Legend. This book was probably read, like those of the Festival, as homilies in churches; or, as Herbert thinks, might be only placed in some convenient part of the church, as Fox's Book of Martyrs was at the beginning of the Reformation.

⁹ Ames says, xij copies.

usage he experienced from the pedantic James, can only be atoned by a national monument, thus recording the injustice of his execution. C.

♦
MR. URBAN, *Alcester, March 6.*
YOUR Correspondent, "J. C." (p. 114), has furnished you with an argument in opposition to the existing mania for speculation, so far as it extends to the formation of Rail-roads, at present in contemplation in different parts of the country; and has given circulation to various opinions, with a view of establishing their title to the character of visionary and fruitless speculations. To the majority of the averments of your Correspondent, I am far from being inclined to yield a tribute of approbation, and I beg to offer a few observations, why I think the reasoning of "J. C." cannot, when submitted to the test of an attentive consideration, be pronounced sustainable.

I do not wonder the larger proportion of Landed proprietors should, upon the questions of expediency and general utility of Rail-roads, be in some degree opposed to the Commercial interest. It is too well known the value of land has not advanced in that proportion, the present high state of the funds, and the consequent cheapness of money, influenced its proprietors to expect, from the experience of the last twenty years. According to the doctrine of our political oeconomists, the value of land increases in the same ratio the credit of the country increases, and with the quantity of the circulating medium; and consequently an augmentation of wealth has been deemed an ample reason for an advance in the prices of agricultural productions, an opinion which the present moderate price of land proves cannot be regarded as a settled axiom. The value of real estates may at present be calculated at from 23 to 30 years purchase, yielding a produce of from about three to four pounds *per cent.* and that a greater improvement in value has not taken place may be imputed, amongst other consequences, to a recollection of the difficulties and distress agriculture was so lately exposed to from causes neither to be foreseen nor avoided, and the various inducements held out for eligible investments by the numberless companies introduced within the last two years to the public attention. Hence,

I conceive, has arisen the distaste of that class of persons denominated Country Gentlemen, to the popular experiment of Rail-roads.

Not only do I think the "wisdom of Parliament" will accede to the wishes of the projectors of Rail-roads, in the generality of instances, but I also think that by such an exercise of legislative prerogative, no breach of faith will be committed towards the Canal proprietor.

When Parliament extended to Canal associations privileges of a corporation, it never for a moment was in contemplation to protect monopolies, or from time to time, as circumstances might allow, to deny any further or additional impetus to the sinews of commerce. The like plea the carriers by land in vain urged against the increased system of water conveyance, and the infringement upon their interests might now be applied, with indignant satisfaction, towards the Canal proprietor. I will not pretend to maintain Rail-roads possess advantages of conveyance of goods Canals cannot equal. The inclination of my belief is, that a Canal will ultimately prove entitled to advantages of preference in its most essential points. This opinion varies not the present question. The commercial interest advocate the measure upon the ground that profitable investment is not their primary object, (and the limitation of a small number of shares to every proprietor, proves them entitled to belief in this particular,) and that such is the great increase in the demand for merchandize, that their present means of supply are inconvenienced and contracted through the tardiness and insufficiency of conveyance by Canal. These circumstances, with the reasons I shall presently mention, ought, I think, to reconcile Parliament, to extend its assent to the proposed undertakings. I quite agree with your Correspondent, that shares in Canals are not unfrequently subjects of marriage and other settlements, wills and securities, and that various persons would be more or less affected with inconvenience, by the general, or even limited introduction of Rail-roads. This manner of arguing the question, might with like effect be applied, in the case of almost every private Parliamentary enactment. In the instances of many of the Gas, Water, and Insurance companies, shares are, in common with those in Canals, sub-
ject

ject to the various purposes of chattel property; yet no one ever thought of hazarding an objection, with any prospect of success, against their establishment, upon the ground alone your Correspondent here alludes to. Where, however, it can be satisfactorily shewn that commercial conveyance supersedes every other regard, the interest of private individuals ought, according to the established rules of legislation, to be sacrificed. Passing by the question of expediency, I cannot give unqualified credit to the full success of the experiment you have related in a note to the letter of your Correspondent, to prove the greater superiority of Canals to Rail-roads. I concur with him in believing, that thousands of families would experience ruin, and that numerous appeals would be produced to the courts of law and equity, to arrange the perplexed circumstances, necessarily arising out of so much confusion and distress, were Rail-roads to become general.

In pursuing "J. C.'s" observations further, I am unprepared to admit he has established a correct criterion for the Legislature's arriving at a correct judgment of the question, a criterion having more immediate reference to a particular period of the history of an English Parliament, anterior to the reign of the first King James, than to the present liberal age; I, nevertheless, will not deny the propriety of Parliament's withholding its sanction to all projects of rash and visionary speculation, their objects manifestly appearing of doubtful benefit to the Empire, and obviously injurious to those who may be induced, whether or not by misrepresentation, to become embarkers in them. To such cases as these the present is an exception. It is notorious that the present powers of conveyance are unequal to the existing improvements in commerce. Two or three years ago the proprietors of the various Canals in England were, one with another, well satisfied with the receipts of the duties, in respect of tonnage; in other words, the Canals were in full operation. Within that time the returns from trade have increased upwards of seventy *per cent.* and are progressively advancing; a correspondent facility of transport is naturally required: every assistance in fact ought to be quickly supplied to the encouragement and improvement

of any mode of conveyance for remedying the evil the manufacturer is at present exposed to: increased facilities of transport ought not to be rejected whenever the commerce of the country requires them; and in effecting these facilities, the interest of private individuals, when the same has not been guaranteed by Parliament free from competition, ought to be overlooked.

I have already stated from what, I conceive, an opposition on the part of the landholders proceeds. Ultimately I think their estates would be materially benefited, certainly not injured by being in the vicinity of Rail-roads. No greater improvement can be imparted to an estate than intersecting it with good roads; and most situations appear in need of such benefits. Thus Rail-roads would open the facilities of conveyance of manure of every description to those districts most in need of it, and by making the communications complete, by roads in transverse directions, additional energies would be given to agriculture, as well as to trade and commerce.

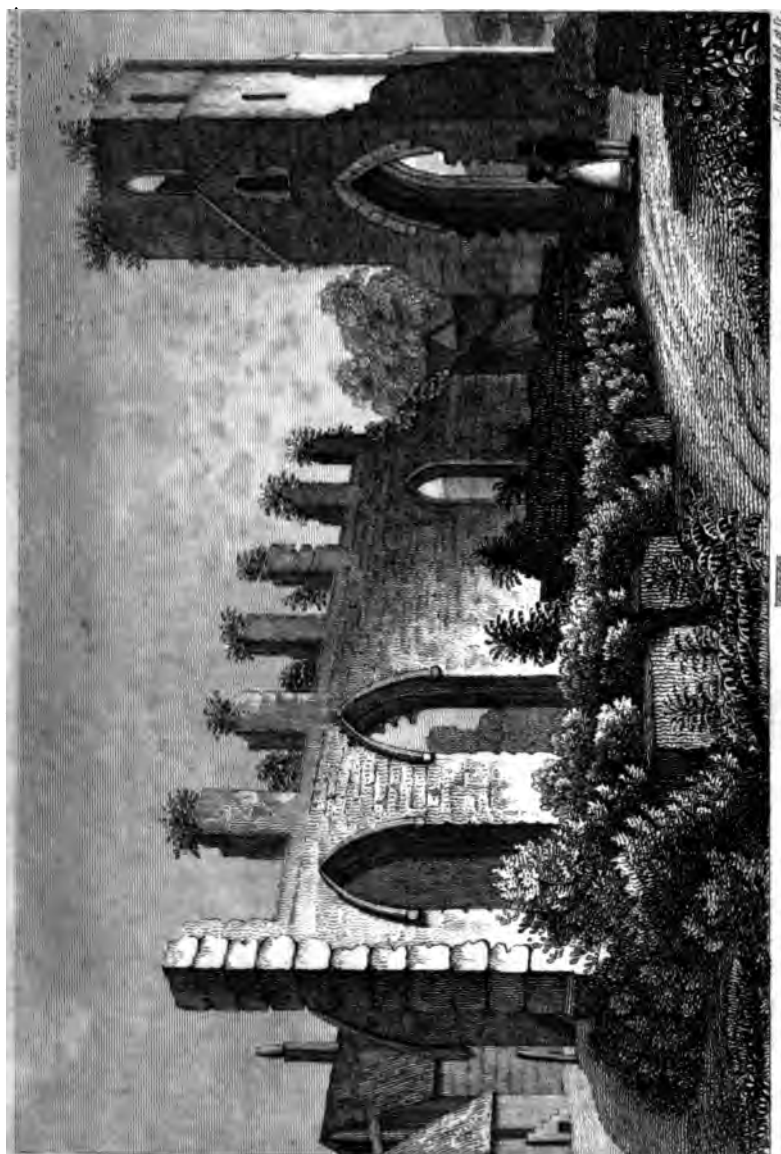
To support our present enormous debt, and reduced scale of expenditure, it is necessary to lend to the agricultural and commercial interests every liberal encouragement and support, since these are the only pillars whereon the burthens of taxation ultimately rest; and from whence the demands of a Government, founded upon substantial justice, can with regularity be supplied. Investments in the funds, joint stock companies, specialty, and other debts, shares in rail-roads and canals, and other securities, though they assume all the benefits of a circulating medium, are in reality none other than fictitious properties; they are either incumbrances charged upon, or entirely dependant upon the agricultural and commercial bodies; and although the Legislature ought to take care that the rights of the proprietors of these species of capital, who have embarked in speculations, fully conscious of their being subjected to risk and fluctuation, ought not to be invaded, without some substantial cause of necessity, I cannot go so far as to admit that in the present instance such a cause exists, or that the interests of commerce should be sacrificed, by the adoption of that line of policy your Correspondent has recommended.

Yours, &c.

T. S.

Mr.

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DESCENT OF WHATTON.

*(Continued from p. 109.)**[With a view of ULVESCROFT PRIORY, described p. 203.]*

SIR JOHN DE WHATTON (sometimes written Watton), eldest son of Sir Richard, used the same coat of arms as his father, and had his seat at Long-Whatton in Leicestershire, in the reign of King Henry IV. (which manor belonged to the Basset family). He had several children: Robert, John, Professor of the Order of St. Augustine; Alice; and Richard, whose sons Richard and Robert were feoffees with Sir Thomas Gresley and Sir William Basset, of the manors and lands of the last Lord Basset of Drayton, in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, and Leicester.

Alice, the daughter of Sir John de Whatton, married Sir John Woodford, Lord of Ashby-Folville, whose bearing was: Sable, three leopards' heads Gules, jess. three fleurs de lys Argent, and who impaled the shield of Whatton, Argent, on a bend Sable, between six crosslets Gules, three bezants. By her Sir John Woodford had a son, Sir Robert, who married Isabel, the daughter of John Neville, descendant of Sir William Neville, Lord of Rolleston, a branch of the Raby family, who derived their lineage from Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, son of Maldred and Algeth his wife, grand-daughter of King Etheldred II. The Nevilles of Raby had for their armorial insign: Gules, a saltire Argent, and have given Earls to Salisbury, Westmorland, and Warwick.

"Memorand'. quod antedictus Johannes Wodford, Miles, desponsavit.....filium Johannis Watton, militis, et habuerunt exitum inter ipsos, Robertum Wodford, Armigerum. Arms: quarterly, Woodford, Prest, Folville, and Brabazon, impaling, Argent on a bend Sable three bezants Or, betwixt six cross crosslets of the second, Watton."

"Mem.' quod antedictus Robertus Wodford, Miles, desponsavit Isabellam, filiam Johannis Nevill, de Rolleston in com. Notting'. et habuerunt exitum inter eos, 1. Robertum Wodford, militem; 2. Joannam, uxorem Laurentii Berkly, militis; 3. Agnetem, uxorem Thome Chetwood, militis; 4. Isabellam, uxorem Laurentii Sherard. Arms: quarterly, Woodford, Prest, Folville, and Brabazon, impaling Gules, a saltire Ermine, Nevill."

"Here may ye see and truly understand
GENT. MAG. March, 1825.

a trewe pedegrewe of Sir Thomas Nevill, knyet, lord of Rolleston, beside Newark, how he weddyd Dame Cecile, daughter of Sir Guy Blankminster, of Cornewyll, lord of the Isle of Sully, and other many fayre lordshipes in the same contrey; and the sayd Sir Thomas and Dame Cecile his wyffe hadde issu Sir Willia' Nevill, the gode knyet, and lord of Rolleston."

"At Oweston, in the church windowes there, Sable, three leopards' heads Gules, jess. three fleurs de lys Argent, Woodford, impaling Argent on a bend Sable, three bezants Or, between six cross crosslets Gules, Whatton."

ROBERT DE WHATTON, eldest son of Sir John, and who had a capital mansion at Long-Whatton, married Katharine, one of the daughters of Lecke, of the county of Nottingham, and had several children: John, Richard, Philip, and Agnes. John Whatton, the eldest son, represented the county of Leicester in Parliament (with Wm. Feldyng), 38 Henry VI. and married Margaret, daughter of Robert Woodford, whereupon he impaled, Sable, three leopards' heads Gules, jess. three fleurs de lys Argent; he had six children: Robert, 14 Edw. IV.; Geoffrey, 16 Edw. IV.; William, Elizabeth, Ambrose, and Mary. Geoffrey, the second son, was father of another Geoffrey, 23 Hen. VIII. then about 24 years old, ancestor of the Whattons of Mapplewell, in the forest of Charnwood, noticed by Nichols, at which hamlet they had a good stone mansion, defended by a moat, surrounded by hills, woods, groves, rocks of stone, granite, and dells of slate. The description introduced by Marshall, though perhaps rather a digression, is worthy of remark. "The Charnwood Hills, he says, seen obscurely, appear as an extensive range of mountains, much larger, and of course much more distant than they really are. When approached, the mountain style is still preserved, the prominences are distinct, sharp, and most of them pointed with ragged rock. One of these prominences, Bardon Hill, rises above the rest, and may be styled the Olympus of Leicestershire, and per-

* Chart. 12 Hen. IV.—Ex collect. R. Bellers.—Notæ Eccles. de What. Longa ex collect. Joh. Knyv.—Ex Mon. in Eccles. de What. Longa.—Excerpt. de Stirp. de Woodf.—Ex Coll. Comit. Harb.—Chart. 12 Hen. VII.—Chartule de Woodf. in Bibl. Cot. Claud. A XIII.—MSS. P. Le Neve.

happ

haps of this country; for it is seen in more directions, if not further, than any other eminence in England. It stands among mountainous heights, with the most venerable aspect, bearded with the bramble, wild thorn, and the oak, a cover for birds of the finest plumage, and the most delicious taste. The woodcock and the pheasant inhabit where it is said was the abode of the ancient Druids, of whom there are apparently some remains on the North side of the hill."

Resuming the subject in progression, it will be proper, by way of illustration, to set down the armories hitherto at Melton Mowbray and Whatton.

"At Whatton Church, in com' Lestrie, —1. Argent, a chevron Sable.—2. Azure, three hedge hogs Or.—3. Sable, six annulets, Or.—4. Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three bezants Or.—In Melton Church, Argent, on a bend Sable three bezants Or, between six cross crosslets Gules, impaling Sable three leopards' heads Gules, surmounted by as many fleurs de lys Argent."

Vincent's Visitation gives the intermarriage of Whatton and Leeke: in Ecc'la de Whatton Longa, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three boars, erroneously designed for Whatton,—Sable, six annulets Or, 3, 2, 1, Leeke. The Harleian Miscellany shows the alliance of the Whatton family with that of Woodford. Holme, Dep. Chester Herald, in his Notes, June 8, 1583, describes the shield of Whatton, impaling Woodford as follows: "In Grene's house, the Swane, at Melton, theise cotes: Argent, on a bend Sable between 6 cross crosslets Gules, three bezants; empaling Sable, 3 leopards' heads Gules, gess. three fleurs de lys Argent." The Swan Inn at Melton Mowbray abounded with traces of antiquity, and was also the repository of the remnants of the arms formerly belonging to the trained bands*.

JOHN WHATTON, second son of Sir John, was Prior of Ulvescroft, in the reign of King Edward IV. a religious house which displayed for its armorial ensign, Gules, seven masles Or, and subsequently, Argent, a saltire between in chief a ducal coronet, and in fess

two mitres Or. Among the records of the convent is a memorial in these words:

"Habemus ex remissione, relaxatione, et quietâ clamazione Joh'is Whatton Prioris de Ulvescrofte, et ejusdem loci Conventûs, totum jus suum et clameum que unquam habuerunt, habent, seu quovis modo in futuro habere poterint de et in certis parcellis terre, pasture, et prati, in Charley, vocat' le Oldefeld, et Longwong, cum fessis et sepibus, &c. Dat'. xxvi. die Septembris, anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti vi. ut in Carta v. libri de Chartwary."*

The Priory is situated in a valley in the forest of Charnwood, adorned by high eminences and fine woods of oak, and appears to have been founded by the Earl of Quincy, or, as some affirm, by Robert de Bellamont, Earl of Leicester†, surnamed Blanchmaines, under the patronage of the holy Trinity and blessed Mary, for Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine. These Friars, Polydore Vergil affirmeth, for their habit wore in their cloister a white garment close girt, and when they went out, a black one over it, with a broad leathern girdle, and a black cornered cap.

"The Priors had a stately mansion, called Charley, with waters, royalties, &c. and kept their houndes, greyhounds, and hawkes of their own, and did hunte, course, and hawk, throughout all the Forrest, that is to saye, fallow deer, roe, foxes, hares, and likewise did hawke at the partridges and pheasantes; thus in these days a religious life appeared so innocent and so beautiful, that many embraced it. The storey goes, that once upon a time Thomas Lord Marquess of Dorset was offended at the said hunting, which the Prior understanding, went to Bradgate with a grant from Roger, Erle of Quincy, one of the ancestors of

* Ex Rotulis de Ulv.

† Copious memoirs of him and his numerous religious foundations, may be seen in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. I. General Index, p. 60.

‡ The noble families of Quency, Earls of Winton, and Ferrars, lords of Groby, were liberal benefactors of Ulvescroft Priory.

In 1465 the priories of Charley and Ulvescroft, both in the same county, were united by consent of their respective patrons, Sir John Bourchier, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his wife, grand-daughter and heiress of Wm. Lord Ferrars of Groby.

The Priory of Ulvescroft was returned to the Commissioners to be worth, according to Dugdale, 83*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; according to Speed, 101*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

It was suppressed in 1534, among the religious

* Chart. 25, 26, Hen. VI.—Notæ Eccles. de What. Longa.—Vinc. Vis. Lestr. 1619, 127, p. 298.—Ex Rotulis 38 Hen. VI.—Harl. MSS. No. 2017, p. 84.—Ex Collect. R. Holme.

the said lord, of the liberty of huntinge at pleasure, by these wordes, *usque ad saltum*, the which being produced the Marquess sayd, Well Prior, I have put my red deer forth lately, spare them I pray thee, and spare not the fallow deer."

Of the ruins of the Convent, a lofty tower, standing on two elevated pointed arches, a high mouldering wall, with large Gothic windows, and other fragments, still remain, presenting a fine delineation of monastic grandeur, and the rude luxury of those remote times. The engraving (*see Plate I.*) is taken from Nichols, who observes, "Ulvescroft is the most pure and best preserved religious ruin in the county, and though but little known or noticed by tourists, is well worthy of attention."

ROBERT WHATTON, of Long Whatton, eldest son of John and Margaret, whose bearing was: Argent, on a bend Sable, between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants; quartering Azure, three hedge hogs Or; married . . . daughter of William Kendal of Smithesby and Twycross, esq. a family maternally descended from the Fitzherberts, and whose ensign was: Gules, a fess chequy Or and Azure, between three eagles displayed Or. From this Robert the lineage is continued:

"Robert Whatton had three children, Robert, the eldest dyed in 1554, being about the age of 48 years; by Alice his wife, who survived him, he left one daughter Elizabeth, and a son John, who wrote himself of Thurnby, and who married Sence Penburye. This John Whatton, who owned a fair estate, passed all his lands at Whatton to Robert, his cousin, who had issue George, Phillippa, Ellen, Anne, Tho-

religious houses. It was, however, especially re-founded by King Henry VIII.; but in 1539, the Prior again surrendered it into the King's hands.

In 1534 the priories of Ulvescroft and Charley, with all lands belonging to them, were granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, who passed them to Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1540; and he alienated them the same year to Henry Duke of Suffolk. At his attainder the site of the priory again reverted to the Crown. It was afterwards granted to the Strelley family.

Ulvescroft has since passed through the families of Wilson and Style, to that of Bosville of Ravensfield Park, co. York, the present owners.—EDIT.

mas, Katharine, Mary, and Robert; George, the eldest, departed this life about the years 1590, leaving two daughters his heyres."

On an inquisition taken at Leicester in 1590, it was found that George Whatton, gent. died in the month of April 1586; that he held nothing of the King in capite, and that his daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, were his coheirs. The marriage between William Eyre and Elizabeth Whatton appears in the Register in 1594; the interment of Robert Whatton and Margaret his wife is also noticed, but further with that branch the Register does not proceed.

"In Long Whatton Church, on a broken blue flat stone, upon a brass plate, this inscription: Pray for the soule of Robert Whatton, arm', whych decessed the v. day of March, anno Dom.' mccccxlii. On whose soule I.H.U. have mercy, amen. Armes: on a bend betwene six cross crosslets three bezants, quartered with three hedge hogs."

Nichols introduces engravings of the following coats of arms, in the windows: Argent, on a bend Sable between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants, and the same quartering, Argent, a chevron between three hedge hogs Sable.

The tomb-stones which commemorated the different persons of the family, were many years ago removed from their burial places to other parts of the church, where some may still be recognized*.

JOHN WHATTON of Thurnby, son and heir of Robert and Alice, married Sence, daughter of . . . Penbury of Loseby, esq. son of . . . Penburye of Northamptonshire, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Ashby, Lord of Loseby; which Elizabeth, it should seem, was also the wife of William Waryng, a merchant of the Staple of Calais.

In the Harleian Manuscripts, the alliance is noticed as follows: "William Ashby, grandson of Thomas Ashby of Lowesby, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Illingworth, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, had a

* Vinc. Vis. Lestr. 1619, 127, p. 322.—Chart. 15 Hen. VII.—Ex ejusd. Fam. Stem. per W. Wyrley.—Chart. 25 Sept. 17 Eliz.—Reg. de What. Longa.—Inq. p. m. 32 Eliz.—Ex Mon. in Eccles. de What. L.—Harl. MSS. Nos. 1189, 6590, p. 95.

daughter

daughter Elizabeth, uxor ——— Pen-burye de com.' North'ton."

This William Ashby, whose coat of arms was, Argent, a lion ramp. Sable, a chief Gules, derived his descent from Richard de Ashby and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of John Burdet, lord of Loseby, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de la Zouch, of Lubbesthorpe, whose ancestor Sir Alan de la Zouch, lord of Ashby, had his origin from Alan, Viscount of Rohan, and Constance his wife, daughter and heiress of Conan, Earl of Bretagne, and Maud his wife, natural daughter of King Henry I.

In Loseby Church a tomb-stone has this inscription:

"Hic jacet Agnes, quondam uxor Willi' Ashby, arm'. Domini de Lowesby, filia D'ni Ricardi Illingworth, militis, capitalis baronis scaccarii Domini Regis, obiit 1492-3."

John Whatton and Sence his wife had two sons, William, and John, of Raunstone, High Sheriff of Leicestershire, 14 Car. 1.

The following curious Letter was written by the latter to Sir William Herrick, jeweller and goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth and to King James the First, upon the decease of his wife, Sir William's niece:

"*Raunstone, the 2d of August, 1639.*

"GOOD SIR,—I receaved your letter, and should have bene verie glad to have had your company at the Assizes, which if I had known of your being in towne, I should have sent to desire it; but yt seemeth you had other occasions hindred your cominge. For the other business you write of, yt is indeed likely that I shall marrye a young daughter (in comparisou to my yeares) of Mr. Babington's, being betweene five and sixe and twenty yeares old: yet of a dossen or more that were mentioned to me, both Knights' daughters, and Knights and Bar-ronets' daughters, and some of greater birth, and others of verie good fashion and quality, before I pitched upon this gentlewoman, and divers since, there hath not bene above two above the age of this, but divers of them younger. I did not hastily resolve on this, but with good considerations, and the approbation and verie good liking of a verie worthy divine, and did think that, all thinges wayed well, she would be the fittest of any that I heard of, and so I think still, of others that have been motioned since; she is commended to be verie meake, humble, and one that will be suteable to my conditions, which I am assured of by a neer freind of mine that hath bene in house with her

from her birth; and she hath made as great shew in her words and carriage to me and others that she can affect me, and will carrie herselfe in such a loving manner as is fittinge as I can desire; which indeed I have bene doubtfull of, whomesoever I should mach withall in respect of my age; but if I doe marry at all, I must make a hazard, and this waye is as likely a waye to prove well as any I can goe, for greater hopes I cannot have; and that was it which I aymed at rather than greatness of birth, friends, or portion, she being one that feareth God, and is of verie good report. I see to live unmarried will be a verie uncomfortable life for me, which I have had sad experience of since my wife died; and having, I hope, performed those thinges for her which were fitting, both in her life, at her death, and since, y^t is neither unlawful nor discom-mendable for me to marrye againe, which indeed she on her death-bed did wish and desire. I did seeke to God for his blessing and direction in this business, of so great weyght to me; and I hope his blessing will goe along with me, and make it good and comfortable both for soule and bodye. And thus, good Sir, giveing you thanks for the love and good you write you have and wish to me, I take leave, and rest your verie loveing kinsman,

JOHN WHATTON.

"To the right worshipful his verie loveing unkle Sir William Heiricke, Knight, at his house in Beaumanor; present these."

John Whatton occasionally resided in the Newark, Leicester. He was an Esquire of the body to King Charles, Justice of the Peace for the County, &c. and subsequently married Catharine the daughter of Thomas Babington of Rothley Temple, esq.; by whom he had children, three sons, John, William, and Thomas, and three daughters, Catharine, Mary, and Sence. He purchased the Thurnby estate for one of his younger sons; and dying Feb. 16, 1656, was buried in St. Martin's Church, where a monument is erected to his memory, an engraving and description of which appear in Nichols's History of Leicestershire*.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Nottingham, March 1.

REFERRING to my former communications (see Gent. Mag. for May and Oct. last), I crave your kind attention to the following observations.

The arguments hitherto advanced

* St. Geo. Vis. Lestr. 1683, K. 2. p. 234, 235.—Stem. W. Waryng.—Chart. 15 Hen. VII.—Stem. W. Ashby.—Ex Mon. apud Loseb.—Vinc. Vis. Lestr. 1619, 127, p. 73.

against rail-roads have been altogether so puerile, as to render any remarks upon them unnecessary. That certain individuals may find this scheme encroach upon their estates, cannot be denied, but I know of no individual, however exalted by rank or station, who would dare to proclaim his ignorance, by opposing his single interest to that of the public; an act of despotic oppression, which, to say the least of it, in this boasted land of liberty, would form an anomaly of the grossest kind; indeed, those only whose ideas are clouded in voluptuous ignorance could harbour the thought, or suppose for a moment that any individual objection could be countenanced in opposition to public welfare. In the execution of works of national utility, a wise Legislature acknowledges no distinction from the beggar to the prince.

Now that public attention has been attracted towards my plan of General Iron Rail-ways, I hope those highly respectable companies formed in London may be induced to listen to my suggestion of making a Grand Trunk Rail-way from London to Edinburgh, and also from London to Falmouth. The plans now in hand seem intended as branches from one town to another, but these are secondary undertakings, compared with the Grand Trunks, which ought to be the first step on the commencement of this national work. Were Government and the public sensible of the vast importance of this scheme, I am persuaded that every thing would be done to promote the accomplishment of my design, and that from the Companies now formed in London might emerge a Metropolitan Board or Company to direct the whole conveyance along these Grand Trunks: this is more particularly worthy attention at this time, when we witness the dreadful havoc and devastation of property under our present system of turnpike-roads.

Rail-ways, unconnected with turnpike-roads and canals, present the most perfect conveyance, but should any Company be artfully persuaded to connect the rail-way with the turnpike-road, the proprietors of the rail-way will be burthened with the whole expence, without deriving the smallest benefit; and let it be also remembered, that wherever a rail-way may be connected with canals, the obstructions so peculiar to the latter will injure and im-

pede the constant traffic which might otherwise be carried on by the former.

The propriety of laying down the rail-roads in direct lines and perfect levels, is so obvious in every respect, as to induce me to hope that no other course may be adopted by our Engineers; however, lest they should recommend other plans, I take the liberty of calling the public attention most particularly to this point, as one of the very first importance; for should it be found impracticable to maintain one uniform level throughout the country, there can be no reason given for any deviation from the direct line. From the descent of vehicles upon perfectly straight rails, and a favourable declivity, no danger whatever could be apprehended by passengers in case of defective machinery, for although the carriage might receive greater impetus, still the increased velocity would not, as on the common inclined plane with curves, produce any serious accidents, either to persons or goods; for the straight line would be the natural direction of the impetus given.

The direct line is the shortest, therefore the proprietors of the rail-way would reap quicker returns with a less expenditure on the original construction, as well as in annual repairs. Proprietors of steam-coaches, caravans, and waggon, would also perform their journeys in proportionally less time, with less wear and tear, and with quicker returns; consequently the charge of carriage and rate of fare would be reduced to the public.

On the other hand, should the enterprising spirit of Engineers be tolerated, the rail-ways most probably will be carried through all the devious winding paths as our canals, and the numerous curves and inclined planes (their favourite expressions) will form one continual round of misfortunes, both to persons and goods.

Yours, &c. THOS. GRAY.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM, "GOD SAVE THE KING."

* * This subject, as will be seen by reference to our General Indexes, for some years very much occupied the attention of our Correspondents. From this consideration, and from the credit we enjoy, as will appear in the sequel, of having published the first printed copy of the National Anthem, we have been induced

duced to transcribe the following short essay from the preface to the collection of "The Loyal and National Songs of England," recently published by the ingenious Dr. Kitchiner.

TO some old Ballads are affixed neither the name of the Poet nor that of the Composer, or the Publisher, or even the date—which can only be guessed at by the style in which they are engraved, and I can candidly avow my own inability, and indeed believe it is quite impossible, to furnish any thing like authentic anecdote respecting several of them. Thus the origin of our favourite National Anthem, "GOD SAVE THE KING," is enveloped in impenetrable obscurity.

It is recorded in page 205 of Dr. Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, that one of Dr. John Bull's organ-books contained a composition of his which he entitled "*God save the Kinge*." This has given rise to a notion that the music thus referred to must be the original notation of the Anthem now sung*.

This identical volume has lately come into my possession, and No. 2 of this number is an accurate copy of the "*God save the Kinge*" it contains, which Mr. Edward Jones, Bard to

the King, was so obliging as to transcribe for me, putting it at the same time into our modern notation. Dr. Bull's, being on six line stanzas, with a multiplicity of clefs, in its original form was illegible, except by a musical Antiquary, and too complicated to be playable without such arrangement.

Dr. John Bull's composition is a sort of ground or voluntary for the organ, of the four notes, C, G, F, E, with 26 different basses!—and is no more like the Anthem now sung, "than a frog is to an ox."

My opinion is that, as of the Letters of Junius, there remain no documents which satisfactorily prove either when or by whom this composition was produced, nor any other than mere hearsay evidence and vague conjecture,—that the words or the music of "GOD SAVE THE KING," as now sung, had been either seen or heard previous to October 1745, when the earliest printed copy that I have met with is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. In the table of contents prefixed to the *Magazine* for October, it is styled "GOD SAVE OUR LORD THE KING, a new Song," of which no. 3 is an exact copy.

POYAIS ADVENTURERS, OR THE BANKS OF BELIZE.

MR. URBAN,

Lambeth, March 10.

AS the Poyais adventurers and their redoubtable leader Sir Gregor M'Gregor have excited considerable attention by their pretended settlements in the Bay of Honduras, the following satirical pastoral ballad (with notes) written by a resident on the Banks of Belize†, some years ago, will be amusing. It may form an accompaniment to the numerous poetical pieces respecting the *beauties* of the Mosquito shore, which were originally circulated by M'Gregor and his agents for the purpose of tempting their deluded countrymen‡. The truth is, that this is a most inhospitable part of the world, and about as much adapted for pastoral as Newgate, which Gay intended to make the scene of a burlesque on this species of poetry, but that idea he happily transmitted to the "Beggars' Opera."

IIAN.

* An octavo volume in support of this idea was published in 1822 by Mr. Clark of the Chapel Royal; see vol. xcii. p. 344.—EDIT.

† Belize is a river of the Spanish province of Yucatan, and enters the Bay of Honduras in lon. 91. 15. W. lat. 14. 50. N. On its banks the British have a settlement for cutting mahogany, logwood, and other dying woods. The Belize is a deep sluggish river, navigable about 20 miles from its mouth for craft, and at least 80 for small canoes. The town of the same name, at the mouth of the river, is occupied by the British.—On the 16th of Feb. 1816, the King of the Mosquito shore was solemnly crowned in the church of Belize, under the title of King George Frederick, in honour of his Britannic Majesty, from whom he received his commission.

‡ We observe that some vessels are now lying in the river chartered for Poyais passengers. The annexed ballad may afford some useful hints.

THE BANKS OF BELIZE¹.*A Pastoral Bailed.*

WHILE songsters their rivers to carol combine,
 Their Arnos and Banas, their Tweeds and their Dees,
 To the Fair² of Honduras the pleasure be mine,
 To sing the more beautiful Banks of Belize!

Hark! the nymphs and the swains in their dories³ are singing,
 While echo the music resounds through the trees⁴,
 And the fishes around them are jumping and springing,
 Their joy to express in the crystal Belize⁵.

Here young alligators⁶ are playfully sporting,
 Here innocent tigers⁷, and gentle warees⁸,
 All frisking like lambkins, and wantonly courting,
 On the pastoral banks of sweet-winding Belize.

No proud marble domes, on these pastoral plains,
 Nor lofty pilasters the traveller sees;
 But a charming simplicity ev'ry where reigns
 In the wood-cutters' huts on the Banks of Belize⁹.

¹ Pronounced Beléze.

² The *Fair* here alluded to are, for the most part, either *black* or *brown* /

³ Dories are a sort of canoes used in travelling up and down the rivers, (the only highways in the country) in paddling which both the *nymphs* and the *swains* are very dextrous.

⁴ The banks are nearly every where covered with wood, and the margin of the waters fringed by the aquatic bush, the Mangrove, to which (where growing towards the mouth of the rivers) adhere clusters of small but delicate oysters.

⁵ Fishes are in great variety and abundance at Honduras, both in the sea and fresh water; inasmuch, that the Baymen assert it to be common for them to leap into the passing dories; but truth obliges me to say, that I never saw such a circumstance during a four-years' residence.

⁶ No sheep or lamb at Honduras browses the verdant mead, yet these are no less indispensable to a Pastoral, than are preternatural agents to an Epic Poem. Therefore, as an Epic Poet forms his *machinery* from the coinage of his brain, so here the Pastoral Songster, by an equally pardonable poetic licence, *pecorizes* the actual natives of the country as substitutes. Alligators are very common, and may be daily seen, perhaps twenty feet in length, basking asleep on the river's banks, and appearing like the trunks of old trees, or swimming in the water. I have heard of them sometimes seizing cattle coming to drink, but they never attempt to attack the people passing. On the contrary, when they see a boat or canoe coming along, they seldom fail to take the water, either dashing down at once, or more frequently walking in at leisure. From the strength of their scales it is very difficult to shoot them. They may be often discovered from the strong musky smell they emit. Naturalists having formed erroneous conjectures as to the seat of this musk, some alleging it to be in the head, others in the testicles, I think it proper to say, that having on purpose dissected a young one (caught alive by some negroes fishing) I found it contained in two vesicles under the arm-pits. This animal, though not above eighteen inches long, was completely vicious, biting at every thing put near it. The eggs from which these monsters are hatched by the sun, when deposited by the mother on the beach, are not larger than a goose's eggs.

⁷ Tigers are neither plentiful nor formidable. They are much inferior, both in size and ferocity, to their brethren of Asia and Africa.

⁸ The Waree is a quadruped of a very different description from either of the preceding animals, being innocent, but wild and shy. They are called wild hogs, having some similarity to the sow, although of a different genus. Their flesh also eats more like pork than any other. They are gregarious, and range the woods in large herds.

⁹ This stanza is all literally true, except the epithet "charming," which is poetical.

Let those who delight in fresh fish and fresh air
 A gamboling go to Honduras' fam'd Keys¹⁰;
 More delighted the Bard, when attending the Fair¹¹,
 On the gay flow'ry banks of pellucid Belize.

Ye Aldermen, who on rich turtle¹² would feast,
 Or wish to indulge in more rare Manatees¹³,
 Leave the City awhile, in perfection to taste
 These delicate bits on the Banks of Belize.

With Guanas¹⁴ and Monkeys¹⁵ your board shall be crown'd,
 Ducks¹⁶, Curassoes¹⁷, Pigeons¹⁸, and nice Hicatees¹⁹,
 Wild Turkeys²⁰, Picaries²¹, and Venison²², abound,
 To form your repasts on the Banks of Belize.

¹⁰ The Keys are barren islets, scattered along the coast, whither the inhabitants occasionally repair on parties of pleasure, or during the rainy season, to enjoy a somewhat less insalubrious and oppressive climate. One of them, St. George's Key, is regularly inhabited.

¹¹ See note 2.

¹² Turtle are here plentiful and cheap. The price of a green turtle, of from one to four hundred weight, is (or at least was, when the Pastoral was written) regularly four dollars. It forms the chief food of the inhabitants; it is also an excellent, nutritious, and wholesome provision for the numerous ships' companies trading here; but it is not, as in England, dressed with such high seasoning and rich sauces as to overpower its natural flavour. The Hawkesbill turtle, so valuable for its shell, but much inferior for food, is not found on this part of the coast: it is frequent on the Mosquito shore.

¹³ The Manatee, or Sea-cow, is an amphibious animal, formed somewhat like a seal, but weighing a ton or upwards. It feeds, as well as the turtle, on a submarine plant, commonly called turtle-grass. The flesh is a great delicacy; and it has also a very thick and tough skin, with which, when cut into straps, the backs of the negro slaves are familiar!

¹⁴ The Guana, or Iguana, is a large species of lizard, about two feet long, inoffensive, but of a very forbidding figure, having the appearance of a small alligator. Their flesh, however, is equal to that of the most delicate fowl. They feed on the leaves of trees growing on the banks of the rivers, and are amphibious.

¹⁵ Monkeys are numerous, but have not yet been introduced at the tables of the whites. They are, however, deemed a *bonne bouche* by the negroes, who, at the same time, will not eat baboons, believing them to be of their own race, but too cunning to speak, lest the *blackars* should make them work. Having thus mentioned the opinion of the blacks respecting the taciturnity of baboons, it will not be deviating far from the subject, to add their idea of the loquacity of parrots, which, when in a domestic state, they think are kept by their masters as a spy on their conduct, to tell when they don't work, or are guilty of any misdemeanour. A letter is also another dangerous companion, that will inform of any improper act of its bearer. "Paper speak" is the common remark.

¹⁶ There are here various sorts of Wild Ducks, particularly Teal, which are to be found in great quantities in some of the keys.

¹⁷ The Curasso (so called from its being a native of that island) is a handsome bird with black plumage and a yellow comb, apparently of the pheasant kind, but nearly as large and as palatable as the common turkey. A species, or variety, called the King Curasso, is eminently beautiful.

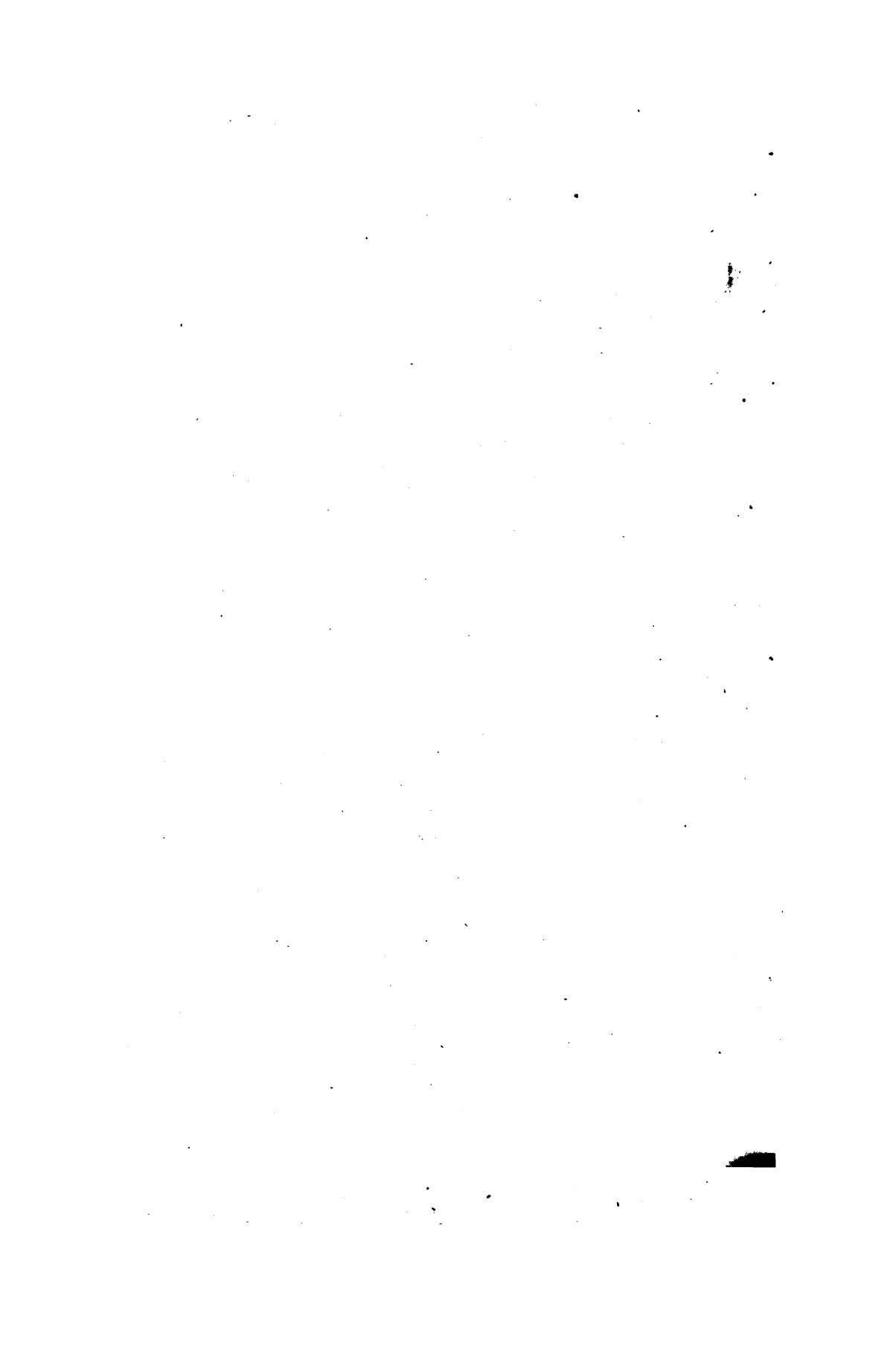
¹⁸ On some of the Keys, particularly one named Pigeon Key, there are innumerable multitudes of pigeons, but they are no great delicacy.

¹⁹ The Hicatee is a species of fresh water turtle, very small; the flesh much like that of the Guana.

²⁰ Wild Turkeys are rarely to be met with. They are very large and good; their plumage splendid.

²¹ The Picary is nearly similar to the Warree in appearance and in habits, and is probably only a variety.

²² The Venison of Honduras, it must be confessed, is far inferior to that on which the aldermen feed on at home.



Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower.

the songs of Mosquitoes²³ will lull you to sleep,
Songs sweet as the pastoral hum of the Bees²⁴;
while Doctors²⁵ and Sand-flies²⁶ their vigils still keep,
To suck your rich blood on the Banks of Belize.

ST. KATHARINE'S, NEAR THE TOWER.

IBAN, *Feb. 16.*
Ancient Collegiate Church of
Katharine near the Tower of
has been frequently noticed
ages. But as the venerable
is viewed by Antiquaries
ular interest at the present
from the intention of the
of the St. Katharine's Docks
remove it, perhaps you will
ie by admitting this article.
church is attached to the
ospital of St. Katharine, ori-
ounded by Matilda, Queen of
in 1148; and refounded by
Queen of Henry III. for a
3 Brethren, 3 Sisters, 10
nen, and 6 poor scholars. It
erly surrounded by the Mas-

Brothers' houses on the
d by the Sisters' houses on
side. The latter have been
within these few years.

rch is 69 feet;
the choir 63
of the roof 49.

structure has
mate in the ra-
ndergone. Nu-
were made in it
seventeenth century.

the outside were in
igned from Hollar's

is copied in our Plate
incorrect in giv-

the South side,
collected numerous ill-

judged alterations in 1778 and 1802.
These were fully noticed by your late
ingenious Correspondent J. Carter,
F.S.A. in vol. LXXIX. p. 100.

In 1820 the Church underwent ano-
ther thorough repair; but no correct
restorations were attempted; and some
of the original features were still fur-
ther obscured.

The chief innovations at this time
were particularized in your vol. xc. i.
497; ii. 114, 294, 502.

The most interesting monument in
the Church is that to John Holland,
Duke of Exeter, noticed by Mr. Car-
ter, in your vol. LXXIX. p. 101. See
also Mr. Gough's description of it, in
his "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II.
pl. liv. p. 155.

A full and satisfactory account of
all the particulars relative to the an-
cient Royal Hospital, Church, and
Precinct, having been lately publish-
ed*, embellished with six plates, it
will be more satisfactory to refer your
readers to that publication, than to oc-
cupy further space in your columns on
the present occasion. I shall therefore
only briefly notice the other subjects
engraved in the accompanying Plate.

Figs. 1. 2. are heads of Edw. III.
and his Queen Phillippa, in stone, un-
der the porch at the West end of the
Church.

Figs. 3. 4. are two heads neatly carv-
ed in wood, which ornament the South
and North corners of the stalls.

Figs. 5. 6. are two seals formerly used

ably torment the inhabitants.

SHENSTONE.

wound of whose proboscis is little less pain-
ful licence has been here used, as these medi-
cines perform their operations in the height of noon-day.
"single-handed," and the Baymen have a clever knack of catch-

the assault.
ants in this infernal country, the sand-flies are the most intolerable.
be so minute as to appear like a grain of sand, and their shape be
a microscope, or at least a magnifier, yet as they come in perfect
pungent, it is almost impossible to live for them when the weather

various other teasing flies, as well as venomous insects, such as
adders like snakes, and several sorts of snakes, of which, how-
ever the Whip-cord is, I believe, the only one that is dangerous.

* See vol. xciv. i. p. 543.

by Commissaries of St. Katharine's, also copied from Dr. Ducarel's History; they are noticed by Nichols, p. 56.

Fig. 7. is the seal of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, who is buried in the Church (see before), as Admiral of England*, whilst Earl of Huntingdon. This seal is copied from Dr. Ducarel's History of St. Katharine's, where it was engraved from the matrix in the possession of John Topham, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.

T. ALLEN.

ON CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

AT no period of our history did the claims of the Irish Catholics more strongly occupy public attention. Their leaders have assumed so high a tone of dictatorial authority, as to arrest the serious attention of Government. The "Catholic Association" had usurped powers in the collection of "Rent," &c. which no well-organized Government could tolerate, without endangering the safety of the State. The British Ministry, perceiving the commotion which such an audacious faction might create, determined on its abolition. In the mean time, the usual question respecting Catholic Emancipation has been brought forward†; and notwithstanding the late violent proceedings in Ire-

land, has met with partial success. But of the dangerous policy of concession to the Catholics, in the present state of things, there can be little doubt. No religion can be more inconsistent with the principles of a Protestant Government than Popery. None can be more odious in the tenets it enjoins, and in the bigotry and superstition to which it gives rise. In a country where the civil and religious Government are so blended as in ours, no sect can safely be allowed unlimited toleration, if its principles directly militate against that power both in Church and State; and this does the Catholic. On this account alone have our ancestors been so extremely jealous of every political encroachment.

The object of the Roman Catholic is evidently to enable the Irish and other Catholics to fill situations of profit, power, and emolument in the civil administration of the Government. Thus Catholic Emancipation, which is to be the grand panacea of every evil in distracted Ireland, would only operate to the advantage of the higher orders, without tending in the least degree to ameliorate the present wretched condition of the peasantry.

In Ireland, as in all bigoted and papistical countries, there are but two ranks of society,—high and low. The latter, inured to labour, uneducated,

* The following is a list I have recently formed of all those Seals of Admirals of England which have fallen under my observation, by adding to which any Correspondent will oblige me.

1. The seal of Thomas, Duke of Exeter, Earl of Dorset, Admiral of England, Aquitaine, and Ireland, 1408, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XIV. p. 278.

2. The seal of John, Earl of Huntingdon, Lieutenant-general of John Duke of Bedford, Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. The Duke was appointed in 1414. Engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1797.

3. Seal of the same John Earl of Huntingdon, Lord of Ivory, and Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, 1437 (*engraved in the accompanying Plate*).

4. A third seal of the same John Earl of Huntingdon, Lord of Ivory, and Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XVIII. p. 434.

5. Seal of his son, Henry Duke of Exeter, Lord High Admiral in 1451. Engraved (says Dean Milles, in *Archæologia*, VII. 69) by Dr. Rawlinson in 1751.

6. The seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, Admiral of England, and Earl of Dorset and Somerset (afterwards Richard the Third). Engraved in the *Archæologia*, VII. 69.

7. I have before me an impression of the seal of an Admiral of England in the county of York, which, from an unfortunate fracture, I am unable to appropriate. It is copied from the ancient models, but, as I conceive from the arms of Scotland being quartered on the sail, is of the period of the house of Stuart. The matrix, as of all the above (unless destroyed by any recent accident), is still existing. On a flag held by a dog are what I should call the arms of Vere, if I could find any of that name to whom the seal might have belonged. The inscription, as far as I can read it, is, "S. jo. h g'fo arap admiraffi angl' in com. Ebor." I intend soon to lay before your readers a representation of this seal, unless I find it has been before published. By any explanatory observations from the possessor of the matrix, or other correspondents, I shall feel much gratified. J. G. N.

† See *Parliamentary Debates*.

and

and illiterate, are at this moment scarcely emerged from a state of barbarism, and with large families depending on them for support, it is not to be supposed they could spare any time in the cultivation of their minds, when they can scarcely obtain sufficient wages (such is the low price of labour) to preserve themselves from actual want. In this uncultivated, uncivilized state, the Catholic religion lays a stronger hold upon their minds; they embrace it because they are told by their priests it is the best and only good one; they imbibe an inveterate hatred to all other sects, particularly the Protestants, because they are taught to believe they ought to be extirpated; and they learn deceit, hypocrisy, and lying, from the very tenets that religion enjoins, namely, that no faith can be kept with heretics (as they term us), and that it is laudable and praiseworthy in the sight of God, to spread their religion through the world, though it may be done by means the most diabolical, by fire and sword; they become enthusiasts for it, because they are threatened with exclusive damnation by that religion itself, if they do not profess it in its fullest extent; and to all these may be added bigotry and superstition, which are the natural consequences of that ignorant and uncultivated state, to which may be ascribed many other evils, and which totally prevents them from perceiving any defects, however glaring, in their religion. In this situation their priests find it their interest to keep them (as they depend on what they can extort from them for a livelihood); and thus make the deplorable situation of their fellow-creatures a vehicle to convey the means of satisfying their own wants, and gratifying every passion.

The higher orders in Ireland, on the contrary, are men of the most cultivated understandings; they naturally feel anxious to participate in the honours which their fellow-citizens enjoy, and which many of them, from their abilities, are well entitled to fill: but the pledges they may give for the security of the Protestant religion, are by no means binding upon the lower orders, which ought chiefly to be considered, as they are the most numerous. The melancholy situation of the lower Irish is owing rather to their uncultivated state, than to any reli-

gious effects, that being the primary cause of their religious blindness, which prevents them from perceiving those fetters which bind them securely under the power of their priests, who in point of real knowledge are little better than themselves. A spirit of opposition, popular fury, religious enthusiasm, or any other spirit their priests might choose to infuse in their breasts, would be the certain means of renewing those scenes of horror and bloodshed, at which every feeling mind must recoil; power of any description being always a dangerous instrument in the hands of the ignorant, and still more so in the hands of the ignorant bigot. Religion, which ought to be the bond of peace, to fasten men like brothers to one another, is then made use of as a firebrand to spread civil war wherever it is inflamed, and as a sword to murder their own countrymen. The situation of the Irish certainly wants reforming; but this desirable alteration cannot be brought about by granting them every privilege which would but qualify a few individuals for responsible situations in the Government, whilst the deluded ignorant set who form the lower order, enthusiasts for their religion and for those who profess it, may be used (as Hannibal formerly did his cattle in a stratagem to pass through an enemy's army), with fire-brands in their hands, to open a way for their more enlightened countrymen, to the entire ruin of some of our most sacred laws, and perhaps the very essence of the Constitution.

When the door is once thrown open, it is impossible to say what abuses may enter. If reform is wanted, and the true meaning of reform is the direct application of a remedy to the evil complained of,—and that evil is ignorance and superstition,—the remedy is this: cultivate their minds; give them the means of dissipating the darkness in which their faculties are involved; and when the lamp of reason is lighted up in their minds, then and not till then will they become fit objects to share the privileges of their Protestant neighbours: those calamities they have so long complained of will be removed, and they will be at once enabled to assume their proper situations in civilized society,—a happy desirable change which every feeling mind must be desirous of seeing accomplished.

Our

Our forefathers were so convinced of the sad idolatry, superstition, and wickedness of the Church of Rome, that it was thought expedient, for the happiness of the nation, to abolish that religion, by enacting severe penal laws against the teachers and professors of it; the severity of which laws has been considerably mitigated by the enactment of others in favour of the Catholics, within a few years. Not satisfied with an equal protection of their rights and property, they vehemently cry out for power, the danger of granting which will appear from an attentive consideration of the principles of their religion.

The Papists believe themselves bound to confess their sins and offences unto their priests; and those priests pretend to have an authority to absolve them from their sins, upon their submitting to do the penance enjoined them. Money in time past procured absolutions and indulgences to a most infamous degree! And who can say that it would not operate very strongly at the present time?

I have seen extracts from a book said to be published above 200 years ago, containing an account of the prices of absolutions and indulgences at Rome at that time. Among others were the following:

For a layman, for murdering a	s.	d.
layman	-	7 6
For him that killeth his father,		
mother, wife, or sister	-	10 6
For him that burns his neighbour's house	-	12 0

The above crimes, if committed in this country, would be punished with death or transportation. Too many instances occur of assassins being afforded protection in the Catholic Churches abroad! What an abominable religion must that be which will thus pardon the most heinous of human offences, and quiet the conscience of an assassin for money!

The Catholic priests also exercise a discretionary power of *excommunicating those who offend them*; in proof of which it was affirmed in the House of Lords (May 1805) by a noble Peer, who had been resident in Ireland, that he knew a gentleman of that religion who was prohibited joining a Protestant family in prayer, under pain of excommunication; and that the Catholic servants of a family in

his neighbourhood were obliged to quit their master for having joined him and his family in prayer. The Bishop or Priest assigned no other reason than that the prayers were read by a heretic.

The infallibility of the Pope is so absurd a doctrine, that I cannot conceive that any man of an *enlightened mind* ever believed in it. Such a doctrine must have been propagated for the purpose of increasing the influence of the Popish priests, and of compelling the ignorant and low ranks to pay an implicit obedience to their commands, and a blind submission to their doctrine.

Now let us contemplate the *power* of the Catholic Clergy, if they were *disposed* to attempt the subversion of the Protestant Church. When the ignorant are taught to believe it to be their duty to confess their sins at stated intervals to the priests, and to submit to whatever penance they enjoin; when they are impressed with an idea, that upon their receiving absolution, they become acquitted of all their offences in the sight of God; and when they are accustomed to tremble at excommunication as a dreadful punishment; how easy a task would it be for the priests, by promises and threats, to stir up a spirit of disaffection!

Moreover, if the Catholics are permitted to attain the highest rank and command in the Army and Navy, there is a *possibility* that some in *that situation* might be disaffected also, and disaffected at a time when they were invested with full command of a considerable Catholic force; in which case, by the co-operation of the Clergy, they would become truly formidable to the Protestant interest.

In the Parliament of 1805, when the Catholic question was much agitated, a noble Lord said, "The Catholic Clergy, there was too much reason to apprehend, had never relinquished the hope of becoming the hierarchy of the country. He had the authority of Lord Clare for declaring, that there existed Consistorial Courts in every diocese in Ireland, and that there had been a person residing at Rome charged to watch over the interests of the Irish Catholic Church. Nay more, there was not a dignity in the Established Church which had not its counterpart in the Catholic Church."

In the House of Commons, about the same time, "an honourable gentleman affirmed that he had never met with a Jacobin or Blasphemer who was not a steady friend to the Catholics. Three weeks before the rebellion in Ireland, great numbers took the Oath of Allegiance, and the moment the Rebellion broke out, they murdered all the Protestants they met with."

P. A. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Feb. 28.*

THE derivation of the names of places, especially those of any antiquity and note, and not unfrequently of those also which are distinguished by any particular and peculiar manners and customs, tend very materially to the developement of their respective local histories. Many places, no doubt, are to be found, the etymology of whose names is, at the present time, with difficulty to be traced. Even the words by which they are denominated are of obscure derivation. No traces remain of what they formerly were; and no existing circumstances tend to dispel the almost impenetrable clouds of darkness in which their origin is enveloped. This, however, though it may perhaps be predicated, in some measure, of all, yet differs in regard to them in many essentials and important degrees. The name of a place may often be deduced from the glorious, and as at that time conceived to be, the meritorious acts of some chieftain, who had signalized himself by some remarkable feats of personal courage, or some instance of parental or conjugal affection, or some act of disinterested interference. They not unfrequently derive their names from the actors in these scenes of aggrandisement or benevolence. And, perhaps, more generally still, from some acts of religious devotion, or some emblem of Pagan, or ancient Christian worship which had existence, and was considered of the greatest consequence in the vicinity. To the last of these circumstances, more particularly, are to be referred the names, to the consideration of which I wish to call the attention of your antiquarian readers.

The word *Rood*, or *Royd*, from the Saxon, in its primary signification, a *pole*, afterwards used metaphorically to denote the cross, an

image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it, is still the component part of the names of many places. May we not reasonably conclude, that most of such proper names as involve this termination are some way or other related to the Knights Templars, or the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or are in some measure connected with the warriors who so nobly distinguished themselves in the Crusades, and whose most essential badge of honour and distinction was the Cross?

In the county of York we have no less than twenty-three places in the names of which the *Royd*, or *Rood*, makes a prominent part. It is also worthy of remark, that all these places, without any exception, are situated in the West Riding, where it is well-known the powers and possessions of the Knights Templars, or Hospitalers, were more extensive than in any other district of this large and populous County. The known local history of some of them tends very forcibly to establish the idea that their names have originated from that celebrated order of heroes who gained so much renown to themselves upon the plains of Acre, and before the walls of Jerusalem.

Royds, a single house, near Sheffield, together with eleven others, formerly belonged to the dissolved Priory or Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and was distinguished by an iron or wooden cross fixed in some conspicuous part of the building.—*Hunter's Hallamshire*.—*May-Royd*, also a single house in the township of Wadesworth and parish of Hallifax, liberty of Wakefield. This place, it is also observed, formerly belonged to the family of *Cockcroft*, whose arms were, Sable, an elephant passant Argent, in a chief Azure three mullets Or.—Henry Cockcroft paid 15*l.* composition-money for not receiving the Order of Knighthood at the Coronation of Charles the First, 1630.—*Watson's Halifax*.

I have singled out these two places from many more instances, to shew the probable connexion between the names of these places, as identified with the Knights Templars.

Kellington, a parish town in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross, liberty of Pon-

Pontefract. Here observe again the termination of *cross*. This division of the county belonged in a great measure, if not entirely, to the heroes of this Order of Knighthood. The Church, dedicated to St. Edmund, was originally an ecclesiastical rectory, the advowson of which was vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The advowson was given to these Knights by Henry de Lacy, and annexed to their Preceptory of Newland, founded by King John. The Church was afterwards appropriated and endowed. Its foundation must have been of very early date; for there was a vicarage established at Kellington in the year 1591, and perhaps long before. A taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, about this time, contains the following entry, "Decanatus de Pontefracto, in Archidiaconatu Ebor. Vicaria Ecclesie de Kelyngton, que est Templariorum." In A.D. 1342, in the 15th year of Edward the Third, Kelyngton, it is again observed, belongs to the Hospitallers. Nothing is to be found on record concerning either the Rectory or Vicarage worthy of observation from this time until the reign of Henry the Eighth. In the twenty-sixth year of this King's reign an important survey was made by authority of Parliament, in which Kellington is noticed.

Upon the dissolution of the Monasteries, and the confiscation of the property of the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers, Kellington fell into the power of the Crown, and was granted by Henry to his favourite College of Trinity in Cambridge, in whose disposal the Rectory and Vicarage are still vested. To the Vicar belong the Rectorial and Vicarial dues of a parcel of land which is yet called *Cockcroft*.—*Quere*, may not this have formerly been the property of the family of *Cockcroft*, mentioned before? and may not the whole of this Rectory and Vicarage have been derived from the Knights Templars? Nothing particular, denoting its antiquity, remains in the Church. In the Church-yard is a very ancient stone, which appears to have been the cover of a coffin. No date is distinguishable upon it, and the most prominent sculpture appears to be a cross.—A parcel of ground, called *Arm-royd*, is in this parish, the rectorial tithes of which are attached to the Vicarage. May not these circumstances

still tend further to establish the opinion, that all this property was originally that of the Templars, and at the dissolution of that Order fell into the hands of the crown, and was by it variously disposed of? OMICRON.

LETTERS ON THE ISLAND OF
JAMAICA.—No. III.

MY DEAR BROTHER, *Jamaica,*
Aug. 1824.

OF all the various productions of this Island, the *Sugar Cane* is the most important, both in a commercial view, and as the principal support of the Colony: this valuable plant is useful in all its forms and states, and not a vestige of it but is applied to some useful purpose: it is planted at various times of the year, and is about twelve months in coming to maturity; the canes are so planted, that as one piece of ground is cut up and worked, another may be ready to cut, and in and by this manner of proceeding, there is regular employment all the year round. The cane, when ripe, is about six or eight feet high, its stem about two inches in diameter, and is surrounded with rings about four or five inches apart; when ripe, it is cut close to the surface of the ground, and carried home on mules, or in waggon-loads to the sugar-mill, which machine is formed of three iron rollers, or cylinders, which are worked by a water-wheel, or by mules and oxen; but some mills are worked by steam: the cane is passed between these successive rollers, which presses out all the juice: the stalk, or stem, is then carried off to the trash-house, and stored up for fuel for the furnaces of the sugar and rum works. The top of the cane being cut off, serves for food to the oxen and mules; so that no part of the plant is wasted or useless. The juice, as it is expressed from the cane, is conveyed along troughs to the boiling-house into a large copper heated by a furnace; a small quantity of quick lime is put to it, which causes the liquor to granulate. The juice when first pressed from the cane, has a black muddy appearance, but as the process of boiling advances, this impurity rises in a scum

* We shall be happy to receive the promised "drawings of the Church, and of the curious relic of the stone, accompanied with a further description of each."—EDIT.

to the surface, and is taken off by the skimmers. Besides the large copper, there are five smaller ones, set all in a row with connecting flues. The great copper is merely for heating the liquor, and when hot it is laded into the nearest copper, where it is boiled for some time, its impurities skimmed off, and then transferred to the successive coppers; when sufficiently boiled, which is known by its stringy appearance when held up and poured out, it is carried to the coolers, which are just like those of a brewery, and in them it quickly assumes a thick treacley form: when it is sufficiently cool it is carried into the sugar-house, put into hogsheds, and left for the molasses to drain out through holes in the bottom of the hoghead. The molasses are conveyed by channels into a large vat in the still-house, to which a certain quantity of water is added, and in this state the liquid is called "*wash*." Here in a few days it undergoes a powerful fermentation, and after this has subsided, the wash is passed through the still, and is converted into a clear limpid pungent spirit, called "*low wines*," which after it has again passed through the still, becomes rum, which is coloured by putting a small quantity of burnt sugar into it in the proportion of about a pint to a puncheon.

To this account of the sugar-cane, and its various products, I may add, that the greatest enemy the planter has is the common rat, which abounds in this island, and commits great havock by sucking the canes at the root, which causes them either to die or become sour, which quite spoils them for making sugar, and in some seasons whole crops have been destroyed by these mischievous animals.

The product next in importance to Sugar, is *Coffee*, which is here extensively cultivated. This valuable shrub is cultivated in the mountainous districts of the island, as the sugar-cane is in the lowlands: it is generally grown to the height of five feet, though if left at full liberty, it would shoot out to 20 or 30 feet. The coffee-tree has a long leaf, much the size of an ash-leaf, but broader, and of a darker green; the fruit at first is green; as it ripens, it assumes a yellow colour, and when fit for plucking, is of a bright scarlet. The Coffee-tree, like most of the other productions of the tropics, keeps bearing all the year round; and blossoms,

green, and ripe fruit may be gathered from a twig at one and the same time; so that in many instances three and four crops are gathered in a year from the same plantation. The tree begins to bear at three years old, and continues for 30 years or more; it is planted in rows or squares, each plant about five feet asunder; it is extremely productive, an acre of good coffee planting frequently producing upwards of a thousand pounds weight annually.

The most important part of a Coffee-planter's care is, to keep the grounds free from weeds, and to see that the plants are properly pruned, for on these two points depend the success of the property. The negroes on a coffee-plantation, like those on the sugar, are divided into four gangs. When the coffee is fit to gather, one or two gangs are sent to pick it, each man provided with a basket, which is slung before him; and when filled, it is carried to the works on the heads of the negroes, a practice become so inveterate by habit that I have known negroes to carry a common quart bottle of milk for two or three miles, instead of in the hand.

A great proprietor here wishing to make some improvements, as well as lighten the labour of his slaves, brought out some English wheel-barrow, but they preferred the old mode of carrying on their heads, and no persuasions of the owner could induce them willingly to adopt this great improvement. After the coffee is gathered, it is taken to the pulping-mill, which splits off the outer coating of the berry without injuring the coffee; there both berry and its coating drop from the mill into a reservoir of water, where the berry sinks to the bottom, and the coat floats away, and is gathered and made use of as a manure to the soil. Attached to each coffee property is a range of buildings, called *barbacues*, which I shall describe to you. A *barbaco* is a flat level surface, built of stone or brick, smoothly spread over with terras, a "*plaster of paris*," which, as it hardens by exposure to the air, is polished to a fine smooth surface; each one is 10 or 12 yards square; five or six of these *barbacues* form a *set* close to the pulping-mill, and on them the coffee, as it comes from the mill, is spread out and exposed to the heat of the sun, and in a few days it becomes perfectly dry. After this process the skin becomes crisp and brittle, and is separated by

by going again through a mill; it is then winnowed, and goes into the hands of the pickers, who consist of females, the lame and the aged, that are incapable of attending field labour. These sort the berries into three classes; "best quality," "middling," and the third of all the bad broken berries, which last is called "triage coffee." After it is all picked and sorted, it is again exposed to the sun for a time, then gathered up into bags of about 80lbs. weight, and sent off by mules to the sea-side, where it is closely packed in tierces for exportation.

Pimento (or Jamaica spice) is another article much cultivated here. The Pimento-tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a very straight trunk. It bears but once a year; about April it blossoms, and the fruit is gathered about Christmas; the blossom is of a bright yellow colour, as is the ripe fruit also. A Pimento walk, when in full blossom, is a very delightful object, and diffuses a rich spicy fragrance for two or three miles around. When the fruit is ripe, and fit for plucking, the bearing branches are carefully cut off, leaving the young shoots for the next year's crop.

Cotton is not much cultivated; it grows on a tree about the size of a cherry-tree; the cotton is contained in small pods, which, when ripe, burst open, and in the centre of the pod is contained the seeds, like small black beans, which are carefully picked out, and the inclosure, a "coffee-wool," is taken from the pod in the same state in which you see it at home. Indigo is not attended to, though it is a plant which thrives extremely well here, and grows wild in all parts of the island.

Arrow-root is plentifully cultivated, especially on the North-west side of the island by the Maroons. This plant is very similar in appearance to our horse-radish; the root is about the same size, knotted, and is as white and smooth as ivory; the leaf is long and narrow, and in shape much like the lily of the valley. It is planted about March by suckers, and is ripe the following January. The season for preparing the root lasts about three or four months. The roots are carefully scraped clean, and are then put into a water-trough, in which a wheel revolves, which quickly reduces the root to a fine pulp; after this it is put into

small tubs, and repeatedly washed, the powder falling to the bottom; after it is perfectly freed from all extraneous matter, it is spread out in the sun upon clean cloths to dry, and is then packed in boxes and kegs for exportation.

Ginger grows luxuriantly on the mountains, and is not suffered to grow on good grounds, as it is a root that exhausts and impoverishes the soil to a great degree; this plant, wherever it has once taken root, is extremely difficult to eradicate; every fibre which is overlooked, taking root afresh, and springing up. After it is dug up, nothing more is necessary than to dry it in the sun; previously being well-washed and cleared, and in this state it is called "*black ginger*;" but if it is intended to be preserved *white*, the coats are carefully peeled, and then sprinkled over with quick lime; after which it is exposed to the action of the sun. This ginger preserved in sugar makes a very fine rich sweetmeat.

I think I have now given you a pretty accurate account of the manufactures and exportable products of the island; and shall close with a list of some of the most useful trees; and first of the "*log-wood tree*," so much used in dyeing. This tree in appearance is not much unlike our "*black-thorn*," and grows in that straggling stunted manner; about the spring of the year it throws out a profusion of yellow blossoms. At the proper age it is felled, and sawed into pieces two or three feet long, and packed for exportation. The other dye-woods are, "*fustic*" and "*nicaraquar*," which as I have not seen them actually growing, I will not attempt to describe; but there are many other trees and plants peculiar to the tropics, and found here in abundance, which will afford plenty of materials for another descriptive letter. E. K. T.

MR. URBAN, Exeter, Feb. 17.

IT must unavoidably have been observed, by those who regard the progress of Literature, that for about 16 years past there has been an ardent propensity in England for reprinting old books; and private gentlemen, as well as booksellers, indus-
triously engaging in this pursuit, works of magnitude have thereby been produced neatly reprinted in modern types; especially the venerable chronicles of France

France and Great Britain, restored by the late Mr. Johnes and others; also various singular tracts and poetical pieces, *uniques et livres rares*, drawn forth from obscure recesses; and have thus been introduced to the public eye in a new dress. Some of these last were published with apparent caution, and the success being considered doubtful, were confined to a small impression of copies, at high prices; certain books, not of the higher classes of rarity, although scarce, and possessing a degree of interest, curiosity, or merit, have been frequently brought forward in new editions, with casual encouragement.

Allow me to submit to your consideration a volume I have now in my possession, which I conceive would exhibit a respectable figure in the rank of *reprints*; it is a translation of a Voyage of Charles II. by Sir Wm. Lower, which Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses* styles, "*a most magnificent production*." The introduction to this work says, "If ever was a relation, whose truth might be indubitable, it is that which I give you at present; one cannot doubt that it may not one day serve advantageously to the history of the time." It is singular that this publication should not long ago have attracted the attention of booksellers, having, I presume, never been printed in England; but as I imagine it is rarely exposed to commerce, probably it may not have come in contact with any enterprising publisher; there is, at least was, a copy in the Bodleian Library, also one in the British Museum; but it is difficult to account why Granger and Bromley have not once resorted to it for *old heads*, as it contains a deposit of near 200 portraits, (*foreign and English*,) included in the different groups, taken immediately from the leading and then living characters, by eminent Dutch artists (who are considered very accurate in delineating features); and Adrian Ulack (the publisher) says, at a great expence. This book is printed in royal folio size, containing 120 pages, entitled "A Relation, in form of Journal, of the Voyage and Residence which the most excellent and most Mighty Prince Charles the II. King of Great Britain, &c. hath made in Holland, from the 25th of May to the 2d of June 1660. *Rendered into English out of Original French*. By Sir William Lower, Knight.

GENT. MAG. March, 1825.

Hague: printed by Adrian Ulack. Anno M.DC.LX. *With Privilege of the Estates of Holland and West-Friesland.*"

[I have never observed the Original French in any Collection, or noticed by French Bibliographical writers, and 'tis likely a very partial number were circulated; for the publisher assigns as a reason for its first appearance in French was, that his Majesty would use that language only during his residence on the Continent, and it seems that the translation was not out until some time after the King's departure from Holland, as A. Ulack complains of the publication being retarded by the delay of the engravers of the plates.]

The work is embellished with several large folded plates, of which the most splendid and remarkable is one engraved by Philippe, representing a spacious hall, where the company are assembled with the royal visitors, which is tastefully adorned with elegant festoons and garlands of variegated flowers, and the room brilliantly illuminated with wax tapers, placed in decorated chandeliers; this sumptuous entertainment appears to be designed for a *grand supper*, and not a dinner; I apprehend it was unfashionable in those days for Kings and Lords to dine by candle light, but only by broad day: the tables are rich, and profusely spread with choice and luxurious dainties, which is poetically expressed by Sir William in the following stanzas (called the *Great Feast*):

"The Roman story tells us that the feasts
Lucullus made to entertain his guests,
Were such, and so prodigious, that the sea,
The land, and air, were emptied every day,
To serve his table with all delicacies
Of fish, of flesh, of fowl, and dainty cates:
Great master of the mouth, voluptuous lord!
Had'st thou liv'd now to see this princely
board,
This stately and magnific service here,
Thou would'st cry out, mine was but homely
cheer."

About thirty distinguished guests, consisting of the most illustrious personages, encircle the costly table of provision presented in this picture; his sacred Majesty presiding at the head, with the English Court and Foreign Gentlemen stationed according to their respective rank; but as the portraits are not distinctly pointed out, it requires at first sight a little hesitation to trace correctly the identical

persons

persons intended by some of them; though it is not improbable that the portraits of King Charles and his friends were as true and genuine likenesses as any that are now extant.

At the end of the volume Sir William has published his Poems, with his name attached at the conclusion of each poem. Chalmers, in his remarks on Sir William's Book, says "it is finely printed, with good engravings, but bad verses;" however, for the opinion of your readers, I beg to transcribe one of his poems.

On his Majesty's taking leave, in the Assembly of the States General.

"So look'd great Cæsar, when from his high throne

He would descend some time to honour Rome
By sitting in the Senate; but we see
Not the least sign of any sympathy
Between these modern heroes here and those
Old Senators, whose surly brows shake foes
Under a false respect unto their King,
Though his bright glory through the world
doth ring: (though free,

'Tis different here, these brave Estates,
And sovereign, pay yet humility,
And lowly reverence, through a candid love
Unto this Prince, as if he were their Jove,
And they his subjects; see with what respects

They entertain him by their sweet aspects,
And sober postures; how they seem to say,
You shall rule here, sir, and we will obey;
Mount our tribunal, all your words shall be
Our oracles, and all your actions free,
As saving to us, since so wise a King
Draws them from perfect justice, as they
spring. WILLM. LOWER."

The three last poems are acrostics, for *Charles the Second King of Great Britain, James Duke of York, and George Monk*, which concludes the book. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS
OF THE RIGHT REV. AND LEARNED
DR. ROBERT HUNTINGTON.

(Concluded from p. 119.)

ABOUT the end of this year (1683) or beginning of the next, Dr. Huntington went to Dublin, to enter upon his new, unexpected, and I had almost said ungrateful, office of Provost of Trinity College, but immediately the man eminently appeared in the Magistrate; for very well knowing that the success of a future government is often very much influenced by the first management, he readily and cheer-

fully set about his duty, which he performed with a strict and almost scrupulous sedulity, and with his affections sedate and unruffled to the end, that he might win the idle into diligence by his example and precepts, and persuade those who gave the reins too much to youthful liberties by his admonitions to virtue and a change of manners, or else by using chastisements and a more powerful and invincible severity, drive them into order. The agreement and mutual amity between him and the Fellows who bore a part in the government, was constant and inviolable, nor had others any just reason to complain; for though he was a rigid maintainer of discipline, yet he tempered that discipline with lenity and prudence; no man was ever more intent upon promoting and cherishing learning, no man more sedulous in preserving and increasing the profits of the college, none more unbiassed or just in the things which related to himself, nor ever any more concerned for the propagation of the Scriptures in Ireland, which I will confirm by a remarkable example. The Bishop of Ferne and he by consultation often held with divers other great men (who were pleased with the enterprise) by what just and easy method they might remove the dark ignorance of the Irish, at last, amongst other things, pitched upon translating the Old Testament into Irish, to the end that if there were any amongst them who had faculties elevated a little above the vulgar, a true knowledge of divine things, from those purest fountains of light, might descend into their understandings which were then horribly filled with superstition. Having gotten, therefore, an interpreter fit for that work, to whom it might be safely committed, they communicated their design to Mr. Robert Boyle, that so holy a purpose might be brought to some effect by his assistance and patronage. He, one of the best and deserving worthily to be accounted amongst the greatest men of the last age, whose bare name will supersede all panegyric, catching this good opportunity of being beneficial to the Irish; who had before deserved well of the learned republic, yea of all mankind, by his ingenious writings, and pleasant and profitable discoveries, and by a boundless liberality and piety; paid the whole sum which was agreed with

with the translator, and generously took the whole charge of the edition upon himself; for which performance Ireland is infinitely obliged to him. I remember I have with unspeakable satisfaction read letters written between him and Dr. Huntington relating to this matter. This most necessary work appeared in the world in the beginning of the year 1686, with an English preface to it by Dr. Doppin, Bishop of Maida, in which he copiously and elegantly declared the reason of that work. But in that edition are contained only the canonical books; the translation of the Apocrypha, which I found amongst Dr. Huntington's papers, being wholly omitted.

After the stupendous catastrophe of affairs in England (in 1688), when Ireland was shocked with commotions which seemed likely very soon to break forth into war, and tumults were occasioned by the giddy multitude and soldiers throughout the whole island, he believed it necessary to consult his safety by flying into England with thousands more, whom a panic terror had attacked, intending to abide till he saw which way the public affairs which were upon the balance would turn.

After Ireland was reduced, he staid there but one year; having purposed with a confirmed resolution to return into England, he resigned the government of Dublin Colleges, in which he was succeeded by that reverend and most learned man Dr. Saint George Ash.

But whilst these things were in agitation, by the care and kindness of Dr. Edward Bernard, who was the only judge of those things in his absence, having before in his prosperity given thirty-five manuscripts as a grateful son to his alma mater, he sold to the keepers of the Bodleian Library above six hundred manuscripts, Greek, Chaldean, Syriac, Coptic, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, together with the three books of the Mendites before mentioned, for seven hundred pounds sterling, which made a noble addition to the oriental books given by Archbishop Laud, and that choice collection which were with a great sum bought some time before of the most famous Dr. Pocock's widow.

In the year 1692, that I may use the common phrase, he was presented unexpectedly by that noble and generous knight Sir Edward Turner, to a living

at Hollingbury in the county of Hartford, which, though it might not equal his desert, was not of a despicable value; and, therefore, that he might not be quite overwhelmed in his solitary sadness, and that he might in some measure extenuate and assuage the molestations of a country life, to which he was totally unaccustomed, he soon after married a most desirable virgin of discreet years, descended from a renowned family (being the daughter of John Powell, esq. leader of a troop of horse in the King's army in the late burning Parliament rebellion, and sister to the most eminent and famous lawyer Sir John Powell, knt. one of the Lords Justices of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench), who was enriched with plentiful endowments of mind, with whom he spent the remainder of his life most lovingly and pleasantly, and I believe of my own knowledge I may without temerity say, that the state of matrimony was never more happily enjoyed.

In this new station wherein God had placed him, being laboriously intent upon getting souls to God by a life of unblameable integrity, and frequent public sermons and private admonitions, he spent a most studious life upon his spiritual benefice, from which no consideration could easily separate him. But in the same year, by his friends who made interest without his notice, he was designed for the Bishopric of Kilmore; but because the Right Reverend Dr. Sheridan had been suspended thence by virtue of the late Act of Parliament, he absolutely refused the mitre.

Nevertheless, the minds of the wisest men are not always immoveable, but vary according to the vicissitudes of things; for he who but a few years before seemed to have bid adieu eternally to the Irish coasts, by a most powerful inducement which he could scarcely without a crime evade, and the reasons and persuasions of his friends, was prevailed upon to revisit it, which happened in this manner.

In the year 1701, the see of Rapho in the Ulsterian province being vacant by the death of Dr. Carnross, the most illustrious Lord Henry Earl of Clarendon, who, from the time that he governed that kingdom with the just applause of fidelity and policy in the reign of the most august King James II. very well perceived that the virtues

virtues and qualifications of Dr. Huntington might justly deserve an episcopal see, and being solicitous both for his advancement and the benefit of the Irish Church, as much as his present privacy was capable of, sent letters to London for him, and with new and great discoveries of his affection to him, assured him that he and his brother the Earl of Rochester (who then enjoyed the same praise, dignity, and power, which he had possessed for thirteen years before) would endeavour their utmost that he should supply the vacancy of that see, if it were agreeable to the resolutions of his life, and he would not backward it himself; to whose most prudent advice and counsel Dr. Huntington assented; nor was there any need of a long unwilling deliberation, unless he would be wanting to himself and the cause and interest of the church and religion which he was most desirous to promote. The excellent Earl of Rochester perceiving the merits of Dr. Huntington which recommended him most nearly to him, having before heard commendations of him, soon obtained the desired effect, so that all things answered, if not exceeded the expectation.

Immediately settling his affairs in England, in order for taking his journey, in the beginning of July in the same year he sailed to Ireland, being never so much as to visit his friends in England again, as the unfortunate event of things too plainly manifested. Though something indisposed by the storms and roughness of the sea and wind, being landed, he came safe to Dublin, his health and strength being but very little impaired. Soon after, to wit, the 20th day of the same month, according to the order of the Church of England, which (together with the Liturgy and all the sacred ceremonies in common use) is protected there by the laws ecclesiastical and civil, he was consecrated with due solemnity Bishop of Raphoe in the cathedral of Dublin, by the most Reverend Dr. Narcissus Marsh, then Archbishop of Dublin, now of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, together with the Right Reverend the Bishops of Kildare, Ossory, and Clona, the last of which succeeded him in the Bishopric of Raphoe. All good men congratulating the happiness of the Irish Church, expected very great things from a man of perfect prudence, piety, and learning, kindled

with a forward desire of promoting the glory of God, the public good, and the increase of true religion; and he without doubt would have abundantly answered the greatest expectations they had conceived of him; but it otherwise pleased Almighty God; for whilst he thought of hastening to his episcopal charge, that thence carefully surveying his diocese he might the better perceive every part of his office, and the duty of the clergy of his jurisdiction, designing to correct every thing that was done preposterously, and to supply what was neglected, and to see in order whatsoever might be of use, to restore forgotten obedience and decayed discipline, being broken and worn by his painful journeys and his indefatigable studies and labour, and tired with the weaknesses of age, all as it were in a collected body suddenly working upon him, and lying deadly sick, but with a mind to his last breath invincible, and sound senses, imploring the mercy of God, and confiding in the merits of his Saviour Christ, being supported with the hopes of a good and joyful immortality, which was a lamp full of oil for his celestial journey, he contentedly departed this life on the 2d of September, being twelve days after his consecration, in the 66th year of his age, whom mankind will greatly stand in need of. Soon after, his mortal part was handsomely interred in the chapel of that college, over which he had presided many years, with the great applause of all, even those that envied him; his funeral pomp being attended by all the great and worthy men in the city, and others of the better rank. The most mournful lady his widow having now nothing to entertain her but disconsolate lamentation, a lasting remembrance of her past happy life with him, and a perpetual admiration of his virtue, that future ages might perceive her piety and affection to her deceased husband, took care that a curious well-fashioned monument should be erected for him, with the following inscription, which was sent to me out of Ireland:

“To the sacred memory of the Right Reverend Dr. ROBERT HUNTINGTON, late Bishop of Raphoe.

This place the sacred dust contains,
Being all that here below remains
Of him who once did wisely rule
This universal Learning's school,

To whose afflicted sons, when they
By bloody rage were forc'd away,
He prov'd in England wondrous kind
With an indulgent father's mind.
Late chosen Bishop of Raffo,
Oh, had he liv'd but longer so!
He'd been their strength and pillar too.
But he, the worthy HUNTINGTON,
Too soon alas! from us is gone,
Worthy to lie amongst the great
In mausoleums full of state,
But that what he on earth hath done
Will better serve to raise him one.
Searching the works of Nature here
(Not pleas'd in a too narrow sphere),
He saw the corners of the earth,
And brought from all peculiar worth.
At last with knowledge fully blest,
He sought but not a sluggish rest;
Because in him the Bishop did
The wise philosopher succeed;
To which advancement rais'd at last,
He made a just though fatal haste,
For when a sudden sharp disease
With vigour did his vitals seize

(To whose assistance did engage
Her help, Death's meagre hand-maid, Age),
O'ercome by their unequal strength,
The cheerful wrestler fell at length;
Cheerful, because his hope did raise
His thoughts to everlasting bays;
Snatch'd from an age increasing still
In brawls and every thing that's ill,
With faith, good fame, and pious faught,
For Heaven ripe he Heaven sought;
A name most dear to all of him bereft,
A sad remembrance to his friends he left,
Whom an example truly great
All must admire, O that they'd imitate."

Without any flattery, and truly with
a want of words, I have said these few
things of Dr. Huntington, being a man
who was born for the honour and be-
nefit of his country, whose name will
remain and be preserved through all
ages, amongst all those who love the
study of the Oriental tongues, and espe-
cially the University of Oxford.

Westminster, 22d April, 1703.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN OF KING JAMES II.

THE career of Matthew Taubman*, the successor of Jordan in the honourable office of City Poet, began with the accession of James the Second. His first production was

49. "London's Annual Triumph; performed on Thursday, October 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Jeffreys, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Composed by Matt. Taubman, 1685," 4to. — A copy of this is in the Bodleian Library in Mr. Gough's collection; and a second was sold at

Mr. Bindley's sale, Aug. 5, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 11. 11s. 6d. — The London Gazette of Nov. 2 this year, gives but its ordinary account of the day; the King was on the leads as Whitehall as the Civic Fleet passed by, and the dinner was at Grocers' Hall. Among the advertisements is this:

"A Silver Tankard lost from Grocers-Hall the 29th instant, the Lid being broken off, and inscribed round the Tankard, The Gift of Bevis Bullmer. Whoever gives notice of it to Mr. Hoare†, a Goldsmith at the Golden Bottle, in Cheapside, so that it be had again, shall have 20s. reward."

50. The following year produced "London's Yearly Jubilee, perform'd on Friday, October xxix, 1686, for

* Matthew Taubman, Gent. who continued civic poet from this period to his demise in 1691, was author of "an Heroick Poem to his Royal Highness the Duke of York on his return from Scotland. With some choice Songs and Medleyes on the Times," 1682, fol. Of this work the publisher says, "The author of these few songs being much sollicit for copies, and not able to oblige all his friends, was prevail'd upon" to print. It is full of local interest, and the following lines seem prophetic of the warming-pan production of 1688.

Young Jemmy, a catch.

Young Jemmy, the blade of royal stamp, is bleated in the case,
The Fairies have crept in and left a changeling in his place;
The spark that fires the nymphs and the sun that gilds the plains;
Then bring us more wine, the dog-star bites, more wine to cool our brains,
Was ever poor youth, was ever poor youth so unhappily undone,
Has lost a father, but who can say the father hath lost a son?

† Afterwards Sir Richard, who was Lord Mayor in 1713, and great-grandfather of the present worthy Baronet of Stourhead.

the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Peake, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Right Worshipful the Company of Mercers. Composed by M. Taubman. *Londinum Regni firmata columna*. Printed and published by Authority. London, printed for H. Playford, near the Temple Church, 1686," 4to. pp. 20.—A copy of this is in the British Museum. One was sold at the sale of the Library of Jas. West, Pres. R. S. March 30, 1773, in a lot of tracts which obtained 6s. 6d.; was sold by itself at the sale of the library of Jas. Bindley, Esq. for 1l. 11s. 6d. to Mr. Rhodes.—The London Gazette of Nov. 1, this year, makes particular mention of the "several pageants, which the Company of Mercers had caused to be made for this occasion." Their Majesties were on the leads of Whitehall as the Water Show passed. At the Lord Mayor's landing at Blackfriars on his return, the Artillery Company "made a more than ordinary fine appearance." The dinner was at Grocers' Hall.—The celebrated John Evelyn, whose remarks on the Lord Mayor's Shews of his younger days I before quoted, this year says "Oct. 29, there was a triumphant Shew of the Lord Maior both by land and water, with much solemnity, when yet his power has been so much diminish'd, by the losse of the City's former Charter." *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 595.

57. The Pageant of the next year was intitled "London's Triumph; or the Goldsmith's Jubilee, October 29, 1687; performed for the Confirmation and Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor. By M. Taubman, 1687," 4to.—My account of this must be shorter than usual, for the only copy I have traced

is Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library.—Still the Lord Mayor's day of 1687 did not deserve such oblivion, for James the Second this year (the only time as King) honoured the Civic Banquet with his presence. The particulars which follow are abridged from the London Gazette of Oct. 31*:

"The Pageants, which make a great part of the Shew, are chiefly designed to express the benefits the City enjoys [though deprived of its Charter!] of peace and plenty under his Majesties happy government, and for the many advantages of that liberty which his Majesty has been pleased so graciously to indulge to all his subjects, though of different persuasions.—He went to Guildhall, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, and attended by the principal officers of the Court, the Lords of the Council, and several of the Nobility; the Queen, who intended them the same grace and favour, was indisposed.—The King was met by the two Sheriffs at Temple Bar.—Amongst other tables in the Hall, there was one furnished for the Foreign Ministers, at which was present the Pope's Nuncio and the French Ambassador. The whole was conducted very much to his Majesties satisfaction, which he was pleased to declare.—The following day the Aldermen and two Sheriffs, with the Common Serjeant, waited on his Majesty to return thanks for the great honour they had received, and to beg his Majesty to excuse whatever had been amiss or unworthy of him; whom his Majesty received very graciously, and as a mark of his acceptance of their Entertainment, he was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon two of the Aldermen then present, viz. John Bawden and William Ashurst, Esquires†."

Sir John Shorter died during his Mayoralty, Sept. 4; when Sir John Eyles, who had never served Sheriff, and was not even a freeman, was put in by the King for the remainder of the year. Frightened by the prospect of the Prince of Orange's invasion, the pusillanimous James, in the hope of attaching the citizens to his party,

* The same Gazette contains this advertisement: "Whereas there are certain ancient fees of homage due, and of right ought to be paid to his Majesties servants upon his Majesties first entrance after his succession to the Crown into any county, city, town corporate, cathedral, or collegiate church, within the Kingdom of England, to be paid by them respectively; and whereas several of them have paid, and some neglect to pay the same; these are therefore to give notice that his Majesty is pleased to depute Sir Thomas Duppa, Knt. his Majesties Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to receive the said fees for the benefit of such of his Majesties servants to whom the same are due; and that if the fees not paid accordingly, they will be prosecuted for the same."

† Sir William Ashurst was Lord Mayor in 1694, and for many years M.P. for London; Sir John Bawden was never Lord Mayor.

on the 6th of October restored their charter, of which by his means they had been deprived in 1683. At the same time he constituted Sir John Chapman Lord Mayor, who was elected to serve the following year. The Pageant composed for his Inauguration was

52. "London's Anniversary Festival, performed on Monday, Oct. 29, 1688, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Chapman, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; being their great Year of Jubilee: with a Panegyric upon the restoring of their Charter; and a sonnet provided for the Entertainment of the King. By M. Taubman, 1688," 4to. —Of this, as the last, I know of no other copy but that in the Bodleian Library, presented by Mr. Gough. — A sonnet was provided for the King's entertainment, as the preceding title says; but it does not appear that he was actually expected at the City table. He saw from the leads of Whitehall the Civic barges pass, says the London Gazette of Nov. 1. — The dinner was at Grocers' Hall, as usual.

Sir John Chapman, also, died during his Mayoralty, and on March 22d Thomas Pilkington, Esq. elected Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year, was presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, sworn at the hustings according to custom, and at five in the afternoon was sworn without the Tower Gate, by Lord Lucas, Chief Governor of the Tower, in pursuance of their Majesties' writ to him directed, and of the ancient usage at such time as the Exchequer Court was not holden at Westminster. This is worth remark, as I doubt whether the same has been since done. Sir Thomas Pilkington (he was soon after knighted) continued Lord Mayor for two years after.

P.S. I repeat my request of the loan for a very few days of any of the "London Pageants" between 1603 and 1624. Those of which I already have copies are mentioned in vol. xciv. ii. pp. 113, *et seq.*

Since the notice there taken (pp. 117, 411) of "Chester's Triumph in Honour of her Prince," that rare tract has passed through the press for my forthcoming Progresses of James I. and I have found in Mr. Hanshall's

new History of Cheshire some extracts from a manuscript (in the possession of a Chester lady) which are highly illustrative of the festivities. But the following passage has only lately attracted my attention in Howes' continuation of Stow's Chronicle (edit. 1631) under the year 1616:

"In honour of this joyfull Creation there were solemn Triumphs performed at Ludlow the fourth of Nov. and published by Master Daniell Powell, Gent."

This was evidently a similar tract to "Chester's Triumph," the one being the account of the provincial festivities on the Creation of Prince Henry, the other on the Creation of Prince Charles. Should a copy of this tract (though unknown to Mr. Gough,) be in existence, I trust to the liberality of its owner for the loan of it.

J. NICHOLS.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapel-st. Tottenham-court-road, Mar. 17.*

ON the morning of the 19th of Jan. last, being on board the Clyde, East Indiaman, bound to London, in lat. 10 deg. 40 min. N. lon. 27 deg. 41 min. W. and consequently, as your readers will perceive on consulting a chart, about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, at day-light we were surprised to find our sails covered with sand of a brownish colour, the particles of which, when examined by a microscope, appeared extremely minute. At 2 P.M. of the same day, having had occasion to unbend some of our sails, clouds of dust escaped from them on their being struck against the mast by the wind. During the preceding night, the wind blew fresh from N.E. by E. and of course the nearest land to windward was that part of the coast of Africa which lies between the Gambia River and Cape De Verd.

I shall forbear speculating on this curious operation of Nature, and leave your readers to draw their own conclusions; only proposing the following query. May not the seeds of many of those plants found in remote, and new-formed Islands of the ocean, be conveyed thither in the same manner as the sand was on that occasion?

Yours, &c.

A. FORBES.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

March 13.

"THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

SUCH is the variety of entertaining matter continually presented to the publick through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, that I feel assured the following curious extract * from an old manuscript in my possession will be readily admitted. I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents that can inform me who was the author.

Yours, &c.

ANGHARAD.

The Englishe, like heroicks elves,
Shall be the raine of themselves,
Zeale is the cause by which they are
The propagators of a warre.
They force away theyre sacred kyngs,
Which shall on them destruction bring.
The anciant Scots and Picts shall joyne,
One thousand six hundred forty-nyne,
And overrun this British Isle,
Whych by rebellion is made vile.
London shall flame with fire like Hell,
To shew that there the Devills dwell.
When crosses and church decayes,
Observe well what the Gipsye says.

H. W. GIPSY.

* This prophecy was found in the eves
of a house in Cheshire in 1616.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WARWICKSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 130.)

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Ainge, Francis, Stratford, bapt. 1629, ob. 1767, aged 137 years and about 16 days.
 Arden, Edward, catholic, executed for a plot against Elizabeth, Parkhall, 1532.
 Bird, John, Bp. of Bangor and Chester, Coventry (ob. 1556).
 Bishop, Wm. Romish exile writer (living 1615).
 Boulton, Matthew, ingenious mechanic, Birmingham, 1728.
 Byfield, Nicholas, puritanical writer on divinity (ob. 1622).
 Carte, Thomas, the eminent historian, Clifton, 1686.
 Cave, Edward, projector of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Newton, 1691.
 Claridge, Richard, writer among the Society of Friends, Farmborough, 1649.
 Clarke, Samuel, industrious writer, and one of the 2000 ejected ministers, Woolston, 1599.
 Clopton, Sir Hugh, Lord Mayor of London in 1491, Stratford.
 Cockaine, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1619, Baddeley.
 Compton, Henry, Bp. of London, eminent prelate, Compton Wynyate, 1632.
 Coppe, Abiezer, successively presbyterian, anabaptist, and most wild enthusiast, Warwick, 1619.
 Coventry, Vincent de, learned Franciscan and author, Coventry (flor. 1250).
 ——— Walter de, Benedictine, English historian, Warwick (flor. 1217).
 ——— William de, author and Carmelite, Coventry (flor. 1360).
 Cranford, James, eminent divine, Coventry (ob. 1657).
 Crofts, William, eminent musician, Nether Ectington, 1657.
 Davenport, Christopher, popish chaplain to Queen Henrietta-Maria, Coventry, 1598.
 ——— John, brother to preceding, nonconformist divine, Coventry, 1597.
 Digby, John, Earl of Bristol, distinguished ambassador and poet, Colleshill, 1589.
 Drax, Thomas, a pious and excellent preacher, Stoneleigh (ob. about 1616).
 DRAYTON, MICHAEL, author of the "Polyolbion," Hartshill, 1563.
 DUDDALE, SIR WILLIAM, historian and antiquary, Shustoke, 1605.
 Foster, Samuel, mathematician and astronomer, Coventry, (ob. 1652).
 Green, Thomas, actor, who introduced SHAKESPEARE to the stage, Stratford.
 GREVILLE, FULKE, Lord Brooke, poet, and patron of learning, Beauchamp Court, 1554.
 Grew, Nehemiah, philosopher and physician, Coventry, 1628.
 ——— Obadiah, father of preceding, a presbyterian, who opposed the death of Charles I. Atherstone, 1607.
 Harrington, John Lord, the celebrated scholar and pious nobleman, Combe Abbey (ob. 1614).
 Hill, William, annotator on Dionysius Periegetes, Cudworth, 1619.
 Hinckley, John, born a puritan, but afterwards imbibed more rational views, Coton, 1617.
 Holyoake, Francis, lexicographer and loyalist, Nether Whitacre, 1667.
 ——— Thomas, son of preceding, author of a Latin dictionary, Southam, 1616.

Jago,

- Jago, Richard, amiable divine and pleasing poet, Beaudesert, 1718.
 Jolepe, Mr., benefactor to his native town, Stratford (temp. Henry VI.).
 Johnson, Samuel, very learned but eccentric, proud, violent, and troublesome divine, and most furious enemy to Catholics; a man of undaunted courage, great obstinacy, and unwearied industry, but ill-used, 1649.
 Killingworth, John de, father of the astronomers of his age (flor. 1360) Killingworth.
 Lench, Wm. benefactor to his native town, temp. Henry VIII. Birmingham.
 Maklesfield, Wm. general of the order of Dominicans (flor. temp. Benedict XI.) Coventry.
 Oken, Thomas, benefactor to his native town, &c. Warwick (ob. 1572).
 Olney, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1446, Coventry.
 Overbury, Sir Thomas, courtier and scholar, (poisoned by Countess of Somerset) Compton Scoren* 1581.
 Palmer, Julius, burnt at Newbury, Coventry.
 Perkins, Wm. whose writings in favour of Calvinism led to the assembling of the famous synod of Dordt, Marston, 1558.
 Plantagenet, Edward, last heir male of that royal family, Warwick Castle (beheaded 1499).
 Rogers, Daniel, statesman and Latin poet, Aston, 1540.
 ——— Thomas, divine and author, Bishop's Hampton, 1660.
 ROUSE, JOHN, the Warwickshire antiquary, Warwick (ob. 1491).
 SHAKSPEARE, WILLIAM, the immortal bard, and founder of the English drama, Stratford, 1564.
 Sheriff, Laurence, founder of Rugby free grammar school, Brownsover.
 Smallbroke, Richard, Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry, Birmingham, 1672.
 Smart, Peter, divine, and a conspicuous opposer of church ceremonies (ob. 1642).
 Smith, John, divine, 1563.
 Somerville, William, author of "the Chase," a poem, Edston, 1692.
 Southern, Thomas, very pleasing and fascinating dramatic writer, Stratford-upon-Avon †, about 1662.
 Stratford, John de, Abp. of Canterbury, Stratford (ob. 1348).
 ——— Robt de, Bp. of Chichester, brother of the preceding, Stratford (ob. 1362).
 ——— Ralph, Bp. of London, nephew of the preceding, Stratford (ob. 1354).
 Tipper, John, author of the "Lady's Diary," an almanac, Coventry (ob. 1718).
 Vesey, or Harman, John, Bp. of Exeter, Sutton Coldfield (ob. 1555, aged 103).
 Wagstaffe, Thomas, a nonjuring bishop, author of an able vindication of Charles I. to prove him the author of "Eikon Basilike," 1645.
 Wanley, Humphrey, eminent antiquary, Coventry, 1671-2.
 Whalley, Peter, divine and critic, Rugby, 1722.
 Willughby, Francis, eminent naturalist, and intimate friend of Ray, 1635.
 Wolstan, St. Bp. of Worcester, Itchington (ob. 1095).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

"Genius in thee a cradle found,
 Thou nurs'd the hidden flame,
 From thee went forth the pleasing sound,
 From thee, a *Shakspeare's* name."
 "Where sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
 Infus'd with heavenly fire,
 Warbled his native wood-notes wild,
 And tun'd the tender lyre."
 "Then Stratford, then, from age to age
 Thy sacred name shall stand
 Inscrib'd in Time's recorded page,
 The envy of the land."

IN ALCESTER Church is the tomb of "Sir Foulke Greyvyl" and his wife Lady Elizabeth.

IN ANSLEY Hall Park is a Chinese temple, built from a design by Sir W. Chambers, and in a cell beneath, is preserved a monument to one of the Purefoys, brought from Caldecote in 1766. In a sequestered valley is a hermitage formed from the stones of an ancient oratory.

IN the Dining Room of ARBURY Hall is the top of a Sarcophagus, brought from Rome by Sir Roger Newdigate, on which is sculptured the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne. The ceiling of the Saloon is worked in imitation of

* Anthony Wood, who has been followed by others. Bigland makes him a native of Bourton-on-the-Hill, co. Gloucester. He was at least educated in the neighbourhood of Compton.

† Anthony Wood. Cibber, in his *Lives of the Poets*, asserts that he was born in Ireland. Wood blunders in other parts of his account of him; but it is doubtful which is exact.

that of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster. In a room adjoining the Saloon is the well-known picture engraved in Dugdale, commemorating the achievements of Sir John Astley; of which Dugdale has given an account.—Here died, in 1806, aged 86, Sir Roger Newdigate, the founder of the Newdigate Prize Poem at Oxford.

At **ASTLEY** Castle resided the turbulent and factious Duke of Suffolk, who, according to Dugdale, was hid in a large hollow tree there by his park-keeper; but was betrayed by him for a bribe. In the Hall are shewn a heavy inlaid table, and a rude and cumbrous chair, as having belonged to the Duke.—The ancient choir is now the body of the Church. In it are some antique tombs.

At **ATHERSTONE** resided Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale's *Antiquities*.—The Church belonged to the Friary; but by additions is much altered, detracting from its original beauty.—The Chancel of the Friary Church was in 1573 appropriated to the Free Grammar School, and is still dedicated to the same purpose.

At **BALSALL** the Knights Templars had a preceptory.

At **BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH** resided Robert Dover, who instituted the Cotswold games in 1600.—Near this place is a stone called the *Fourshire Stone*, dividing the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Oxford.

BIDFORD afforded a frequent convivial retreat to the great native of the County, **SHAKESPEARE**.—A traditional tale relating to this place has been given in vol. LXIV. p. 1067.

At **BILTON** Hall resided the Poet Addison, who purchased it as a lure to the Countess of Warwick; to whom he was then paying his court. The furniture used by Addison still remains; and the pictures, partly selected by his judgment, or procured as a tribute to his feelings, yet ornament the walls, and occupy precisely the same stations as when he was wont to pause and admire them. Seldom has the residence of a Poet had the fortune to be so preserved for the gratification of posterity*. There are several family portraits.

At **BIRMINGHAM** resided the celebrated Dr. Priestley, whose house, &c. was destroyed in 1791, and Dr. Ash, the eminent Physician, whose house was afterwards converted into a chapel.—Here Baskerville, originally a stone-cutter, in 1756 had a printing-office; his first attempt was a 4to edit. of Virgil.—In 1791 a beautiful window was placed over the communion table of St. Paul's Chapel, representing the Conversion of St. Paul, by that celebrated artist Francis Eginton. It cost 400 guineas.

BLACKLOW HILL is rendered memorable by the summary execution of Piers Gaveston, which is recorded by an ancient inscription on a part of the rocky hill.

At **BLYTHE HALL** resided that distinguished Antiquary, Sir W. Dugdale, who died there, Feb. 16, 1685.

At **BRINKLOW** the family of Rouse the Antiquary, long resided.

In **CALDECOTE** Church is the monument of Mr. Abbott, who so successfully defended Caldecote Hall in 1642. He died Feb. 2, 1648.

CAVE'S INN, on the Watling Street, otherwise Caves-in-the-Hole, so termed from its low situation, was kept by the family of Cave for several generations. Its site was formerly occupied by a Priory called *Hallywell*, as is shewn by Mr. Hamper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix.

CHARLECOTE will be viewed with considerable interest as the residence of Sir Thomas Lucy, the presumed prototype of Shakspeare's *Justice Shallow*.—In the Church, among others of the family, are interred the immortalized Sir Thomas and his lady.

At **CLOPTON** House is a bed, said to have been given to Sir H. Clopton by Henry VII.

In **COLESHILL** Church are many memorials of the Clintons and Digbys.

COMBE Abbey was the first settlement of Cistercian monks, co. Warwick. The present edifice is particularly rich in portraits of the Stuart family; among which, in the Great Gallery, is one of Charles II. at the age of fourteen, in armour richly studded with gold. The breakfast-room was fitted up for the reception of Princess Elizabeth afterwards Queen of Bohemia. In the North parlour are the portraits of Frederick V. of Bohemia; his Queen Elizabeth, by

* Another instance is Thomson's house at Richmond; see vol. xciv. ii. p. 443.

Houtherst; and the heroic James, Duke of Richmond, by Vandyck; several of whose pieces are in the Vandyck-room. In the yellow drawing-room is a portrait of the celebrated Duchess of Cleveland, by Lely; and a representation of Christ and St. John, in a landscape, by Rubens. In the gilt-parlour are two Rembrants. In the beauty-parlour are twenty-two portraits of ladies.

COVENTRY was visited by the plague in 1350, 1564, 1574, 1578, 1603, and 1625.—April 17, 1607, the streams which water this city overflowed, and destroyed much property.—July 23, 1750, “was seen in the air, moving from the West to East, a body of fire about 20 inches round, and in its motion had a luminous tail about two yards long.”—In March 1772, there occurred in Gosford-street a curious instance of combustion of the human body. (See the Annual Register for that year.)—Nov. 9, 1800, the river Sherbourn overflowed, doing great mischief.—In one of the Churches is, or was, a ludicrous epitaph to Capt. Tully, Swordbearer to the City, who died in 1724, aged 105, having married *ten* wives.—This city was made toll-free by Leofric, founder of the Abbey, upon his Countess’s performance of an indecent action, which upon the first glance appears legendary; and Dr. Pegge has proved it an idle tradition. In a house at a window was a statue of *Peeping Tom* relating to this transaction.—In Trinity Church is the monument of PHILEMON HOLLAND, the well-known translator, who prided himself on writing a folio volume with *one pen*. Of this parish was Vicar Nathaniel Wauley, the father of the Antiquary.—Of St. Michael’s Church was Vicar Dr. Grew, father of Grew the Philosopher.—The remains of Spon Hospital, founded by Hugh Earl of Chester, temp. Henry II. are parts of the Chapel and Gateway, since converted into ordinary habitations.—At the Free School was educated Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, the Historian. The present School-room is part of the Chapel of St. John’s Hospital, and the School forms are the original seats from the choir of the White Friars’ Church.

Of EXHALL, Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale’s Antiquities, was Vicar for many years.

FULBROOKS Park is said to have been the scene of that memorable indiscretion which fortunately caused “The Bard of Avon” to fly his native county.

Of GUY’S CLIFF Chantry, Reus the Antiquary was Priest.—Here was interred Guy Earl of Warwick.—Henry V. visited it, and determined to found a chantry, which was never done.—Here is an ancient statue of Guy.—SHAKSPEARE is supposed to have made this place his favourite retirement.

HATTON Parsonage House acquires considerable interest from having been the residence of the late learned Dr. Parr, who much beautified the Church.

In KNOWLE Chapel, over the rood-loft, are some remains of paintings, &c. (See vol. LXIII. p. 419).

The furniture of NEWNHAM REGIS Church was remarkably handsome; and on the walls were painted, in fresco, the offerings of the wise men; the taking of the Saviour from the Cross; and full proportions of the four Evangelists.

At POLESHILL, the first religious house in this county was established.

At RADWAY is cut on the side of a hill the figure of a horse, called from the tint of the soil, the *Red Horse*. It is rudely designed, and is trivial when compared to the *White Horse* of Berkshire.

In RUGBY Churchyard are buried several of the family of Cave, among whom is Joseph, the father of EDWARD, the projector of this Miscellany.—Over his remains is an inscription to him and his son EDWARD, written by Dr. Hawkesworth. In the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL have been educated a host of worthies in every department of literature and honour; among whom are Edward Cave; the venerable Historian of Surrey, William Bray, Esq. who is believed to be the oldest “Rugbeian” now living; Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Hero of Egypt; Sir Henry Halford, Bart. Physician to his Majesty; Dr. Butler, the learned Editor of *Æschylus*; Dr. William Sleath, Head-master of Repton School; Dr. James Sleath, High-master of St. Paul’s; and Parkhurst, the Lexicographer.

At SHOTTERY a cottage is yet shewn as the identical tenement in which Anne Hathaway resided when Shakspeare “won her to his love.” It contained several articles said to have belonged to Shakspeare; but none remain.

In SHUSTON Church lie the remains of Sir Wm. Dugdale, the Antiquary, and his lady; and their son Sir John.

At SOUTHAM, Feb. 26, 1741-2, a terrible fire destroyed many houses and goods of poor people.

In STONELEIGH Church are several monuments to the Leigh family, among which is that sacred to *Alice Duchess Dudley* and her daughter.

At STRATFORD-ON-AVON the Bishops of Worcester had a park.—In the 36th and 37th of Eliz. it experienced two dreadful fires; and a third, July 9, 1614.

—This place has witnessed throngs of visitors anxious to tread the ground which SHAKESPEARE's feet had pressed in boyhood, and to contemplate the spot hallowed by his ashes. The festival in honour of the Bard here instituted by Mr. Garrick in 1769, (and termed the Jubilee) will never be forgotten.—The House in which Shakspeare was born is situate in Henley-street.—In the Grammar-school he probably received his early tuition.—

At New Place he afterwards resided; here he is supposed to have written the "*Tempest*" and "*Twelfth-nights*," and here he died, April 23, 1616, that being his 52d birth day. The celebrated *Mulberry tree* planted by him was cut down and used as firewood in 1756 by the Rev. F. Gastrell, the then unfeeling owner of the spot, but whose conduct in 1759 was still more disgraceful.—In front of the Town Hall is a bust of the Bard, and within a portrait given by Garrick.—Stratford Church abounds with fine monuments; that of Shakspeare, the bust of which is his best accredited likeness, is familiar to all from repeated engravings.

Of SUTTON COLDFIELD Free School, Laurence Noel, whom CAMDEN celebrates for his learning, was the first Master; but through persecution, held it only a year.

At WALTON HALL were found, in 1774, three skulls lying in a row, with two Saxon jewels set in gold.

Nearly the whole town of WARWICK was destroyed by fire in 1694. The damage computed at 90,600*l*.—In the Castle resided Fulke, Lord Brooke, the friend of Sir P. Sydney. In the cedar drawing-room is a half-length of Charles I. and several other portraits by Vandyck; and Ignatius Loyola, by Rubens. The State Bed-chamber is hung with curious tapestry made at Brussels in 1604; the costly bed-furniture belonged to Queen Anne. This room also contains some portraits of eminence, and fine antique vases. In a gallery leading to the Chapel is a large picture of Charles I. on horseback, attended by a person holding his helmet. In the gallery of armour is a fine collection of Old English Mail. In a green-house is repositied a very large alabaster antique Bacchanalian vase, presented to the Earl of Warwick by Sir W. Hamilton. (See it engraved in vol. Lxx. p. 1225 *). In a room attached to the Cæsar's tower are a sword, shield, and helmet, attributed to the Champion Guy.—St. Mary's Church, as far as the choir, burnt in 1694. In this Church are many beautiful monuments. Here are buried Fulke Lord Brooke, the friend of Sydney; John Rous, the Antiquary; and Thomas Cartwright, whom Camden calls "*inter Puritanos antesignanus*," and whom the then Earl of Leicester thought it no small policy to court. The grand entrance to the chapel of our Lady† is through a vestibule highly ornamented. The altar-screen is enriched with a basso-relievo, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin, and on each side is a shrine of delicate and elaborate workmanship. Near the centre of the chapel is the monument of the founder (who died 1439) pronounced inferior to none in England, except that of Henry VII. in his chapel at Westminster. Behind the altar is a narrow apartment, called the Library of Rous the Antiquary.

The founder of WESTON HOUSE was Wm. Sheldon, the encourager of tapestry weavers, when first introduced into England. Under his direction were woven a curious series of maps, consisting of three large pieces, nearly 80 feet square, which were purchased in 1781 by Horace Walpole. S. T.

* Some bronze copies of this vase, of the size of the original, have recently been made by the enterprising Mr. Thomason of Birmingham.

† A very interesting account of the Beauchamp monuments at this place, was published in 1804 in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannia*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

30. *A Visit to Greece in 1823 and 1824.*
By George Waddington, Esq. London.
Murray.

THE Author of this volume is well known to the reading public as an intelligent traveller and an able scholar, and the little volume before us is well calculated to support his pretensions to either character. It is an interesting and animated account of the progress of a Revolution, on which, though Europe had its eyes, yet was it too dangerous in its example for the support of *legitimate* sovereigns. The sympathy of England was, indeed, displayed in the vapouring of youthful poets, and of pamphleteering elders (roused by classical recollections and an amiable enthusiasm), and in a subscription totally inadequate to its object; but the peace of Europe was too dear to be endangered by any direct interference of the British Government.

In tracing the origin of the Greek Revolution, it does not appear to have been the result of any one preconcerted scheme, nor is it attributable to a single cause. Whether arising from the natural resistance to an oppression which had reached its limits, or the still more natural result of the improved civilization of the Greek-Christian over the stagnant ignorance of the Mussulman—whether encouraged by the rebellion of Ali Pa ha, or the influence of Russian emissaries, it is probable that the whole of these events may have accelerated an explosion which has now received that permanent character which renders the recurrence of former subjugation almost impossible. A more powerful machine, however, according to Mr. Waddington, was employed in hastening the Greek Revolution—this was in the operations of a secret society called the Hetaria, and a minute and very interesting account is given of this fraternity. The members were evidently founded for political purposes, and the last obligation of the oath imposed was the following:

“Last of all, I swear by thee, my sacred and suffering country—I swear by thy long endured tortures—I swear by the bitter tears which for so many centuries have been shed by thy unhappy children—by my own tears

which I am pouring forth at this very moment—I swear by the future liberty of my countrymen, that I consecrate myself wholly to thee; that henceforward thou shalt be the cause and object of my thoughts, thy name the guide of my actions, and thy happiness the recompense of my labours.” P. xxix.

The operations of this society tended, doubtless, to fan the infant flame of liberty among the Greeks, and accelerated events we must now pass on to describe; events which led to “a field where all the passions of men, unchained and unmuzzled, have occasioned nothing but crime and misery, where under the names of execution and commotion, murder and massacre have been allowed their course; and where the most impotent or most wicked of all imaginable governments has exerted itself to display the perfection of wickedness or impotence.”

The Turks, as may be expected, commenced the barbarous aggressions; on the flimsiest pretences the noblest of the Greeks were sacrificed. The first victim of consideration was the Dragoman of the Porte; this was followed by the execution of the Patriarch, and the hanging of three Archbishops; and Constantinople became a scene of lawless violence, in which the Christians were of course the sufferers.

“The excesses committed throughout the city became so general, that a deputation of Turkish tradesmen waited upon the Porte, and delivered the keys of their magazines into Kahayah Bey’s office.”

This produced a feeble effort from the Porte to restore tranquillity, when the lamentable affair of Scio seems to have been the signal for a renewal of the horrors:

“On the 13th of May was the first arrival of slaves from that devoted island; and on the 18th, sixteen most respectable merchants, resident at Constantinople, but who were guilty of having been born at Scio, were executed.”

“The continued sale of the Sciot captives led to the commission of daily brutalities. On June 19 an order came down to the slave market for its cessation, and the circumstances which are believed to have occasioned that order, are extremely singular, and purely oriental.

“The island of Scio had been granted many

many years ago to one of the Sultanas, as an appropriation from which she derived a fixed revenue—and title of interference in all matters relating to police and internal administration. The present patroness was Asma Sultana, sister of the Sultan, and that amiable princess received about two hundred thousand piastres a year, besides casual presents from her flourishing little province. When she was informed of its destruction, her indignation was natural and excessive, and it was directed, of course, against Valid the Pasha, who commanded the fort, and the Capudan Pasha, to whose misconduct she chiefly attributed her misfortune. It was in vain that that officer selected from his captives sixty young and beautiful maidens, whom he presented to the service of her Highness. She rejected the sacrifice with disdain, and continued her energetic remonstrance against the injustice and illegality of reducing Rajahs to slavery, and exposing them for sale in the public market. The Sultan at length yielded to her eloquence or her importunity, a licence; the occasion of hourly brutality was suppressed, and we have the satisfaction of believing that this act of rare and unprecedented humanity may be attributed to the influence of a woman."

The remonstrances of foreign ministers, or a sense of shame for the atrocities that had been committed, at length produced a spirited proclamation from the Sultan—and Constantinople was restored by this act of energy to its repose, not however, until two hundred Turks had suffered by the reaction. We pass over many interesting pages relating to Psara and Syra; and the battles that preceded the siege of the Acropolis of Athens.

We are compelled, by our limits, briefly to allude to those scenes of butchery and blood which disgraced the Turkish career from the day when the walls of Athens first echoed to the cry of insurrection, to the period when, with heroic devotion on the approach of a Turkish army, the Athenians abandoned their houses, their temples, and their tombs, and sought their antique asylum in the island of Salamis. We hurry on to the moment when the tide of victory had ebbed, and we find the Turks surrendering, by capitulation, the fortress of the Acropolis. How this convention was observed, let Mr. W. inform us.

"Suddenly, on Wednesday the 10th of July (a day to be noted for repentance and shame by this generation, and for eternal mourning for their posterity), a report was circulated with astonishing rapidity that the

Turkish army from Thessaly had passed Thermopylæ, and was already at Thebes, in its way to Athens. Whether any such report really did arrive (and if so, it was premature), or whether it was fabricated by persons who foresaw, and were anxious to profit by its probable consequences, is now impossible to ascertain; and I would that its consequences were as obscure and as ambiguous as its origin. All the soldiers, followed by a part of the populace, instantly rushed to the quarters where the Turks were confined, and commenced, without delay, the merciless massacre!....About four hundred Turks were butchered on the spot. Some eighty or ninety who happened to be lodged in houses adjoining the Consulates, escaped thither with their property, and were saved; and others were enslaved by their captors. There is consolation in being able to mention, that the very great proportion of the women and children were spared, though I know not exactly how far such suspicious mercy acts in palliation of guilt. That lust or avarice should sometimes have arrested the arm of murder, is a very ambiguous compliment, a compliment which the Athenian savage must be contented to share with the savages who rioted in Scio."

Mr. Waddington examines at some length the arguments which have been used to palliate this inhuman massacre; but the result is, his unqualified condemnation of the act.

Athens remained unmolested by the Turks, but became the victim of internal dissensions; and from slavery she advanced to anarchy. It is, however, now consigned to the "ambiguous protection" of Odysseus.

"In the midst of so many circumstances of devastation," says Mr. Waddington, "I am deeply consoled to be enabled to add, that very trifling injury has been sustained by the remains of antiquity. The Parthenon, as the noblest, has also been the severest sufferer; for the Lantern of Demosthenes, which had been much defaced by the conflagration of the Convent of which it formed a part, has already received some repairs from the care of the French Vice Consul. Any damage of the Parthenon is irreparable. It appears, that the Turks having expended all their balls, broke down the South-west end of the wall of the Cella in search of lead, and boast to have been amply rewarded for their barbarous labour. But this is the extent of the damage, no column has been overthrown, nor any of the sculptures displaced or disfigured. I believe all the monuments, except two, to have escaped unviolated by the hand of war, but almost at the moment of the commencement of the Revolution, it was touched by a
flash

flash of propitious lightning so little injurious to the building, that we might be tempted to consider it an omen of honour and victory."

"The present miseries of the Athenians are exceeded only by those of the Sciots, and others who have suffered absolute slavery and expatriation; for amid such aggravations of living wretchedness, we have not a tear to waste on those that have perished. Three times has that unhappy people emigrated almost in a body, and sought refuge from the sabre among the homeless rocks of Salamis. Upon these occasions, I am assured that many have dwelt in caverns, and many in miserable huts, constructed on the mountain side by their own feeble hands. Many have perished from exposure to an intemperate climate, many from diseases contracted from the loathsomeness of their habitations, many from hunger and misery."

We call the attention of the Philanthropist to the following passage, and if the cause in which this extraordinary people have bled, was regarded with cold indifference, we are persuaded that the appeal of their sufferings will not be disregarded.

"It appears that these six places, into whose condition I have enquired, alone contain 20,851 persons, reduced to extreme distress by the circumstances of the Revolution; that the very great majority of these are homeless refugees, who have sustained the loss of their entire property, and that about four-fifths of the whole number are women and children."

We turn from this picture of misery to scenes unravaged yet by the Revolutionary war.

The Hydriotes are thus described:

"I have not seen in any country so uniformly well-dressed a population as that of Hydra. There is no where the slightest appearance of distress, or even poverty; nor yet is there any commercial bustle, or show of industry or activity—much less is there any parade or demonstration of war. The people are peaceably chatting in the Bazars, and eating with their caviar the whitest bread in the world—a nation of gentlemen enjoying the united blessings of opulence and tranquillity."

The following picture is of a different character:

"My host is a physician, a native of Corfu. He lives with his wife and family in wretched poverty, in a dark and dirty mud cottage, and is clothed with extravagant splendour. The history of his habiliments proves to be this: after being entirely stripped in company with some unfortunate French and German Phil-hellenes, by a

party of soldiers, he was driven by want to turn Capitano. He went to Athens, and commanded during the first siege of the Acropolis, a body of thirty men, without possessing thirty paras to pay them. Fortune, however, favoured his enterprise. The Turks made a sally—there was some skirmishing, and the Doctor had the enviable honour to kill the best-dressed Mussulman of the party. He stripped the slain, *more majorem*, and appropriating the greaves, helmet, and cosulet, decamped alone in the course of the following night, leaving his unpaid and hungry followers to their own discretion."

We are again compelled to make rapid strides, and to omit an interesting chapter or two on the Greek Navy, and much important matter relating to the different cities which our author visited. With respect to the mediation of the different powers of Europe in the present quarrel, there will be differences of opinion; for ourselves, we heartily concur in the wish that such mediation might be attempted, were it but to put an end to a contest marked by every species of abomination, which is desolating one of the fairest countries under heaven, and distinguished by a ferocity of character which obliterates every trace of Christian civilization.

It was to endeavour at least to lessen such ferocities, and to mitigate such horrors as have been described, that the noble Phil-hellene Lord Byron was known to exert himself. Of this illustrious individual (for in Greece he was illustrious), Mr. Waddington speaks in terms of great respect.

We have no space to extract an interesting account of the constitution of the Ionian Islands. In justice to the memory of a brave and intelligent officer Sir T. Maitland, who when living was the subject of much undeserved censure, we copy the following:

"The vicinity of the islands to the scene of warfare, presented the government with occasional opportunities to mitigate the unusual horrors which attended it—and it will be seen that they were not neglected. At the taking of Tripolizza in October 1821, the Harem of Hourshad Pasha, amounting to eighty-eight persons, fell into the hands of the insurgents. A negotiation for the ransom of these unhappy prisoners was immediately set on foot, and conducted under the patronage of the Lord High Commissioner to a successful conclusion, and early in the following spring the captives were restored to a generous husband, whose let-
ters,

ters, written during the negotiation, are full of very civilised expressions of affection and tenderness."

We have been too copious of extracts to admit of any detailed remarks on the scenes which have been so admirably described. If Mr. Waddington has added the fidelity of the Historian (which we have no reason to doubt) to the rest of his qualifications, we have no hesitation in placing this little volume on the highest rank of historic narrative. It will furnish the future recorder of this eventful period with many important facts, and it will afford him an example of the impartial spirit in which such events should be narrated. That Mr. Waddington should have regarded the scenes with so equal an eye, is no feeble praise.

31. *Memoirs of the Life of John-Philip Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage, from the Time of Garrick to the present Period.* By James Boaden, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo. Longman and Co.

IT has often been a subject of innocent merriment to us, to notice the intense and absorbing interest with which our play-going acquaintance discuss every thing connected with the stage. Their "proper talk" is of the merits of actors, and of the beauty of actresses, of the "rights" of the managers, and the "wrongs" of the managed. The "stage" is the theme which affords the readiest mode of opening a communication between the strangers who are thrown together in the same vehicle, or in the coffee-room of a country inn. The stage is, in short, a prolific source of conversation, and, like cards, may be almost said to level all the distinctions of talent, and the gradations of intellect. We apprehend that the question whether or not the theatre be the school of morality is now seldom mooted. It is acknowledged to be the resort of the idle or the busy, for mere purposes of recreation and of amusement; whether that amusement consist of weeping over a tragedy, laughing at a comedy or a farce, or sympathising in the grimaces of the mimes of a *pantomime*. So long as the common bounds of decency are observed, no very nice scruples are exhibited, if language is employed, or scenes are enacted, which no modest female dare venture to repeat or to describe. Without, however, discussing the question, whether the morals

of a country be or be not improved by theatrical representations, we will only add, that the notoriously immoral lives of the performers, and the scenes of profligacy which are nightly encouraged in the saloons of a theatre, must (as we know they have) render such places dangerous haunts for the inexperienced youth of the metropolis.—Among those who sustained an unblemished character in this fiery ordeal, was the subject of this memoir—in him were united all the excellencies of his profession, the acquirements of the scholar, and the manners of a gentleman; and to him belongs the merit of raising the character of an actor to the highest possible point of dignity. He was the associate of the learned, and the companion of the noble. His society was courted by the magnates of the land, and the friendship of princes was *substantially* his. The life of such a man must necessarily be an object of interest; for if the language of Johnson were not hyperbolic, when he said of Garrick that his death eclipsed the gaiety of nations, and impaired the public stock of harmless pleasure; it were impossible to exaggerate the merits of Mr. Kemble.—Happily for his memory, he has found a biographer as willing as able to record the "eventful history" of his life; for though Mr. Boaden has the fault to which we have alluded in our first sentence, and has amplified his subject to the extent of two ponderous volumes; yet is he a very clever talker, and very intimately and critically acquainted with the points which come under his discussion. He appears to have been the companion of Kemble, and what is better, he was *worthy* of his friendship. Of that friendship he has constructed an imperishable record, honourable alike to his talents as a scholar, and to his feelings as a man. We will endeavour in a brief abstract to trace the professional life of Mr. Kemble, and to give such quotations from the volumes as our own limited pages will permit.

Mr. Kemble was born at Prescott in Lancashire, in the year 1757, and was the son of Mr. Roger Kemble, the manager of a provincial company. While a child he performed in his father's company such characters as were suited to his years. It does not appear that he was intended for the stage; for after distinguishing himself at a Roman Catholic Seminary at Sedgley

Sedgley Park, he was removed to the English College at Douay. Mr. K. however, considered himself destined to become an actor, and in the town of Wolverhampton, on the 8th of January, 1776, he made his debut in the character of Theodosius. In 1778 we find him enrolled in the Yorl. Company, under the management of Tate Wilkinson, playing various characters, and sustaining a part in a tragedy of his own composition (*Belisarius*). From the above period he continued to improve in the public favour, and gained a considerable increase of private friendship. In the year 1781 he accepted an engagement at Dublin. Here he played *Macbeth*, *Richard*, *Hamlet*, and *Orestes*; and also visited different towns in the Sister Island, until an engagement on the London boards brought him to the scene of his subsequent triumphs at Drury Lane. Previously to the introduction of Mr. Kemble on the London boards, his biographer enters into a critical disquisition on the state of the drama, and the merits of the first-rate performers of that period—Smith, Palmer, Dodd, Bensley, King, and Parsons, are successively portrayed with nice and delicate discrimination. At the rival theatre were—Lewis, Wroughton, Quick, Edwin, and Henderson.

But to return to Mr. Kemble, it was on the 30th of Sept. 1783, that he made his first appearance at Drury Lane in the character of *Hamlet*, and excited a considerable sensation by his new readings. His sister, Mrs. Siddons, was at this time a reigning favourite; but the male characters of the plays in which she performed were pre-occupied, so that Mr. K. was not permitted to strengthen her or himself by acting with her. The date is not very accurately marked when this event took place; but the first time in which we meet this family union of dramatic talent is in *King John*, to which Mrs. Siddons played *Constance* with prodigious effect. The performances of Kemble at this time were not equal to those of his sister, for he was far from his meridian. It was now, however, that he laid the foundation of his fame, by directing his energies to a single object. He saw that much was to be done for the representation of the plays of Shaks-

peare, and he determined, when he should acquire the necessary power, to make them perfect beyond all previous example. To do this, he studied the antiquities of his own and other countries, their architecture, their dress, their weapons, and manners. His life indeed was now a scene of laborious exertion and study. This was the close of Mr. Kemble's first season in town, and our author enters into a laboured, and we think tedious, discussion of the histrionic art. Mr. K. however, it appears, pleased others more easily than he could satisfy himself, "and he frequently expressed his dissatisfaction at an imperfect performance by the homely phrase—'I acted to-night thirty shillings a week'."

It is difficult to pursue Mr. K.'s theatrical career in the immense mass of dramatic descriptions, with which it is overlaid. We will endeavour first to discover and to bring him to the end of the volume, and then return to the entertaining matter for extract. We trace him in succeeding pages still at Drury Lane, of which Mr. Sheridan was proprietor, performing various characters of first-rate importance. In Oct. 1785 he played *Othello* to the *Desdemona* of Mrs. Siddons; to us moderns the mode of dressing the character of the Moor appears ludicrous:

"The dress of the Moor at that time, was a British general officer's uniform, equally improper with the Moorish jacket and trowsers of modern times. The general of an Italian state would wear its uniform; he would never be indulged with a privilege of strutting about like 'a malignant and a turbaned turk' at the head of a Christian army. Mr. Kemble always played parts of this character very finely. He was grand and awful and pathetic. But he was a European: there seemed to be philosophy in his bearing, there was reason in his rage: he acted as if *Othello* truly described himself, when he calls himself 'one not easily jealous.' He had never, I think, so completely worked himself into the character as to be identified with it, as was surely the case in his *Hamlet*, his *Macbeth*, and his *King John*. It was, at most, only a part very finely played. One of the sublimest things in language, the professional farewell of *Othello*, came rather coldly from him. But I can safely say, that Mr. Kemble's powers were in a state of gradual improvement for twenty years after this performance, until they attained their perfection at Covent Garden Theatre, in the exhibition of *Brutus*, *Coriolanus*, and *Cato*." Pp. 56, 57.

GENT. MAO. March, 1825.

The

The seasons of 1785 and 1786 Mr. Kemble was seldom on the stage; he amused his leisure by bringing out a farce upon a Spanish plot, but it was coldly received, and as coldly withdrawn. He "put up" the Merchant of Venice for his benefit, and such was the state of the management, "that he walked in the gentlemanly habiliments" of Bassanio. It was in this season that Mrs. Jordan was introduced to a London audience.

In the year 1787 Mr. Kemble married Mrs. Brereton, and the marriage-day, as related by Mr. Boaden, was spent in a very unusually cold, quiet, and unceremonious manner.

In January, 1788, he played Lear for his sister's benefit. I have seen him since in the character, says Mr. B. but he never again achieved the excellence of that night. The curse, as he then uttered it, harrowed up the soul—the gathering himself together—with the hands convulsively clasped—the increasing fervour and rapidity, and the suffocation of the concluding words, all evinced consummate skill and original invention. The countenance too was finely made up, and in grandeur approached the most awful impersonation of Michael Angelo.

In this season Mr. Smith had farewell to the stage; and, fortunately for the interests of Drury Lane, Mr. Kemble accepted the management. But as this event seems to our author to have been a new and important epoch in his life, we will take leave of the narrative for the present, and give some extracts from the multifarious anecdotes with which it is interspersed.

Of Mr. Sheridan's management, compared with that of his rival, Mr. Harris, we have this account.

"The great difficulty at the other house, was to get Mr. Sheridan to determine what should be done. When that was settled, the machine got with difficulty into complete action; there were always pecuniary embarrassments, and unwilling tradesmen. With his force in tragedy, comedy, and opera, he ought literally to have shut up the other theatre. He never made even a drawn battle of it. In this respect, his play-house resembled his party. Opposition had all the splendid talent upon its benches, but it was beaten in the contest, and Pitt alone triumphed over Fox, and Burke, and Sheridan, and Windham. It was easy to perceive that the Politician interfered with the Comic writer and the Manager; and the usual advice was tendered

to him upon the occasion, to make his election between these houses of national representation. But he adhered to the one from an honourable ambition, and to the other for the means of existence. He was commonly deemed an indolent man; but, whatever he did for the theatre, (and its concerns were always submitted to him,) the part taken by so constant a speaker in the multifarious business of the scene was quite sufficient to fill and exhaust a mind of great application."

Many anecdotes are in circulation of the mnemonic power of the late Professor Porson; the following seems to confirm all that has been said.

"The incidental mention of Porson reminds me of a curious circumstance as to his prodigious memory. I was dining with him at the house of a mutual friend, when, over wine, a very dull man became outrageous in the praise of Pope's *Eloisa* to *Abe-lard*. The Professor began upon the poem, and recited it, with some occasional accompaniments, of imitations by two moderns, in Ovidian Latin; and, as a perpetual or running commentary, he repeated the *Macaronic* version, called *Eloisa* in *disabille*, which has stolen into print, and been attributed to Porson, as he assured me, erroneously. Our wise friend lost all forbearance at this outrage. 'He would not endure such a profanation of the work of an exalted genius.' 'He would have satisfaction for the buffoon travesty of his favourite poem.' The man's head was wrong; but, taking him aside, I did at last hit upon an argument, that charmed away his anger. I asked him, 'how he could think it possible for the professor to undervalue the poem? and what proof he could give of his veneration for it, equivalent to the committing it so accurately to memory, together with three rival versions of such different complexions?' Goodman Dull then really laughed away his folly, and returned to table quite reconciled to his master."

The following anecdote shews the power of delusion upon weak minds, and refers to that most impudent of all quackeries, animal magnetism.

"To give an instance of the total delusion under which the true believers laboured, I shall here repeat a story told me by a great artist, sitting in his study, with the works of Jacob Behmen lying before him. 'His wife one day,' he said, 'came home from a morning visit, and on coming into his room, presented him with the most beautiful bouquet of flowers, that he had ever seen arranged. Delighted with their forms, and the harmony of their blended hues, he raised them to his nose to enjoy their perfume: they had none. In the utmost astonishment he remarked the circumstance

to his lady. 'My dear, these flowers are without scent!' 'They are so,' she replied, 'at present; but the scent may be restored.' 'How, in the name of Heaven?' exclaimed the husband. 'Thus,' replied the wife, simply taking the nosegay from his hand into her own, and with a slight compressure instantly returning it. Nothing, said the artist, ever was more reviving than the perfume now exhaled from these flowers. 'And from whom, my dear, did you derive this miraculous power?' 'From Dr. De Mainauduc.' 'You have then been received?' 'I have, and you will be so too: the Doctor is aware that you will desire it.' 'And shall I obtain this power also?' 'This is NOTHING to the powers with which you will be invested.'

"Methinks I hear the reader demand, 'was this gentleman in his senses?' I answer, no man could converse more elegantly, and rationally, and piously. 'Did he himself believe the story he had been telling?' I am sure he did. I have inserted it here as a very striking instance of utter delusion. I recollect nothing in the farce so characteristic of the mystical pretensions of the great juggler."

(*To be continued.*)

32. Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.
(*Continued from p. 139.*)

CHAPTER IV. commences with the Public Edifices of the Greeks and Romans.

The first section relates to *Temples*. Admitting that the first Temples only grew out of coverings for altars, erected upon barrows, yet the early history requires further elucidation. Moses mentions no Temple of architectural construction, yet he speaks of the tower of Babel, and assuredly there were Temples in Egypt, contemporary with his residence in that country. A second fact is, that the Temples in Greece do not assimilate to those of Egypt. As to the Mosaick Instituta, no tool of iron, or any thing else but whole stones, which of course could not fall into the shape of columns and cornices by nature, were permitted to be used (see Deut. xxvii. 5, Josh. viii. 31, &c.), and with the same provision, there is also an enactment against images of stone. (Levit. xxvi. i.) There was, therefore, at that period, an assumed connection between Temples of Architectural construction and idolatry, and if the Israelites could not use tools or hewn stones, they could have no images. The Greeks estimated the Statue of the God more than the Temple,

and their Ecclesiastical establishments were very different from those of Egypt. The Temples, therefore, were much smaller and of different construction. Our primary Druids appear to have been pure Monotheists; and we entertain an idea, that in the time of Moses there was a general distinction between Architectural Temples and mere devotional inclosures of unwrought stones; the one implying idolatry, and the other monotheism; and that a contemporary of Moses would judge of the religion of a country by this distinction. Abury does consist of unwrought stones, and might be a Temple of the first or Monotheist Druids; and Stonehenge, where the stones are *squared*, be another, after the introduction of what Rowlands call Medi-oxumate Gods.—Thus far we have gone, in addition to Mr. Fosbroke's complete and compendious account of Temples in the subsequent æras.

The article of *Altars*, pp. 33, 34, is particularly useful, for we have seen, in one of our great reviews, paragraphs implying ignorance on the subject.

The economy of *Theatres* is made perspicuous for the first time, we think, in this work. How the prismatick machines acted is, however, far from clear. "The machines for changing the scenes, says Winckelman (*Lettre sur Herculanum*," &c. Fr. Edit. Par. 1784, p. 171), were of a triangular form, and turned upon a cylindrical pivot of bronze, which played in a plate of the same metal fixed in lead, in the same manner as in the doors of the Ancients. Between the machines and the scenes, there was on each side of the proscenium a long gallery. Vitruvius calls this *in Versuris*, and here were placed the triangular machines." Except, as the rollers of drop-scenes, or as a substitute for side-scenes, these prismatick machines could have no possible mode of action, and yet no description of them, which we have seen in ancient authors, will warrant either of these constructions: only one thing appears plain, that they were intended to conceal the *Clisium*, or house, which in the ancient Theatres was the substitute for the back scene (see Maffei on Amphitheatres, Gordon's Trans. p. 394). It would supply a desideratum of scientific moment, if any of our tourists of learning would examine the Vatican Terence with a view to the illustration of the scenic machinery.

machinery. In the conclusion of this Chapter, Mr. Fosbroke brings into one view, *Bridges, Town-Walls, Gates, Acropolis, Forums, Basilicæ, Triumphal Arches, Columns, Light-Houses, Barracks, and Puteals*, of which no account previously existed in any Compendium of Greek and Roman Antiquities, for evident reasons, because Pompeii and many other ancient remains had not been discovered or illustrated; and because the authors quoted are long posterior to the days of Lipsius, Grævius, Gronovius, Montfaucon, and other elaborate writers.

CHAPTER V. has for its subject the *private edifices of the Greeks and Romans*. The account of the Cavern dwellings at Ispica, from Denon, are very curious, and, we think, had received no previous attention, at least from our Antiquaries. From these, Mr. Fosbroke proceeds to the *first houses*, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, viz. *Towers*. The best existing representation of these is to be seen in that very curious print, the city of Bacchus (*Belzoni, Pl. 23*), and the fashion still remains in the modern Greek *Pyrgos*, inhabited by the officers of the Turkish government, and described by Mr. Dodwell. Mr. Fosbroke then gives an account of Greek houses, chiefly from Barthelemy, who certainly, whatever may be his anachronisms, knew all that the ancients had said upon the subject. However, Sir William Gell's account of the Palace of Ulysses (Ithaca, p. 59 seq.), may be disputed (see Williams's *Travels*, ii. 203), perhaps unjustly so, yet the best of the Greek tourists find an assimilation in the modern Greek house, of which our readers may see good representations in Hughes's *Albanian Travels*, Gell's *Argolis*, and the superb "*Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des rives du Bosphore*, Paris, Atl. fol. 1819." From hence the natural transition is to the Roman houses, as they are beautifully and accurately delineated in the Pompeiana of Sir William Gell and Mr. Randby. From the superabundance of porticoes and columns, Roman residences must have been much like living in a Church or Cathedral; great state and little comfort. There were a few large rooms, and those splendid; the rest were closets. The restorations of the houses of Paratus (called Pansa's) and Sallust, on which Mr. Fosbroke grounds his

description (p. 53), elevate the Pompeiana beyond any other book on the subject which we have seen; nor in a graphic or literary view is the large work of Mazois equal to it. That, however, contains some advantages, not to be found in the Pompeiana. It gives us an account of Alban houses, the *facade* of a Roman house, a plan of all the various kinds of houses, and a section of a tradesman's house, all which are added in the *Emendations* of Mr. Fosbroke's work (p. 918), that the subject may be traced through its whole growth. In this Chapter, as in the preceding, are collected together for the first time the improved accounts of modern writers, such as Winckelman, Caylus, Clarke, Gell, and many others, whose superior investigations render the works of former writers unauthoritative and misleading.

CHAPTER VI. relates to the ARCHITECTURE OF THE BRITONS, ANGLO-SAXONS, NORMANS, AND ENGLISH. We are glad to find that in the Celtic branch of the subject, Mr. Fosbroke rejects the pretended explanations derived from Welch legend and poetry, and the most fantastick flights of imagination. He shows the existence of these Pseudo-Celtic antiquities among the savages in North America. We do not think it possible for mythology to be explained by imagination, because contemporary thinking can alone illustrate contemporary action. Bryant (says Mr. Dodwell), though possessed of no information concerning the citadel of Tiryns, pronounced the archetype of its form to be the ship of Danaus, and in the same style of wild hypothesis, converts ancient history into modern fiction. This has been called learning and ingenuity, although upon this plan a common conjuror ought to be so respectfully denominated. Celtic Antiquities have been favourite subjects for the exercise of this literary legerdemain; but the day has arrived, we hope, when it will be a general opinion, that ancient mythology can only be explained by the ancients themselves. If much remains behind, it ought to be recollected that lying cannot confer knowledge. "The original of ancient customs," says Johnson, "is commonly unknown; for the practice often continues when the cause has ceased; and concerning superstitious ceremonies, it is vain to conjecture; for what reason did not dictate, reason cannot

cannot explain." (*Rasselas*).—Upon these grounds, we are glad to find that Mr. Fosbroke foregoes all indulgence of fancy upon the subject of pretended *Celtic* Antiquities, which he thinks to have been those of the whole world in the primary stages of heathenism. He thinks, with Mr. Maurice, that Stonehenge might be the Temple of the Sun, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus; and we think so too, because Britain is the only island to which the description of Diodorus can possibly apply; because writers on Asiatic Antiquities represent the Druids as Budhists, Budha being the *Sun*, to whom sanguinary sacrifices were made (*Seeley's Elora*, 194, 195); and because Quintus Curtius confirms the statement of Diogenes Laertius, that the Druids and Indian Gymnosophists professed similar doctrines. Had it not been for the authorities of Diogenes Laertius and Quintus Curtius, we should not have annexed more faith to the Asiatic theories, than the others; but we entirely assent to the position of Madame de Stael (*Essay on Literature*, i. 183), that the Roman historians are so correct as never to have been equalled by the moderns; and also know, that what Quintus Curtius says of the Indian Philosophers, Cæsar says of the Druids. Whether Asiatic knowledge will ultimately unravel all the mysteries of Druidism, we cannot say, but there, we believe, are to be found the only genuine explanations. Some have been given by Mr. Fosbroke, from Asiatic conformities, and to these we shall add more. Mr. Fosbroke, in p. 76, has given us, from the Antonine column, the cylindrical forms of British houses*, and proved its correctness by Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Cæsar, and existing remains. Now this was an Asiatic fashion. Archdeacon Bonney, describing the progress of Bishop Middleton in his Indian Visitation, says, "that the houses of Toombaputty consisted of cones of thatch upon *cyinders* of mud, the usual form in that part of the country." (*Sermons, &c. of Bishop Middleton*, xlv.) Enormous door-posts of single stones, like the Cyclopean masonry at Mycenæ, Telmessus, Stonehenge, &c. also occur in the great pagoda at Seringham. (*Ibid.* p. xliii.)

In p. 79, Mr. Fosbroke gives an ac-

count of Asiatic, Greek, and *Roman-British* Castles, and he specifies Colchester. The form of Colchester is such a conspicuous variation from any thing like the British Anglo-Saxon or Norman Style, that we wonder at its having escaped previous notice; especially as it is known, that the Castles of the Saxon shore were built before the Legions left Britain.—With respect to Danish Castles, we add to Mr. Fosbroke's account, on the authority of Asser Menevensis, that Hasting the Dane built Bamfleet Castle in Essex; and others at Appledore and Middleton in Kent.—Mr. F. gives us a simple and easy classification of Castles, and corrects (p. 84) Mr. King's mistake concerning the round keeps of Edward the Third's time, called in their day *Round Tables* (see Howes's *Stow*, 239, 264). The form, from the appellation, seems to have arisen from the new order of Knighthood instituted by the King (that of the Garter), and the ancient chivalrous fashion of Knights of an order dining at a round table, as brethren, one of which is still preserved at Winchester.

In p. 84 is a trifling mistake. The illuminated *Froissart*, should be the "*Roman d'Alexandre*."

The remainder of this Chapter consists of an immense accumulation of matters, known and novel, relative to the Military, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Architecture of the middle age. Of the eastern origin of the pointed arch, Mr. F. gives undeniable evidence; and he shows from ancient remains in the East, Greece, the Roman Empire, &c. that there is nothing *original* in the forms and mouldings of Gothic Architecture, though the construction of Churches in the form of a cross, necessarily occasioned new arrangements in the disposition of the buildings. There does not appear to have been any archetype of *spires* before the Gothic æra; but *all* the *rest* will most probably be found in the remains of the Roman Empire, or the East. Perhaps we are to except the rich tabernacle work of the later centuries, substituted in the classical æra by bas-reliefs, instead of which painting the walls was not uncommon with our ancestors, though the former do also occur. Be this as it may, there is full as much mind, taste, skill, and judgment in a fine Gothic building, as there ever was in any Egyptian or Greek Fabric whatever.

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* Copied in our vol. xciii. i. p. 69.

THE SEVENTH CHAPTER relates to *Sculpture*, which Mr. F. calls the glory of idolatry. This Chapter compresses all the important information contained in Winckelman, and the Continental works. It is needless to say, how much knowledge is cheapened and rendered accessible by abstracts of works, which it would take no less than the fortune of a nobleman to collect. Some errors Mr. F. very properly corrects. One in particular is very glaring. How the statue called the "*dying Gladiator*" could ever be appropriated to that order of society, when it has a *tongue*, the designation of rank, about its neck, is very singular. The statue, from its nudity and style, is evidently Greek work; and Mr. F. thinks (p. 151), that it means a *Barbarian King* or *Hero*. There is no attribute, nor is it a deity. Here we see the misfortune of not inscribing statues. This probably referred to some oriental of rank, who, in desperation at the success of the Roman arms, committed suicide, which event, as a kind of triumphant memorial, the statue was intended to commemorate. The explanations given of other statues and bas-reliefs; are such as occur in the best writers on the subject, but many will ever remain uncertain. What Mr. Fosbroke notices, concerning the attempts to explain the mythology of the Ancients, is equally applicable to Sculpture. The Portland vase, for instance, has been elucidated by an allegory, which every man acquainted with ancient customs in regard to Sculpture, knows could never have been intended; and we could name authors who have corrupted Gaulish and British coins, even to the conversion of their obvious figures of horses into birds, in order to support an unfounded hypothesis; or, though Abraxas are known by experienced persons to be utterly unintelligible (see Dodwell's *Greece*, i. 34), as being mystical amulets, have yet published books, professing to explain them. Such writers conceive themselves injured, if credit be not given to them; and are surprised if honest men expect integrity in literature, as in every thing else. What right has a man to pay for imposition in a book, any more than in any other article; and by what authority do such empirical authors claim the rewards due only to real erudition?

(*To be continued.*)

33. *Sermons and Charges by the Right Reverend Thomas-Fanshawe Middleton, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with Memoirs of his Life.* By Henry-Kaye Bonney, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo, pp. 325. Longman and Co.

BISHOP MIDDLETON was the son of the Rev. Thomas Middleton, Rector of Kedleston in Derbyshire. He was born Jan. 26, 1769, and ten years afterwards admitted into Christ's Hospital, where he had for his contemporaries, Sir Edward Thornton our Ambassador abroad, Mr. Coleridge, Dr. Richards the Bampton Lecturer, and other eminent men. From school he went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where in 1792 he took the degree of senior Optime. Immediately after graduation he was ordained, and became Curate of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. Here he published a small periodical work, entitled, the "*Country Spectator*." His reputation as a Clergyman and a scholar introduced him to the notice of Dr. John Pretymann, Archdeacon and Preceptor of Lincoln, and brother of the Bishop, who in 1794 entrusted him with the education of his two sons. This charge required his removal to Lincoln, and afterwards to Norwich, where Dr. Pretymann resided, as Prebendary. In the latter city he became Curate of St. Peter's Mancroft.

In 1795 Dr. Pretymann presented him to the Rectory of Tansor in Northamptonshire; and in 1797 he married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John Maddison, Esq. of Gainsborough and Alvington, a lady who transcribed all his manuscripts for the press with cheerfulness and accuracy; to us an interesting particular, because it shows a mind elevated far above frivolity of object,—a common failing in the sex.

In 1802 the same patron further presented him with the consolidated Rectory of Little Bytham and Castle Bytham.

About 1808 he produced his principal and valuable work, "*The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament.*" In the same year he left Norwich, and went to reside upon his living of Tansor.

In 1809 he was collated by Bishop Pretymann to a stall in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

In 1810 he resigned Tansor and Bytham, for Pancras, Middlesex, and Puttenham in Hertfordshire; soon after which,

which, the Bishop of Lincoln collated him to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. He was now looked up to by Bishops, Lords, and Dignitaries, and it does honour to their sagacity, that they found out his *forte*, a very superior judgment, and solicited him to revise the notes of Mant and D'Oyley's Bible. A new series of the British Critic was also got up under his direction. His next preferment was the see of Calcutta, and here we shall supply a lacuna. The first idea of appointing a Bishop in India was suggested by an eminent Clergyman in that country, who received for his pains only the construction, that he recommended the measure in order to obtain the office. When he mentioned the project to his friends, they replied "you are the proper man to be the Bishop." Wherever a Church is to be established, we think that there ought to be a Bishop, because where office is executive, not legislative, one Commander-in-Chief is better than twenty. A more fit man than Bp. M. for so delicate a situation could not possibly have been appointed, and though he was received at Calcutta "without any public testimony of respect," we apprehend that no man in the country could produce anything superior to the following masterpiece of wisdom, entitled, "the Bishop's Rules for his future conduct," and put into a note, p. xxv. though the best article in the book, and perhaps the first piece of fine clockwork for the conduct of private life, in regard to habits and manners, ever mechanized.

"Invoke divine aid.—Promote schools, charities, literature, and good sense; nothing great can be accomplished without policy.—Persevere against discouragement.—Keep your temper.—Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand.—Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Keep up a close connexion with friends at home.—Attend to forms.—Never be in a hurry.—Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.—Rise early, and be an economist of time.—Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride: manner is something with every body, and every thing with some.—Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak.—Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.—Beware of concessions and pledges.—Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to demand them.—Be not subservient nor timid in manner, but manly and independent, firm

and decided.—Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.—Be of no party.—Be popular, if possible; but at any rate be respected.—Remonstrate against abuses, where there is any chance of correcting them.—Advise and encourage youth.—Rather set than follow example.—Observe a grave economy in domestic affairs.—Practice strict temperance.—Remember what is expected in England—and lastly, remember the final end."

Bishop Middleton was not a man of genius and originality, neither was Socrates; but in a country where the motto is "Mammon in the place in which we now are, and God when we return to England," he was admirably qualified by his wisdom to infuse with the good salt which Christ recommends, the drossy leaven of avarice and selfishness, inherent in European life in India. We mean no disrespect. It is nonsense to say that a man who goes to India to make a fortune, must not be a covetous man. The good Bishop was therefore like the star to the Magi. He pointed to the cradle where the Saviour yet lay in infancy; and in his holy hopes, he anticipated the blessed day when Europeans and Hindoos shall hail his triumphant entry, with "Hosanna to the Highest!" He did not incurber Providence with the insanity of fanaticism. He did not consider passion, where force cannot be used, a proper substitute for reason; and his measures were those of an Alfred. His labours were enormous; even the visitation of his diocese was an undertaking, not to be accomplished under 5000 miles of travelling. P. xxxiv.

His plan was founded on experience; and the passage which we shall now quote will show that the political danger apprehended from the propagation of Christianity, will, if it happens, be owing to the clumsy mismanagement of hot-headed enthusiasts.

"It appears, that the consequences of all the religious controversies in England reached India, and were doing injury to the Christian cause. Nothing was wanting to complete the mischief, except an intemperate spirit on the part of the Bishop. But he pursued a different course. The Bishop, whose attention was always directed towards prevailing opinions, soon found that the mere distribution of the Scriptures would produce little effect in promoting Christianity among the natives. When his Lordship was at Bombay, a Parsee (one of the adherents to the religion of Zoroaster) told a Clergy-

a Clergyman, that he supposed as the Bishop was come, they must all think of being Christians; but he hoped, that the Bishop would not give them 'great books, but small ones to begin with, for they could not understand a great deal at once.' His Lordship considered the remark generally true; and that little advantage could be expected except by schools and tracts." P. lxiii.

In battles, more execution is done by musquetry than cannon; and we prefer the tactics of the Church Militant in Lincoln's Inn-fields*; especially as a favourable opinion has been given by one of their best generals, Bishop Middleton.

We shall conclude with the following sound exposition of the connexion between Church and State, and another useful extract.

"We desire it to be recollected, what is the nature of the connexion between the national religion and the national government, which is sometimes so grossly misapprehended. Is there, we may ask, a single dogma of our Church, we will not say originating in this connexion, but which it at all modifies or affects? Is our Liturgy framed with any reference to the system of civil government? Or has any doctrine of the Gospel been rejected from the articles or formularies of our Church, as being deemed unfavourable to the views and interests of the secular power? We believe that nothing of this kind is seriously alledged; and that on strict inquiry, this suspected connexion must be resolved into the encouragement and patronage which the State affords to a system of faith, built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets?" P. 24.

Country Clergymen, we could in many ways show to be, in general, men eminently useful, good Samaritans, amiable and philanthropic men; nor do we like making playhouses of Churches, and dramatic performers of Ecclesiastics. In many large towns, it is the custom now to build new Churches and Chapels, and to endow the minister and proprietors with rents from pews. The worthy Bishop's opinion of this plan is as follows:

"Whether the proprietor be a Layman or a Clergyman, while his emoluments depend upon the letting of the seats, he is under a strong temptation to give to divine service attractions which do not properly belong to it, and which, while they recommend it to those who are in quest of amusement, degrade it in the estimation of the serious and reflecting. Christianity, in its native and noble simplicity, addresses itself

not to the taste or the imagination, but to the understanding and the heart; it is not studious to adapt itself to the variable standard of popular sentiment, but is, like its Author, 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever.' In this view, nothing can be more conducive to the maintenance of its true character than that independence of principle and practice for which our Establishment usually provides. A Clergyman, who does not labour under the consciousness that it is his interest to attract hearers, has to blame himself alone, if he deviate from the track of solid and sober instruction. The system has also other tendencies, which are not to be desired. The great variety of preachers in some of these Chapels, while it stimulates the religious appetite, cannot fail to deprave it; nor is public instruction productive of the greatest possible good, where little or nothing is known of the preacher, except from his sermon." P. 298.

If it were proposed, that our principal actors should be ordained, in order to officiate on Sundays, every body would be shocked; but if people do not go to places of worship for devotion, but entertainment, it might be better that they should be gratified in this way, than that the Clerical character should be degraded, in order to pamper their unwarrantable appetites.

If a child was to say to a parent, "I do not want to say my prayers, I want to hear you *talk of religion* instead," what would such a parent say; or rather, what must he think? why, that the child was seeking amusement, and had not proper religious feelings.

In admiring the statue, we must not forget the sculptor. Archdeacon Bonney has edited this work in a manner which confers upon him the highest credit, as a dignified instructor and sound writer.

34. *Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, for 1823-1824.*

(Concluded from p. 157.)

CALCUTTA.—The appointment of Dr. Reginald Heber to the see of Calcutta, is declared to be an event of the greatest promise to the cause of Christianity in the vast regions of the East, connected with the United Kingdom, and as a Vice Patron of the Society. His attachment to its great objects were zealously avowed. His Lordship's benevolent interest in behalf of the College instituted under his predecessor Dr. Middleton's patronage, is also a presage of the manifold advantages of an

* *Late Bartlett's Buildings.*

an establishment which will be very effectual to the cause of Christianity in Hindostan.

It was a pleasing circumstance at the monthly meeting of the Committee in London, June 9, 1823, when his Lordship took leave of them, and promised his co-operation in their great work, to see a distinguished officer of rank in the army (Major-Gen. Charles Neville) in the chair, assuring the Bishop of the lively interest which they felt in his welfare, and of their desire to concur in any measures which he might suggest for advancing the Society's designs in India, and that their earnest prayers would be offered for his continued health, and for the Divine blessing on his important labours.

Upon his arrival at Calcutta on the 11th of October, following, his Lordship appointed the Rev. Daniel Corrie to the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, which having relieved him for some time of his parochial labours, has already been the means of greatly recruiting his strength.

The success which has since attended the efforts on behalf of native female children, calls for congratulation on the part of all who take an interest in the improvement of the population of that country; their female schools are increased 22, making in the whole 400—in which the first difficulties of keeping order are overcome.

The Marchioness of Hastings rendered the most important aid to them in various ways, but especially by visiting them in person. The parents were much attracted by her Ladyship visiting lanes and gullies where Europeans are seldom seen, and by her condescension to their children. The number of children taught in the English and Bengalee Classes, were 110; and about 30 boys, including six of the English school, were rewarded.

During the present year, the New Testament has been introduced into all the Bengalee schools. By forbearing to press the introduction of the Scriptures, so long as there appeared any prejudice against them on the part of the parents, a candid hearing has at length been obtained for them, and all opposition to their being read as a class-book has given way. Questions naturally arise out of the portion of Scripture read; and thus a prominence is given to Scriptural subjects, and

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much religious knowledge is imparted. Divine service is conducted at Mirga-pore by the Rev. — Jetter, on Sunday morning; when he was explaining to the boys that their future happiness or misery will depend on their conduct in this world, the pundit, in confirmation of what he had told them, repeated very accurately the parable of Dives and Lazarus!

A young Brahmin having heard from one of his Gooroos, that one way of salvation is by Jesus Christ, came to Calcutta to inquire his way; his assiduity in reading the Scriptures and other books of religious instruction led him to earnestly desire to be initiated by baptism, which was administered by Mr. Jetter.

The Bishop, on his arrival, very early lent his powerful sanction and aid, in placing the Society's concerns in that state of organization, and in that relation to the episcopate, which give the best promise of extensive and permanent usefulness.

At Burdwan there are 14 Bengalee schools, containing about 1000 boys; under the peculiar care of the Rev. Mr. Deer and Mr. Maisch. Mr. D. prepares a comment on the portion of Scripture which the boys are reading, in the form of questions and answers, with which he supplies them in writing. Thus the difficult passages are explained as they occur; and these commentaries are carefully learned by the boys, and copied and carried home, which must be a means of conveying much of divine truth to their minds.

It has been in contemplation, on the suggestion of Mr. Perowne, as an inducement for the boys on leaving school is to earn a pittance for their families, to give a small monthly allowance of from two to five rupees to such as have made a certain proficiency; and to employ those who may become duly qualified for the work, in the service of the society; thus a succession of such labourers would extend itself, and render general benefit to the country, and would mightily contribute to the dissemination of useful knowledge; and Major Phipps has recommended the formation, near Burdwan, of a small agricultural village of native converts.

At Chunar, in the Christian female school, 35 adult women, and 11 girls, receive instruction both in English and Hindoostanee—40 boys in the Persian school.

school, and about 60 in the Hindoo school; and another has been established, containing about 40 scholars. In all the schools some parts of the Scriptures are committed to memory; and a number of heathens attend on the Hindoostanee worship on Sunday afternoons, with the native Christians.

The superintendent expresses much satisfaction with the effect evidently produced on the minds of several of the scholars from reading the Scriptures: they generally prefer the New Testament to any other English books, and on Sunday morning several of the elder boys go as far as Secrole in order to read and receive instruction in the Old Testament.

At Goruckpore the labours of the Rev. Mr. Morris and his wife are very exemplary. This town contains a population of 70,000 inhabitants, extremely ignorant; much inferior to Benares by many years. In order to see what impression could be made; a school was commenced shortly after their arrival there, and which though small, comparatively speaking, yet at some future day may rise into importance.

At Meerut Mr. Fisher speaks of Behadur and his wife, and Oomeed, as still exerting themselves among the barrack people in favour of the mission—and of "Phiroodeen, the steady, consistent, and upright Christian, which he has ever been since his conversion, remains rejected by his earthly commander as a soldier, because he is a Christian, but a champion fearless and faithful, notwithstanding under the captain of salvation."

At Delhi, Anured Messeech continues also to labour.—"These people," says Mr. Fisher, "however interesting, and however promising of a productive harvest if the reapers were among them, are sadly too much entangled by peculiarities and fancies of their own, to possess sufficient simplicity and teachableness; although they cannot be considered equally indisposed as the rest of the multitudes of Asiatic heresies and superstitions, to the reception of the truth; for they have renounced caste, and are curious to read and understand our books; yet it is obvious they highly estimate their own creed: and are anxious to establish and to conciliate from us a concession to that effect, that there is a great resemblance between Christianity and

its divine Author, and their own traditions and fabulous records of Satgur Uddeas."

We cannot but suspect, that this imagined similarity may be an evil working, unseen, to delay at least their conversion; for the reasoning is obvious; if this resemblance appears, wherefore should they suffer the labour and consequence of conversion? It will be, therefore, the earnest effort of the Missionary, wherever he shall meet with it, to correct the prejudice by venturing to shew the superiority of the Gospel Revelation to their own vain traditions.

Madras and South India Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Ridsdale writes thus: "We are sowing the seed, and though it be upon a hard rock where there is no depth of earth, we are encouraged by the persuasion that there is a power which can soften that rock—of the mass of the congregation, although many appear to walk decently in the sight of men, it cannot be said that they are more than nominal Christians." But a weekly course of services, with lectures, has been established, well calculated to secure their conversion.

But Mr. Sawyer writes, that "it is one thing to be intelligible to Christians, and another to make yourself well understood by heathens. The Christian's vocabulary is despised by the greater part of the natives; in fact, most of its terms are unintelligible to them; and much circumlocution is necessary, to convey to their minds the least idea of any thing abstract or spiritual." P. 134.

These difficulties will in due time be surmounted by Missionary efforts.

The schools in Madras and its vicinity are 558, and their examinations have afforded general satisfaction, under Dr. Bell's system of education.

The printing-press has been so fully employed, as to defray all its ordinary expences, and covered the charge of all work done for the Society's Missions; and copies of the Scriptures in Teloo-goo types are in progress, with many other works; and part of one of the wheels of an old chariot belonging to the pagoda which had been sold, was "converted into a platin for the new press, and thus in order to turn Satan's weapons against himself, with this piece of wood which had for years been employed in his service, 1000 copies were

were strack off, of that beautiful portion of Scripture, the 40th chap. of Isaiah, in the form of a tract." P. 137.

How acceptable further aid will be in Madras, appears from the following statement by Mr. Sawyer: "There are many inducements here for zealous and prudent men to join our labours—an immense heathen population—a few Christians just emerging from the darkness of idolatry, and needing the constant and vigilant eye of an affectionate and enlightened minister—a seminary of Christian youths, whose intellectual and religious education would fully occupy the time and talents of an enlightened man, whether a Layman or a Minister—and the various town and country schools, affording ample employment for another Missionary: these are calls which should rouse young men to energy, and fire them with holy zeal."

Tranquebar.—At Michaelmas 1823, there were 31 schools, containing 5648 pupils, of whom 3998 had quitted, and 1750 were remaining in a due course of instruction, under the care of Mr. Barenbrück; they consisted of Protestants, Catholics, Brahmins, Soodras, Mahometans, and Christian and heathen girls; and their general conduct afforded him satisfaction. They rejoice to find that Braminical influence is on the decline!

The School-masters in general seem to enter more into the spirit of Dr. Bell's system, and to be more sensible of the excellency of the Holy Scriptures, and more solicitous to impart the knowledge of them to their pupils, than they were formerly.—The rest of the progress through this Mission, and that of Ceylon, the West Indies, &c. are of considerable importance, to which we are reluctantly compelled by our limits merely to refer; and we trust that every attentive reader of the Report itself, with the valuable addition of its Appendix, will concur in rendering due praise to the efforts of the Society under the authority of which they are exerted.

35. *Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits.* 8vo, pp. 424. Colburn.

HAD we not previously known that this volume was the production of Mr. Hazlitt, we should have acquired this knowledge from the perusal of a single page. It is "all over" Hazlitt—in its style, in its Shaksperian citations, in its

friendships, and in its prejudices. The title of the volume conveys its import—a critical enquiry into the prominent characters of the day. It professes to speak of men who are familiar to our lips as household words, yet is it as remarkable for its omissions as its commissions, as the following catalogue of its contents will show. The portraits, whether in *light or shade*, are Bentham, Godwin, Coleridge, Mr. Irving, Horne Tooke, Walter Scott, Byron, Campbell, Crabbe, M'Intosh, Wordsworth, Malthus, Gifford, Jeffrey, Brougham, Burdett, Lord Eldon, Wilberforce, Southey, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Elia (Lamb), Geoffrey Crayon (Washington Irving). Perhaps, however, a greater compliment is paid to the absent, by the enquiry of where are the rest? as among the busts of the Roman worthies. "The *thought of Brutus*, for he was not there," was the highest honour that patriot could receive.

It is not our intention to enter at any length into remarks upon this volume—the separate Essays have already performed their office in the pages of a contemporary Magazine, and we do not believe they will acquire any additional popularity in their present form. We think the portraits of Godwin, Bentham, and Coleridge, decidedly the best; and those of Wilberforce, Gifford, and Irving, as palpably the worst. Mr. Hazlitt is of all men the least qualified to speak of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, for he is unable to look at that personage but through the mists of prejudice and passion—"his withers are wrung, and the galled jade winces," and perhaps, if we may pursue the simile, kicks out reckless whom the "lifted heel" may strike. Still, however, it must be confessed that Mr. Hazlitt is a man of no ordinary powers, and were it not for a dash of the coxcomb in his criticisms, he would stand higher in the estimation of the world than he does. He has the "slashing" of Bentley, without the learning—the dogmatism of Johnson without his profundity. His style is peculiar to himself, it is deeply impregnated with the spirit of the masters of our language, and strengthened by a rich infusion of golden ore dug from the pure mine of classic antiquity. He has drunk at the "well of English undefiled," and he has been invigorated by the draught. Yet is there mixed with its beauties much of the mystical and the obscure.

Now

Now terse, antithetical, and epigrammatic, and awhile tedious, with conceits "drawn out" with any thing but "linked sweetness." His frequent quotation of Scriptural phrases on trivial occasions, is a bluish which refers rather to the cast of his mind than to his style, and is as indicative of unsettled opinions as it is offensive to good taste.

We were much pleased with Mr. Hazlitt's parallel between Godwin and Coleridge, and as it is free from most of the faults we have noticed, we will give it almost entire:

"No two persons can be conceived more opposite in character or genius than the subject of the present and preceding sketch (Godwin and Coleridge). Mr. Godwin, with less natural capacity, and with fewer acquired advantages, by concentrating his mind to some given object, and doing what he had to do with all his might, has accomplished much, and will leave more than one monument of a powerful intellect behind him.—Mr. Coleridge, by dissipating his, and dallying with every subject by turns, has done little or nothing to justify to the world or to posterity the high opinion which all who have ever heard him converse, or known him intimately, with one accord entertain of him.—Mr. Godwin's faculties have kept house, and plied their task in the workshop of the brain diligently and effectually. Mr. Coleridge's have gossiped away their time, and gadded about from house to house as if life's business were to melt the hours in listless talk. Mr. Godwin is intent on a subject, only as it concerns himself and his reputation; he works it out as a matter of duty, and discards from his mind whatever does not forward his main object, as impertinent and vain. Mr. Coleridge, on the other hand, delights in nothing but episodes and digressions, neglects whatever he undertakes to perform, and can act only on spontaneous impulse without object or method.—"*He cannot be constrained by mastery.*" While he should be occupied by a given pursuit, he is thinking of a thousand other things—a thousand tastes, a thousand objects tempt him, and distract his mind, which keeps open house, and entertains all comers; and after being fatigued and amused with morning calls from idle visitors, finds the day consumed, and its business unconcluded.—Mr. Godwin, on the contrary, is somewhat exclusive and unsocial in his habits of mind, entertains no company but what he gives his whole time and attention to, and wisely writes over the doors of his understanding, his fancy, and his senses, "*no admittance except on business.*"—He has none of that fastidious refinement and false delicacy which lead him to balance be-

tween the endless variety of modern attainments.

"He has the happiness to think an author the greatest character in the world, and himself the greatest author in it.

"Mr. Coleridge, in writing an harmonious stanza, would stop to consider whether there was not more grace or beauty in a "*pas de trois*," and would not proceed until he had resolved this question by a chain of metaphysical reason without end. Not so Mr. Godwin. That is best to him which he can do best. He does not waste himself in vain aspirations and effeminate sympathies. He is blind, deaf, and insensible to all but the trump of fame. Plays, operas, painting, music, ball-rooms, wealth, fashion, titles, touch him not. All these are no more to him than to the magician in his cell; and he writes on to the end of the Chapter through good report and evil report.—*Pingo in cleritatem* is his motto, &c."

All this, it must be confessed, is very amusing; and some of it, we suspect, is the fanciful coinage of Mr. Hazlitt's imagination; but it is well done—and with it we close our brief notice of a book, which, like all works that treat of contemporaries, will be judged by the biassed opinions and peculiar tastes of its readers, rather than by its intrinsic merits.

36. Neale's *Views of Seats*. Vols. I. to VI.

(Continued from p. 47.)

IN our last notice of this beautiful work, we extracted Mr. Neale's account of the Mansions of the reign of Henry VIII.

"The Architecture under the reigns of Elizabeth and James I." next comes under consideration.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and through the medium of Italy, France, and Flanders, were imported, by the taste of the artists of each country who were occasionally employed in England, the rudiments of Classic Architecture, first to be noticed in the fantastic ornaments which were originally introduced upon, and mingled with, the ancient style of building; these consisted of panels of elaborate workmanship, balustrades, and small statues; and were succeeded by columns and pilasters of the several orders, having their shafts and pedestals covered with reticulated ornaments. Terms, sculptured brackets, and caryatides supporting entablatures, were also adapted to the large chimney-pieces in the interior, and to the porch and centre compartments of the front on the exterior; which may be observed in the doorways at Blickling Hall and Ingestrie, both excellent examples of the

the age in which they were built. Medallions and busts of the twelve Cæsars were also frequently introduced at this period, together with pyramids, globes, obelisks, and allegorical devices, intermixed with shields of arms and family cognizances, forming a style rich and gorgeous in its display of ornament; but reducible to no definite character. The following list, including the finest specimens extant of this peculiar manner of building, will sufficiently illustrate the subject:

ELIZABETH. Loseley, *Surrey*, 1568. Hardwicke, *Derbyshire*, 1570. Longleat, *Wiltshire*, 1579. Barlborough, *Derbyshire*, 1583. Burghley, *Northamptonshire*, 1585. Wollaton, *Nottinghamshire*, 1588. Longford Castle, *Wiltshire*, 1591. Charlecote, *Warwickshire*.—Montacute, *Somersetshire*.—Gayhurst, *Buckinghamshire*, 1601. Beaudesert, *Staffordshire*.—Charlton, *Wiltshire*.—Ingestrie, *Staffordshire*.—Bramshill, *Hampshire*.—Knole, *Kent*, 1605. Holland House, *Middlesex*, 1607. Lulworth Castle, *Dorsetshire*, 1609. Ham House, *Surrey*.—Browsholme, *Yorkshire*, 1610. Hatfield, *Hertfordshire*, 1611. Charlton, *Kent*.—Crewe Hall, *Cheshire*, 1612. Flixton, *Suffolk*, 1615. North Court, *Isle of Wight*, 1615. Audley End, *Essex*, 1616. Blickling, *Norfolk*, 1620.*

"To the chief mansions of the period now under our notice, were attached gardens as peculiar in their arrangement as the varied architecture of the buildings themselves. No garden of the age of Elizabeth now remains, but a most curious description may be found in the *Essays* of Sir Francis Bacon, written about the end of her reign."

"Longleat in Wiltshire, the seat of the Marquess of Bath, is the earliest specimen of classical architecture in this kingdom. It was completed in 1579, upon designs obtained in Italy by John Thorpe, who has by some been supposed to be the same with John of Padua; and so named from his having studied at that city. Audley End was built between 1603 and 1616, by Bernard Jansen, a Flemish architect of great repute; but the model, still preserved by Lord Braybrooke, was procured from Italy. John Smithson, a native of this country, was sent to Italy by the Earl of Newcastle, to collect designs for his improvements at Bolsover in Derbyshire, began in 1613, but now in ruins."

Mr. Neale then treats of the revival of classical Architecture in Italy in the 15th century; and of its subsequent introduction into this country by Inigo Jones, who may justly be called the Palladio of England.

In his capacity of Architect to Anne Queen of James I. he re-built the water front of Somerset House, then called, in compliment to her, Denmark House.

"This façade by Jones, was remarkable as the first chaste design formed upon the antique, erected in this country. Though it is now demolished, many views of it remain to satisfy the curious investigator. The actual elevation upon the same design, has been judiciously carried into execution in the new front of the County Fire Office, in Waterloo-place, London; where, amidst a profusion of modern buildings, occupying an extensive range, it is not exceeded by any one of them in purity of taste, or in elegant simplicity."

It has always been a subject of regret to our Architects, that the Royal palace at Whitehall, the master-piece of this great architect, was never completed. It was conceived upon a scale so magnificent, that it would have rivalled in splendour the Louvre or the Tuilleries; and its completion was prevented through the distracted times of the unfortunate Charles.

"The ground-plan, an immense parallelogram, 1152 feet long by 874 feet deep, having its extreme length East and West, extended over the space between the river Thames and St. James's Park, and fronting Charing Cross, and the City of Westminster, a situation not to be exceeded by any the imagination could suggest, for a palace. It included seven courts, the largest in the centre, and three on each side.

"The centre court, in the division towards the park, was designed to have been circular, having a gallery supported by gigantic termini, called Persians; whence its name the Persian Court: this was an original and magnificent idea, and would have produced an effect grand in the highest degree. The only part erected was the Banqueting House, intended for the reception of Foreign Ambassadors, which was built in 1619. This portion of the intended palace consists of three stories; the first or basement rusticated, the second story has Ionic columns and pilasters, designed upon the purest Roman model; the third story is devoted to the Composite order, farther enriched with masks and festoons of flowers* between the capitals of the columns, each

* We never view this "model of perfection" without admiring the harmony which exists throughout the edifice between its various members, notwithstanding it is in such a state of decay. When we observe the Legislature publicly acknowledging its grandeur and correctness of proportion, and devoting so much of the public money to the erection of public buildings, we are surprised that this edifice should be allowed to remain in its present dilapidated state. We trust that the good taste of Mr. Banks will bring the subject before the House during the present Session.—REV.

story distinguished by its proper entablature, having its frieze plain, and the whole crowned with a balustrade. Its elevation in point of chastity and elegance, is frequently referred to as a model of perfection. It was completed at the expense of 17,000*l*." "The ceiling by Rubens is, without exception, the finest display of composition, drawing, and colouring, in the kingdom; and notwithstanding the gross absurdity in the design, will continue to be admired as the production of an inimitable master of his art." "It is from the designs of this palace that we ought to estimate the abilities of the architect, whose superior genius effected so complete a change in our domestic buildings."

In the Domestic Architecture of the reign of Charles II. every decoration was borrowed from France. Even the works of our great architect Sir C. Wren, are not exempt from the prevailing taste.

The additions he built to Hampton Court Palace, are good specimens of his style. His fronts are generally loaded with a profusion of petty ornaments.

In gardening and planting, the same French taste prevailed: Chatsworth is the finest example.

The accession of William III. induced the nobility and gentry to take their ideas of beauty from examples in Holland. Every thing was levelled to a dead flat, and intersected by canals. Fiery red brick houses had roofs with two or more tier of dormer windows, and finished by balustrades. Dalkeith in Scotland is a noble architectural specimen of this period, erected after the model of a palace of the Princes of Orange, at Loo in Guelderland.

Of magnificent Mansions erected in the eighteenth century, the following are cited as examples: Blenheim, built by the gratitude of the nation; Prior Park; Petworth, built by the Duke of Somerset; Heythorpe, built by the Earl of Shrewsbury; Castle Howard, by the Earl of Carlisle; Bramham Park; and Appuldercombe, in the Isle of Wight.

Sir John Vanbrugh, and James Gibbs, were at the head of their profession. The most celebrated buildings by Vanbrugh, are Blenheim, Castle Howard, Duncombe Park, Grimsthorpe, King's Weston, and Seaton Delaval. Gibbs erected Ditchley and Brae Mar, in Scotland.

Thomas Ripley and Colin Campbell, were both celebrated in their days

and were followed by Sir Robert Taylor and James Paine.

By Ripley we have Houghton and Wolterton; by Campbell, Wanstead and Mereworth. Sir R. Taylor built Heveningham and Gorbambury; and Paine, Wardour Castle, Worksop, and Thorndon Hall. The finest specimens of the brothers, Robert and James Adams, are Luton Hoo, Kedleston, Compton Verney, and Caen Wood. James Wyatt was the first who revived the neglected beauties of ancient English architecture, which is gaining ground in public favour; as is proved by the magnificent erections at Castle Donington, Belvoir, Eaton Hall, Alton Abbey, Tregothnan, Dalmeny in Scotland, Lowther Castle, Eastnor Castle, Ashridge, and many others.

In the disposition of the gardens and grounds, a wonderful improvement took place in the last century. William Kent has the credit of being the inventor of modern landscape or picturesque gardening; he was followed by his pupil Launcelot Brown, whose constant use of the expression procured him the epithet of *Capability*. Examples of his taste are to be seen at Fisherwicke, Staffordshire; Richmond and Wimbledon in Surrey; Blenheim and Nuneham Courtenay; and Luton. Painshill, in Surrey, was improved by the Hon. C. Hamilton; and Valentine Morris was the sole director of the improvements at Piercefield. Mr. Southcott, at Woburn farm, Surrey, first introduced the *Ferme ornée*.

We have thus, at considerable length, noticed the Introduction to Mr. Neale's work, considering it the most generally interesting; and from the talent displayed in it, we were led to anticipate, as accompaniments to the plates, good architectural descriptions of the buildings; but upon perusal, we find the letter-press very deficient in this respect, the descriptions being chiefly devoted to historical notices of the families in whom the estates have been successively vested.

We are frequently favoured with lists of the Collections of Pictures or Galleries of Sculpture, which adorn the mansions of our Nobility and Gentry. These are very useful additions.

37. *Delineations of Gloucestershire. By Messrs. Storer and Brewer. Nos. I. & II.*

THE Empress Catherine of Russia, when anxious to improve the appearance

pearance of her dominions, conceived that this could not be better effected than by inducing her nobility to erect, in various parts of them, splendid and tasteful mansions. Intent on such object, she sought the best examples to place before them, and the proud pre-eminence of Great Britain was so evident in this respect, that the service of Worcester porcelain, which she condescended to order, was at her express command decorated with paintings of the principal country-seats in England. Since then, landscape-gardening and architectural ornament have become more chaste, and while the former has been imitated in some choice instances in Germany and France, the latter has been acknowledged as more consistent with the simple majesty of Greek, or the elegant tracery of Gothic remains.

Well assured of the truth of this fact, we have taken up the hitherto published numbers of the "*Delineations of Gloucestershire*," and find the Messrs. Storer, whose engravings we have always admired, obviating the objection of diminutive size, generally made to their former productions, and avoiding an extension which must have occasioned a higher price than five shillings a number. Not only have they made this improvement, but a corresponding one in the execution; for the 4th Plate in the first number, and the 3d in the second, shew more particularly the extent of those powers which have presented to us eight excellent engravings. We can find much to admire, but nothing to condemn, except it be in the frontispiece, where the figures want more ease and freedom. It is with pleasure too, we see the coats of arms of the respective owners put under the different views, in the same tasteful manner as formerly distinguished Milton's work of a similar nature; a practice, by the way, highly useful.

But the present work is in an eminent degree distinguished from all its prototypes by the superiority of the letter-press. The most valuable information is conveyed in nervous and elegant language; and if Mr. Brewer would not indulge in the frequent repetition of the singular phrase "until years near," "in years towards," and so on, his composition would do him the highest credit.

Some forty or fifty years ago, when the British Museum was scarcely acces-

sible, and no exhibitions of the works of the Italian and Flemish schools, as at that admirable institution the British Gallery, were known, correct ideas of taste and proper feeling for the arts, were only attainable by visits to the mansions of our nobility. If now the patriotic efforts of individuals, patronized by royal munificence, have so far diffused instruction that we stand in less need of these auxiliaries, we are in the same degree better qualified to judge of the real merits of what we behold, and to appreciate with greater delight the valuable collections they contain.

How useful a manual shall we now find the present publication, detailing as it does all the more precious contents of the houses described; and how serviceable hereafter will this method be in ascertaining the identity of works of art!

As introductory to the principal seats of the county, three plates are presented of the city of Gloucester, the chief points in the history of which are condensed with much judgment and discrimination. Mr. Brewer has given two etymologies of *Caer-loŷw* (for so in composition the word *Gloŷw* should be written). There is another, that it implied the city of Claudius, he being called in the Welsh chronicles *Gloew Kesar*, and therefore, in Latin, sometimes termed *Claudiocestria*; but it undoubtedly, as he says, meant "the bright city," and was Romanized into *Glevum*. Maisemore, in true orthography *Maestmawr*, implies "the great field of battle," and is in all probability, connected with the British history of the town.

The mode of publishing the work in Counties, is certainly far more convenient to the publick than promiscuously, but we should conjecture less profitable to the proprietors. We trust, however, this will be duly appreciated; and that the taste and judgment with which the *Delineations of Gloucestershire* have been ushered into the world, will meet with that extensive patronage they so justly merit.

38. *Ellis's Letters on English History.*

(Concluded from p. 142.)

WE will now give two or three slight hints for the advantage of a future edition.

The Letter of Queen Anne of Den-

mark

mark to the King in p. 97, may safely be dated in April 1603, whilst the Monarch was in his first journey through his English dominions.

In p. 104, Mr. Ellis very properly distinguishes between the two Earls of Northampton, Howard and Compton; but "Sir William Compton" had been a Baron ever since his father's death in 1589. The date of the Royal epistle here printed, from King James to Howard, Earl of Northampton, may, we think, be nearly determined. In the first place, from the King mentioning together "babie Charles and his honest father," its date is probably posterior to Prince Henry's death, in Nov. 1612; and as the Earl died June 15, 1614, it must have been indited previously to that time. We should fix it a very short time before:—the Royal writer calls it "my præcursoure, being schortlie to follow, quho, lyke the Sunne in this season, ame mounting in my sphære [i. e. beginning my Progress], and aproching to shyne upon youre horizon." The question naturally arises, where was that? We think the King must allude to Audley End, in the erection of which the Earl had greatly assisted his nephew the Earl of Suffolk. Now we know that the King visited Audley End on the 19th of July, 1614. This letter then may have been written little more than a month previously, perhaps only a day or two before the Earl's decease. We are not aware of any other mansion which might be the one in question, except Northampton House at Charing Cross, now the Duke of Northumberland's, which the Earl erected.

In confirmation of our hypothesis, it may be added, that a Parliament was held in 1614, in which the Union with Scotland formed a topic of debate.

The Earl's "new patrone" whom the King speaks of, was Car, the Earl of Somerset; that patron, his heartless servility to whom, in becoming his tool in the prostitution of his own kinswoman the Countess of Essex, and in managing the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, has handed down his name to the execration of posterity.

That Northampton may be properly classed among the favourites of King James, this letter abundantly testifies. His guilt in Overbury's murder, as accessory before the fact, is incontestably proved by some letters in his own

hand, which have been frequently printed.

Mr. Ellis has given some interesting particulars concerning the execution and funeral of Charles I. It seems, from the testimony of an eye-witness, "that at the instant when the blow was given, there was *such* a dismal groan among the thousands of people that were within sight of it (as it were *with one consent*), as he never heard before." P. 323.

Mr. Ellis further mentions from Aubrey's MSS. the strange ideas which prevailed concerning the *real* spot, where King Charles was buried. In Fuller's Church History, c. xvii. pp. 237, 238, is a minute and exact account of the interment (proved to be true by Sir Henry Halford's Narrative), which work was published in 1656. The stories told by Aubrey were originally, perhaps, invented to prevent disturbance of the Royal remains. We shall here annex an abstract of Fuller's account.

On Feb. 7, after the King's decapitation, the corpse, embalmed and confined in lead, was delivered to two of the Royal servants, one Anthony Mildmay and John Joyner, to be buried at Windsor. Thither they brought the body that night, and jiggered a grave for it in St. George's Chapel, on the S. side of the Communion-table. But next day the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earles of Southampton and Lindsey, came to Windsor, bringing with them two votes passed that morning in Parliament, "wherein the ordering of the King's buriall, for the form and manner thereof, was wholly committed to the Duke of Richmond." The Lords "resolved not to interre the corpse in the grave, which was provided for it, but in a vault, if the chappell afforded any. Then fall they a searching, and in vain seek for one in King Henry the Eighth his Chappel (where the tombe intended for him by Cardinal Wolsey lately stood), because all there was solid earth. Besides, this place, at the present used as a magazine, was unsuited with a solemn sepulture. Then with their feet they tried the quire, to see if a sound would confess any hollownes therein; and at last, directed by one of the aged *poore knights*, did light on a vault in the middle thereof. It was altogether darke (as made in the midst of the quire),

quire), and an ordinary man could not stand therein without stooping, as not past five foot high. In the midst thereof lay a large leaden coffin (with the feet towards the East) [that of Henry VIII.] and a far less on the side thereof [Q. Jane Seymour's; for Hall, a contemporary, says that she was buried in the *midst* of the choir]. On the other side was room, neither to spare nor to want, for any other coffin of a moderate proportion." [This room (says Fuller) was seemingly left for Q. Cath. Parr, Henry's widow, who was, however, interred at Sudeley.]

This vacant space they accordingly appropriated to the corpse of Charles; and in the preparation accidentally broke the lead coffin of Henry, which was very thin. This explains the account in Sir Hen. Halford, that the King's coffin "appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle."

"The vault thus prepared, a scarf of lead was provided some two foot long, and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. The letters the Duke himself did delineate, and then a workman was called to cut them out with a chisel. It bare some debate, whether the letters should be made in those concavities to be cut out, or in the solid lead betwixt them. The latter was concluded on, because such vacuities are subject to be soon filled up with dust, and render the inscription less legible, which was
KING. CHARLES. 1648."

Sir H. Halford accordingly found this very inscription. Leaden plates inscribed, occur in Greek tombs; one was found in Arthur's coffin at Glas-tonbury; another over Q. Catherine Parr's body at Sudeley.

"The plumber soldered it to the coffin, about the breast of the corpse, within the same. All things being thus in readiness, the corpse was brought to the vault, being borne by the souldiers of the garrison. Over it a black velvet herse-cloth, the four labels whereof the four Lords did support. The Bishop of London stood weeping by, to tender that his service, which might not be accepted. Then was it deposited in silence and sorrow in the vacant place in the vault (the herse cloth being cast in after it), about three of the clock in the afternoon; and the Lords that night (though late) returned to London." P. 238.

We have given this account as a very proper accompaniment to Sir H. Halford's Narrative.—It is noticeable,
GENT. MAG. March, 1825.

that, according to rumour, the body of Henry VIII. was taken up and burned in the reign of Mary, which was just as false as the stories about the funeral obsequies of Charles. Tales of a similar description seem to have been common things with regard to other Kings and eminent persons; but the actual discovery of the remains sets questions of the kind at rest. For this reason, because no wound has been found in the skull of Richard II. we disbelieve the story of Sir Piers Exton, and think that he was starved to death. It is evident, from the caution of avoiding external wounds in the assassination of Edw. II. Edw. V. &c. that it was not deemed prudent to let any such tokens be visible, as the corpses were commonly exhibited.

Mr. Ellis gives an account of the last hours of Charles II. which disproves the common stories*.

The interesting series of letters from Bp. Nicolson to Archbishop Wake, pp. 357—396, are a valuable appendix to the not less interesting series of that learned Bishop's Correspondence with Atterbury and others, published in 1809, and reviewed in vol. LXXIX. p. 742.

One of those now brought forward by Mr. Ellis contains a curious fact relative to the two Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. It is this: "Now this man [Bp. Douglas's son] and the Bishop of Edinburgh's son were as *duely trained up to a revolt against King George by their respective parents, as ever moss-troopers' children were bred to stealing.*" P. 396.

39. *The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, a Poetical Romance, in Ten Cantos.* By M. P. Kavanagh. 8vo, pp. 379.

THIS Poem is accompanied by a prefatory critique, written by Mr. M'Dermot, and in which he informs the publick of the extremely untoward circumstances, and almost over-whelming misfortunes, with which the Author had to contend during the composition of it. However calculated these circumstances may be to excite the warmest sympathy for the author as an individual, they appear to us to have little

* In 1685 James II. published two papers, taken out of the late King's strong box, to prove that he [Charles] died a papist.—Evans's *Outlines of Bristol*, p. 232.

or nothing to do with the duties of a Critic—if they are not “with merit needless,” they are at least “without it vain.” The poverty and sufferings of Goldsmith or of Chatterton would have very little assisted their literary reputation, had not their works possessed intrinsic merit. It is true that we may now more strongly admire the individuals who, under the countless distractions of poverty and want, could compose “*The Deserted Village*,” or “*The Poems of Rowley*,” but we must have first acknowledged the merits of the Poems, before we could have felt such extraordinary appreciation of the Authors. We believe our remarks will be found very justly to apply to Mr. Kavanagh, whose Poem stands not in need of any “suppliant address,” but has intrinsic merit sufficient to challenge public attention, and sufficient to excite at some future day a public interest in the discouraging circumstances under which it has been written. He who can write such a Poem, when friendless, poor, and destitute of the means of reference to works of genius and excellence, need not be diffident of strong and original powers of mind.

This work is treated in the prefatory Critique as a copy of Spenser, and a strange mistake is made by the Critic between a copy and an imitation of an original. But the fact is, that “*The Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah*” can scarcely be termed an imitation of the *Faerie Queene*—its resemblance consisting almost solely in the use of the Spenserian stanza, a stanza which has been equally used by Campbell, Beattie, Byron, and other poets, whose works bear not the slightest resemblance to the Poems of Spenser, whose stanza has now become the common property of all poets, and has been applied almost to every species of subject, from the calm musings of the “Minstrel,” to the intensely impassioned feelings of Childe Harold. If the use of this stanza constitute an imitator of Spenser, on the same principle the use of blank verse would constitute an imitator of Milton; or the use of the heroic measure of ten syllables, with an occasional triplet, or an Alexandrine, would, *ipso facto*, create a copyist or imitator of Dryden—the great father of this species of verse.

What would really constitute an

imitator of Spenser, would be, not a mere imitation of the “*norma loquendi*,” but an endless description of circumstances and objects which strike the imagination, but which never create any delusion of their real presence—a cold description of emotions, without any real pathos or intense passion; and lastly, what is most offensive to the taste of the present day, an endless personification of the moral and physical attributes of our nature. To these, perhaps, may be added the machinery of the poem, which was peculiar to an age addicted to the belief of fairies, witches, and the other objects of the superstition of the middle ages.

In not one of these respects can the *Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah* be considered as an imitation of the *Faerie Queene*, a poem which, as Hume very justly remarked, few men ever read through, or recurred to a second time. Mr. Kavanagh has less of fancy than Spenser, and his fancy is of a different and inferior description to that of our old Bard—his representations are by far more natural than those of Spenser; he has no personifications of mere attributes, and finally, he possesses considerable pathos, the greatest if not the only source of the highest order of poetic genius.

As this poem contains the germs of future excellence, we think it right to caution Mr. Kavanagh to pay more attention to his versification. Some of the lines are prosaic, dissonant, and beyond all power of scanning; and, what is unfortunate, many of these lines occur in descriptions which are really beautiful.

Thus, a good description of an ancient, ruined tower, is marred by a most dissonant line, commencing the stanza,

“And now soon do they come by where
ruined tower.”

What ear can tolerate, or what fingers can count such lines as these:

“Filling the aged and fair maids with dread,
I hear,
For he would not thus, sure, a vanquished
country treat.”

It would be invidious and cynical, were we to take any pleasure in pointing out these defects but for the purpose of admonition to an author who by a little care can avoid their repetition; nor would it be just, to cite and detail faults, when our space does not admit

admit of our extracting any of the meritorious passages with which the poem abounds.

40. *The Protestant Beadsman; or, a Series of biographical Notices, and Hymns, commemorating the Saints and Martyrs whose Holidays are kept by the Church of England; to which is appended a brief Review of the Scriptural and Traditionary Account of the Holy Angels.* 12mo, pp. 176. Rivingtons.

THIS little volume cannot fail of being acceptable to the sincere Christian of every denomination, and more especially to the members of the Established Church. It has not the Author's name; but he dates the Introduction from Brantinghamthorpe in Yorkshire; and it is dedicated to Lord Redesdale by "a son of his early friend."

As a specimen, we shall give

"*The Presentation of Christ in the Temple: commonly called the Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin.*—February 2.

"This festival is of considerable antiquity. Its precise date is unknown, but it was observed before the time of the emperor Justinian, who began to reign A.D. 527. The Greeks name it "*Hypante*," which signifies "the meeting;" because Symeon and Anna met the infant Jesus in the Temple on this day.

"When God passed over Egypt, to smite the first-born of man and beast, He spared the people of Israel, and commanded, that in commemoration of this mercy, the first-born of their cattle should be reserved for sacrifices, and the first-born of their children be presented to Himself to serve at His altar: but He left to parents the power of redeeming their children at the price of five shekels. There was no difference in the ransom of the rich and poor, nor in their burial, for all are equally precious in the eye of God, and all are made equal in death. At this presentation of an infant, an offering was also made for the purification of its mother. If rich, she offered a lamb and a turtle-dove; if poor, as Mary was, a pair of turtle-doves or two young pigeons.

"This ordinance conveys, both to parent and child, some admonitions of a serious and practical nature. To the first it intimates, that children, like every thing else we enjoy in this world, are the gift of God. That her first duty, with respect to herself, is to appear in the church, and present unto God the Christian offering of praise and prayer; for 'preserving her in the great danger of child-birth;' and her first with respect to her offspring, in which also is in-

volved her own happiness, is to lead them to that Heavenly Father, who alone can adequately preserve them here, and make them happy hereafter. To the child, it forcibly implies the necessity of 'remembering our Creator in the days of our youth;' of placing ourselves and our services, at our first setting-out in life, under the guidance and protection of that God, to whom, after our course is run, we must return at last. An old Divine observes, that God, as well as man, 'loveth his early fruit and flowers;' and adds, that angels and cherubim are always painted with youthful faces, to denote 'how God loveth early holiness.'

"Our Saviour's presentation in the Temple, has been aptly called his '*Morning sacrifice*;' as his offering himself upon the cross, to make atonement for our sins, is called his '*Evening sacrifice*.' In the former, he was redeemed; in the latter, he did redeem. Bishop Jeremy Taylor has well remarked, that before the presentation of Christ, there never was on earth an act of adoration proportionable to the honour and majesty of the Great God. The world had nothing so precious as the Holy Jesus, of which to make an oblation. At this ceremony, Symeon, a devout old man, to whom it had been revealed, that 'he should see the Lord's Christ before he died,' took the infant in his arms, and gave vent to his gratitude in a triumphant Hymn. Anna also, a prophetess and a widow of fourscore, 'spoke of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.'

"Symeon's Hymn, says Mr. Wheatley, has been used in the services of all Churches, Greek, Roman, and Reformed; and was very frequently sung by Saints and Martyrs before their deaths. Well might those, whether Jews or Gentiles, who, strong in faith had seen and embraced their Saviour, set all other things at nought, and depart in peace!

"In allusion to a passage of Symeon's song, the ancient Christians used an abundance of lights in their churches and processions, on this day. It was discontinued, in this country, at the Reformation; but the name of *Candlemas* still survives to indicate the custom.

HYMN.

Thy gold, thy stores, thy pomp survey,
And all of earth thou call'st thine own!
Thou see'st them here, at dawn of day;
'Tis noon, and they are gone!
Yet e'en on earth some wealth is given,
Which Virtue shall regain in Heaven.

Thou see'st, in every cherub face,
That circles thy parental knee,
Immortal souls, the seed of grace,
That fondly turn to thee,
For guidance in the paths of light,
For shelter in the darksome night.

To whom, so helpless, blind, and weak,
 Shall man direct their early way;
 But Him, who came from Heaven to seek,
 And save the soul astray?
 But Him who pour'd his blood divine,
 A ransom free for thee and thine?
 Oh! enter then his courts with praise;
 Present thine infant treasures there,
 And teach their spotless hearts to raise
 The acceptable prayer;
 For God will register above,
 The infant's vow, the parent's love."

41. *The History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church: including Biographical Anecdotes of the most distinguished Persons interred in that Edifice: with an Essay on Epitaphs, in which its principal Monumental Inscriptions are recorded. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings. By John Britton, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. and 4to.*

BATH, its buildings, and its sanative waters, have been made the subject of a great number of light and popular publications, and of many scientific treatises designed chiefly for professional readers; but considering the relative importance of this place, and the general interest attached to a variety of objects connected with it, the literary notice it has hitherto obtained can hardly be considered as commensurate with public curiosity. The work which Mr. Britton has now produced, is calculated therefore to fill a chasm in our literature. It comprehends not only the history, archæology, and architectural description of the Abbey Church, but also much information concerning the early annals of Bath, and anecdotes of many of its most celebrated inhabitants.

There are some circumstances which render this Church an object of peculiar interest. It is one of the latest examples of English *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, having been founded but a few years previous to the dissolution of monasteries, and not completed till the reign of James the First. Its general plan corresponds with that of most of our *Cathedral Churches*; but there are many singularities in its arrangement and details, which distinguish it from those structures, and render it especially deserving of graphic and literary illustration.

This volume is divided into six chapters. The first contains a critical investigation of the origin of Bath, which is attributed to the Romans. Proper notice is taken of the legendary

tale of the discovery of the hot springs, by the British prince Bladud; which Wood and some of the earlier Bath Antiquaries have related with a degree of gravity and implicit faith which is extremely amusing. In the Second Chapter we have an account of the state of Bath during the dominion of the Saxons; notices of a Nunnery existing there in the seventh and eighth centuries; the history of the Abbey, which appears to have originated from it; and of its Abbots, Priors, and learned Monks, and of the connexion between the Monastery and the see of Wells. Chapter the Third treats of the erection of the fabric now standing, by Bishop Oliver King; and of its gradual completion, through the munificent patronage of Bishop Montagu and others. The next chapter is descriptive, and may be considered as forming the most valuable, as well as the most original portion of the work. It is illustrated with plates, consisting of a plan, views, and architectural details, extremely well adapted to exemplify the general form and character of the edifice. "An Essay on the Origin and Characteristics of Epitaphs, with Examples of various Classes from the Abbey Church of Bath, by the late Rev. John-Josias Conybeare, A.M." constitutes the Fifth Chapter; and the Sixth consists of Biographical Anecdotes. This is followed by an Appendix, containing charters and other documentary illustrations.

In preparing this volume for the press, Mr. Britton appears to have availed himself of every accessible source of intelligence. Besides the assistance he has derived from printed books, he has been favoured with much interesting information from various individuals, to whom he acknowledges his obligations at the end of his Preface. These advantages have enabled the author to produce a useful and entertaining work, adapted to gratify the tastes of the artist and the amateur, as well as of the general reader.

In an advertisement, at the end of this History, Mr. Britton intimates an intention of publishing, at some future period, a supplementary volume, under the title of "*Anecdotes, Biographical, Topographical, Literary, Architectural, and Miscellaneous, relating to BATH and its Vicinity.*" The same Author has just completed his *History, &c. of Wells Cathedral*, as a continuation of

of his valuable and national publications, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the Cathedrals of England. In an early Number, we propose to give some account of this volume.

42. *Memoirs of Joseph Brasbridge. Written in his 80th and 81st years. Second Edition, 8vo. Simpkin and Marshall, and Capes, Fleet-street.*

IN our Number for March, 1824, p. 234, we gave a long notice of this novel production—we say novel, in the grammatical construction of the word, and we ventured to predict for it a full share of popularity. A Second Edition verifies our prophecy, and its manifest improvements justify a second notice of the volume.

Two of our contemporaries have made themselves and their readers merry, somewhat at the expence of the feelings of our Octogenarian friend. Of this too, if we remember rightly, we forewarned him—but that class of readers to whom his work is more immediately addressed, have understood the motive, and appreciated the performance; they have thankfully accepted a bequest, the “fruit of experience,” by which many advantages may be gained, and many errors prevented. Well may he say in the words of a poet whose language he loves:

“Tho’ I look old, yet I am strong and lusty,
—My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly—
I’ll do the service of a younger man, &c. &c.”

The Author, and we think with an honest pride, has given a few of the very flattering testimonials which have been offered in approbation of his volume.

For ourselves, if we may use the language of a scholar, who is neither too cynical to admit the pretensions of humbler talents, nor too proud to praise the effects of well-intentioned benevolence, we would say, we trust that all Mr. Brasbridge’s readers, and particularly the young, will derive something more substantial than mere amusement—something that will be their guide throughout, while the cheerful strain of his temper in these latter days will be no small stimulus to induce them to lay a similar foundation, in conscious innocence and up-right dealing.

42. *An Epistle to Archdeacon Nares, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature: from R. Polwhele, an Honorary Associate: written at Newlyn Vicarage, near Truro; on the Fourteenth of May, 1824. 4to, 30 pp. Hatchard and Son.*

THIS is an epistle worthy of its elegant author. It reminds us of the polished couplets of Pope, in the same walk of poetry, not inferior in its moral dignity, or in its chastened simplicity and taste.—Mr. Polwhele had been elected an Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and a summons had reached him in his retirement in Cornwall, requesting his attendance for his formal admission to the honour. It is then that his solitude and the rude majesty around him, are presented in powerful contrast with the scene to which he is invited to bear a part, but in which he is unable to partake—and with that refined sensibility which is the characteristic of his genius, he pours forth his feelings in the beautiful poem before us.—The Epistle is addressed to the learned and Rev. Archdeacon Nares, and bears honourable testimony to the talents and virtues of that distinguished scholar.

In offering a specimen of this superior effort of Mr. Polwhele’s muse, we stand hesitating among its beauties where to select.

There is much to admire in his descriptive picture of the country he inhabits—“the dark Bolerium,” “half abandoned to the sea”—the soil of the carne and the clift—there is much vigour in his speculations on the employments and pursuits of the capital, but we at last prefer the classic elegance of the lines which bring back with fond and endearing associations the scenes of his Oxford life:

“And sweet if Memory’s tints the Past
pourtray,
How pleasant to recal our Classic day;
To court, once, once again, the Aonian maids
O’ercanopied in Academus’ shades;
To bound in transport to the brightening
view—

To bound in transport, as when life was new!

“Thee, GRENVILLE! in those seats of
science nurst—
O thou, of Academus’ sons the first—
Thou, to whose care we see the willing Nine
In recent state their edifice resign—
Accomplish Wyndham!—thee did Learning
call,
With kindling eye, to Wolsey’s pictur’d hall,
And

And bade the meaneſt of her votaries join
In cloiſtral ſhade his orisons with thine,
And ſpeed him to theatric pomp, where round
In cluſter'd rows the electrifying ſound,
That iſſued from thy tongue, thrill'd every
ſoul,
And peans of applauſe burſt forth as thun-
ders roll!

“And Memory pencils (nor her touch
deceives)
The very ſun-tint that illumed the leaves,

O BURGESS! when down Chriſt-Church
avenue
My quickening ſteps thy ſilver tassel drew!
Immortal BURGESS! well had Heaven decreed
A mitre for thy more diſtinguiſh'd meed!
Yet tasselſ idly glisten—mitreſ fade!
The unwithering crown of life ſhall gird thy
head!

“So flouriſh'd, to inſpire the laureate
theme,
In orient light, the groves of Academe!”

43. We have ſeldom peruſed a volume with greater pleaſure than *Scenes and Thoughts*, and the frankneſs of the Author's preface and poſtſcript made us lament that his production waſ anonymous. As we are bound to adduce one proof at leaſt, we reſt our decision on the following paſſage:—“It is not the labour'd panegyric, the glittering or valuable gift, or the high-flown compliment, that can touch the heart, or wake the throb of earneſt gratitude. No; they may fan the flame of vanity, or ſeduce, for a moment, by their own deceitful brilliancy; but it is for the look of love, the glance of ſympathy, the voice of pitying conſolation, and the thouſand acts of tender and friendly intereſt, by which we can mitigate the ſorrows, or add to the happineſs of others,—to win for us their love, and to awaken for us their cordial eſteem.” P. 118-19. Art. “Benevolence.”—This ſentence merits the attention of all who read it, though it is neceſſary to remind them that Xenophon entertained more exalted notions—“I think (he ſays) that mankind ſhould always maintain benevolence towards thoſe from whom they have received a gift.” *Ana-baſis*, 7, vii. 46.

44. Seven beautiful *Plates* have been publiſhed by Meſſrs. Hurſt and Co. as *Illustrations of the Novels and Romances of “The Author of Waverley.”* One illuſtrates *The Pirate*; two, the *Fortunes of Nigel*; two, *Peverell of the Peak*; and two, *Quentin Durward*. They are engraved in a very ſuperior ſtyle, from Paintings by A. Cooper, R. A., W. Brockendon, and J. W. Wright.

45. *Essays*, by BASIL MONTAGU, is an able work, conſiſting of a ſeries of eſſays on the analyſis of the human underſtanding, but the Author imitates too cloſely the language and ſtyle of Lord Bacon, for modern times.

46. DANIEL'S *Meteorological Essays*, though written in a crabbed and diſagreeable ſtyle of language, and with too many long and almoſt unintelligible ſentences, are nevertheless intereſting to thoſe who are fond of the ſubject of Atmospheric Phe-

nomena, and contain much uſeful information reſpecting the climate of London.

47. *Somatopsychonologia*, or, *Body, Life, and Mind*, is nothing more or leſs than a defence of the Catholic Church, introduced in the form of an Attack on the “Theory of Life,” which Mr. Abernethy has contrived, by a ſophiſtry peculiar to himſelf, to aſcribe to the late celebrated anatomist John Hunter. The controverſy to which the above work relates, has been violent and menacing on both ſides, and affords one of the moſt remarkable inſtances on record of a Lecture on Physiology at a College of mere Surgeons, ending in a theological controverſy, in which the opinions of the moſt renowned fathers of the Church were brought into play, and confronted with the physiological dogmas of Baron Haller and John Hunter.

48. *A Treatise on Ruptures*, by WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Surgeon. This is the completeſt hiſtory of the diſeaſe in queſtion, which has ever appeared, and combines much hiſtorical and practical information. The latter, or practical part, is founded on the Author's own practice, and that of his contemporaries, and will be a uſeful acquiſition to any Surgeon's library either in town or country.

49. *The Reflector, or Christian Advocate*, by the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, is a warm declamation againſt Infidels, Illuminati, Byronians, &c. Were the Bible underſtood according to its real meaning, we apprehend that there would be no infidels; for in the main, it is only by perverſion of figurative into literal expreſſion, and conſequent miſtake, that there is any “contradiction of ſinners,” which has a ſhadow of foundation.

50. *The Englishman's Library* is a kind of Weſtminſter Abbey in the form of a book, where all the glorious events and characters connected with our national hiſtory are brought into one view. Theſe books contribute to form the “National Soul” which is the diſtinctive character of Engliſhmen, and are particularly adapted to the reading of youth at ſchool, and adults of narrow education.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

THE HERO'S DEATH *.

SCARCE had the radiant sun resum'd his
 sway
 In the horizon—midst the dawn of day,
 When with his fulgent beams arose from far
 The tide of fortune, and the pomp of war.

The clarion sounds in summons loud and
 shrill

In wavering echo from the distant hill,
 The soldier rises from his earthly bed,
 To meet the foe, and trample o'er the dead.

Perhaps, alas! before you sun doth rest,
 The hand of Fate may freeze his throbbing
 breast;

Perhaps amidst the battle's varying strife,
 The hand of Death may close his mortal life.

For what can aught of wealth or power afford,
 When open to Destruction's baneful sword;
 What magic charms can gloomy Death dis-
 pel,

When mingled with the battle's thundering
 Now yonder shines the lance and brandish'd
 steel,

Which nought but strife and slaughter doth
 reveal;

And now around is seen both far and near,
 The helmet's plumage, and the glittering
 spear.

The foe advance—in hostile squadrons form,
 The trumpet sounds, to meet th' impending
 storm,

The banners wave! amid the troubled air!
 And Glory dissipates the gloom of fear.

Loud roars the cannon o'er the blood-stain'd
 plain,

The fatal shot o'erspreads the field with slain,
 Each Warrior's breast beats high with Va-
 lour's glow,

And Fame now soars above the cries of woe.

Now had fell carnage ting'd with crimson
 dye

The Soldier's vest—and clouds conceal'd
 When Death oblig'd the hostile bands to
 crave

A truce—to save their remnant from the
 While Victory triumphant rear'd her head
 Around the plaintive dying and the dead,
 A valiant Hero—yet unknown to yield,
 Was carried wounded from th' embattled
 field.

* These stanzas were intended to commemorate the death of the Hon. Colonel Cadogan, a brave and gallant officer, who fell during the Peninsula war at the moment of victory, in one of our most signal battles in Spain.

His wound was mortal—streaming was his
 blood,
 Yet did he strike—the battle still withstood,
 His fate he knew was fix'd, but scorn'd to
 fly,
 And nobly fell into the arms of Victory.

Ere yet this Hero drew his latest breath,
 Or that he felt the clay-cold hand of death,
 He bade his Comrades raise the battle cry,
 "On! On! to Glory and to Victory!"

"I feel my life-blood flowing from my heart,
 No mortal hand can now avert the dart,
 My doom is fix'd—still may I hope to see
 My brave Companions crown'd with Vic-
 tory!"

Then wav'd his conquering sword around his
 head,

Nor thought of fear, nor of the silent dead,
 But to his dear Country's cause he kept,
 And with his Country's bravest heroes slept.

His soul is fled—his hallow'd corpse reclines
 Beneath the mouldering sod in foreign climes,
 His patriot zeal—in this eventful strife,
 Has gain'd a Country's tears, and an im-
 mortal life.

Feb. 21st, 1825.

J. H. B.

On seeing his Majesty's Yacht, the *Herald*,
 on board of which were the West India
 Bishops, Archdeacons, &c. &c. sail out
 of Plymouth Sound for the place of their
 destination, on the 5th of Dec. 1824.

FAIR be the breeze, and smooth the At-
 lantic wave,
 That bears the "*Herald*" to the drooping
 Bright Messenger of Joy, to those who
 mourn,
 Herald of Peace to thousands yet unborn.

No sunken rock her prosp'rous course op-
 pose,

No adverse currents cross her as she goes,
 Light speeding o'er the Heaven-reflecting
 deep,

While Guardian Angels holy vigils keep.

And when th' appointed hour shall safely
 land

Her sacred inmates on fair India's strand,
 (There call'd, the Cross of Christ in pow'r
 to raise,

To teach the heart to feel, the lip to praise;)
 May cooler gales from milder regions blown,
 Temper the fervors of that burning zone;
 Healthful to them—each changing season
 prove,

In crowded city, mountain, plain, or grove;
 Nor less to those of softer sex, who dare
 Assist their labours, and their perils share.

Buck

But chief may Friendship's opening arms
extend,
And prejudice to mild persuasion bend,
Religion's voice from isle to isle be heard,
By weak unhallow'd fears no more deferr'd;
In every palm-roof'd hut an altar rise,
And Christian hopes beam forth from Negro
eyes.

Poor hapless race! who bear without—
within—

The double chain of Slavery and Sin;
Soon from the shore, exulting shall ye hail,
Far in th' horizon seen, her snow-white
sail,

Who brings glad tidings, full of Joy and
Peace,

The soul from Heathen darkness to release,
To spread that Gospel light, which shines to
save,

And bless alike the Master and the Slave.
G. C.

LINES

On Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire.

IN simple charms, by Nature drest,
Low in a vale, a village lies,
And with the fairest and the best,
In rural beauty vies.

Unknown to Fashion's giddy throng,
Unseen at courts, no pomp, or state,
Unnotic'd in the Poets' song,
Unheeded by the great.

In native beauty yet it smiles,
Nor needs the foreign aid of art,
Its sight the labourer's care beguiles,
And warms the wanderer's heart.

There Peace resides, midst Nature's blooms,
And Plenty with profusion blest;
There buxom Health her robe assumes,
Content her simple vest.

The moorhen haunts its sedgy brook,
The partridge flies its fields along,
And every hill, and every nook,
Echoes the blackbird's song.

Its woods the cuckoo early greets,
The swallow skims its gleamy tide,
And loth to leave her fav'rite seats,
Lingers around its side.

Oft have I rov'd, hour after hour,
And view'd the beauties of thy vale,
While the luxuriant woodbine's flower,
Sweeten'd the passing gale.

And mark'd the gently-rising hill,
The scatter'd cots, the gardens gay,
The waving copse, the smiling rill,
Winding its woody way.

I lov'd amidst thy trees to stray,
When nights' gay lamps in silence beam,
And when the bright moon's broken ray
Sifters the rippling stream.

There's many a feeling time and scene
Which memory views with fond regret,
Yet on the pleasing hope we lean,
Such we may meet with yet.

And if one feeling's truly sweet,
Sweetest of all, if one is found,
'Tis when the wanderer's weary feet
Rest on his native ground.

And thus I hope 'twill be my lot
When wearied with the world's vain ways,
Safe in that sweet sequester'd spot,
Peaceful to end my days. H. P. C.

THE WRECK.

THE storm is up, the wind is loud,
The sea is rolling mountains high,
Peals with quick crash the thunder-cloud,
And lightnings quiver through the sky.

Hark! in the pauses of the gale,
The signal guns are firing fast,
The seaman's shout—and woman's wail,
And shrieks are mingling with the blast.

The morning smil'd upon the scene,
A corpee is floating to the shore,
The sea is calm—the heaven serene,
But, ah! the Bark is seen no more. J. S.

TO MARIA.

COULD I live in thine eye, and the lustre
were mine,

What sorrow should press on my heart;
E'en the sensitive drop more divinely would
shine,

And hope's kindling rapture impart.
Then no more careless rove, let coy gentle-
ness sway,

While the incense I pour at thy shrine,
For the bosom's emotion pure throbs with
the day,

To hail thee a true Valentine.

Feb. 14.

H.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

AMPLA foro, et partis spoliis præclaus
THEOCI

Curia, Sabrinae quæ se committit Avona,
Fulget, nobilium, sacrisque recondit in an-
tris

Multorum cineres, quandam inclita corpora
bello. IRELAND.

TRANSLATION.

WHERE silver Avon sighs herself to rest,
And soft Sabrina clasps her to its breast,—
In rich magnificence, in awful might,—
Theoclus' Abbey rears its sky-crown'd height;
Whose massive and eternal walls contain
War's crumbling trophies, dust of Heroes
slain. THOMAS PAGE.

Gloucester, Oct. 15:

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Ready for Publication.

Memoirs of Zehir-ed-din Muhammed Barber, Emperor of Hindustan, King of Fergāna, Samarkhand, Kabul, &c. written by himself, in the Taghatai Turki, and translated, partly by JOHN LEYDEN, M.D. Secretary to the Asiatic Society, partly by WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq. With a Geographical and Historical Introduction: together with a Map of the Countries between the Oxus and Jaxartes, and a Memoir regarding its Construction. By C. WADDINGTON, Esq. of the East India Company's Engineers.

Scientia Biblica; containing the New Testament in the original Tongue, with the authorized English Version, and a copious and original Collection of Parallel Passages, printed in words at length.

A History of the Christian Church, from its Erection at Jerusalem to the present time; on the plan of Milner. By the Rev. JOHN FAY.

The whole Works of the most Reverend Father in God, Robert Leighton, D.D. Archbishop of Glasgow. To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author, by the Rev. J. N. PEARSON.—Also, a Practical Commentary upon the First Epistle of St. Peter, and other Expository Works.

Calvinistic Predestination repugnant to the general tenor of Scripture, shown in a Series of Discourses on the moral attributes and government of God. Delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, by the very Rev. RICHARD GRAVES, D.D. M.R.I.A. King's Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Prize Poems, with Spanish and German Ballads, and other Poems. By G. DOWNES.

The present Laws relating to Savings Banks in England, omitting the repealed Clauses in the Statutes; with explanatory Notes, Forms, &c. and a copious Index. By a Barrister.

The Diable Diplomat par un ancien Ministre.

Hints to some Churchwardens on the Repair of Parish Churches.

Ancient Paintings and Mosaic discovered at Pompeii, by JOHN GOLDCUTT, Architect. In Four Parts.

On the Religions of Ancient Greece. By W. MITFORD, Esq.

Sylvan Sketches; or a Companion to the Park and the Shrubbery, with Illustrations from the Works of the Poets. By the Author of *Flora Domestica*.

Memoirs of Frederick Schiller, comprehending an Examination of his Works.

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The Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness, addressed to those who are performing the same journey. By Mrs. TAYLOR of Ongar.

The New Shepherd's Calendar, a new Volume of Poems. By JOHN CLARE.

Aids to Reflection, in a Series of prudential, moral, and spiritual Aphorisms, extracted from the Works of Archbishop Leighton, with Notes, and interpolated Remarks. By S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq.

A Third Volume of Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. By WALTER SAVAGE LAUDOR, Esq.

The Songs of Scotland, ancient and modern, with an Introduction and Notes, historical and critical, and Characters of the Lyric Poets. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Preparing for Publication.

A Dissertation on the Pageants, or Dramatic Mysteries, anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that City; chiefly with reference to the Vehicle, Characters, and Dresses of the Actors, compiled in a great degree from sources hitherto unexplored. To which will be added, *The Shearmen and Tailors' Pageant,* and other municipal Entertainments of a public nature. By THOMAS SHARP.

Patriarchal Theology; or the Religion of the Patriarchs. Illustrated by an Appeal to the subsequent parts of Divine Revelation. By the Rev. T. P. BIDDULPH, M.A. Minister of St. James's, Bristol.

The Churchman's Manual; containing a course of Lectures, particularly on the proper Lessons, the Collects, the Epistles and Gospels, and the Service of the Church of England in general, for all the Sundays, and some of the principal Holy-days throughout the year. By the Rev. W. MORGAN, B.D.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Hon. Wm. Cecil Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, with Extracts from his private and official Correspondence, and other papers not previously investigated. By the Rev. Dr. NARES, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Views and Illustrations of his Majesty's Palace at Brighton. By JOHN NASH, Esq. private Architect to the King, &c. &c. &c.

Gostling's Walk in and about the City of Canterbury. Embellished with Plates, and edited by the Rev. JOHN METCALFE, M.A.

A Description of the Island of Madeira. By the late T. E. BOWDICH, Esq. To which are added, a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his Death.

Death; Remarks on the Cape de Verde Islands; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

Memoir of the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, B. A. Curate of Donoughmore, Diocese of Armagh, author of the Poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore. By the Rev. J. A. Russell, M. A. Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Student's Assistant, or Derivative Explanatory Index, containing the principal Terms used in Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Medicine, and Surgery. By JOHN CHARLES LITCHFIELD, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medical Society of London, &c.

The Magistrate; or Sessions and Police Review, critical, humorous, and instructive. Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of Fifteen Years in India.

Floral Emblems, containing a complete Account of the most beautiful picturesque Devices employed in ancient and modern times, by the most celebrated Painters and Poets. By Mr. PHILLIPS, author of Pomarium Britannicum.

A Monthly Work, called The Aurist, edited by Mr. WRIGHT, Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

Massenburg, a Novel.

Mr. E. W. BRAYLEY, jun. A. L. S. has just commenced at the Russel Institution, Great Coram-street, a course of Lectures on the Phenomena and History of Igneous Meteors and Meteorites; embracing a general view both of the natural and archeological history of those remarkable substances, and an experimental examination of the various hypotheses by which philosophers have endeavoured to explain their origin.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

TAPESTRY, FROM DESIGNS BY RAPHAEL.

That celebrated patron of the arts, Pope Leo the Tenth, whilst he was adorning the pontifical apartments of the Vatican, wishing to procure tapestry of the most splendid description, employed Raffaello Sanzio di Urbino, then in the service of his Holiness, to make designs for it, his subject being the Acts of the Apostles. The best workmen at Brussels were employed in its execution, and two sets only were made of the first class, interwoven with gold and silver, and which cost 60,000 dollars. Of the two sets thus made, one was retained at Rome, the other sent to England, either as a present from the Pope to Henry the Eighth, or, according to Peacham in his "Complete Gentleman," 1662, purchased by that King of the State of Venice. What Peacham says is this: "The fame of Raffaello di Urbino at this time (1518) was so great, that he was sought for and employed by the great Princes of Europe. Those stately hangings of Arras, containing the history of St. Paul, out of the Acts of the Apostles, than which eye never beheld more absolute art, and which long since you might have seen in the Banqueting House in Whitehall, were wholly his invention, bought (if I be not deceived) by King Henry VIII. of the State of Venice." Thus, we find, in the time of Charles the First they were hung in the Banqueting House. After his execution, when the Royal Collection was disposed of, this set of tapestry, with many other valuable paintings, &c. was purchased by Don Alonso de Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, and sent by him to Spain to the Marquis del Carpio. On the death of this nobleman in 1662, his title and estates devolved on the House of Alva; and with the

Dukes of that name the tapestry remained, till sold by the present Duke to an English gentleman, who has returned them to this country, and they now form a public exhibition in Piccadilly.—The other set have likewise their history. Hung in the Vatican, they were yearly exhibited on Corpus Christi day till 1798, when they were removed by the French army. Some time after they were discovered in the hands of a Jew in Paris, who had already burnt two of the pieces for the purpose of extracting the gold and silver contained in the texture. Fortunately, however, the circumstances became known; and the remainder were rescued from the flames by the late Pope Pius VII. and now occupy their former station in the Vatican.—The original designs of Raphael, the possession of which also our own country boasts, are well known by the name of The Cartoons, so called from being executed on *cartoni*, sheets of thick paper or pasteboard. These Cartoons lay neglected in the store-rooms of the manufactory at Brussels, having been much injured by the weavers, and cut in pieces to facilitate their labours, till the seven that remained were purchased by Rubens for Charles the First. (Fragments of the others are in different collections.) These seven were brought over to England in this tattered state, and it was owing to their remaining so, that they escaped being sold in 1649, at the sale of the Royal Collection, though they had been valued by the Parliamentarian brokers at 300*l*. They still continued unnoticed till the reign of William the Third, who ordered the pieces to be put together, and appropriated a gallery at Hampton Court for their reception. Having suffered much from the dampness of their situation,

ation, they were removed, by order of George the Third, to the Queen's Palace, Buckingham House, and from thence to Windsor; but were returned about thirty years since to Hampton Court, where they are now open to public inspection.

ROPE BRIDGES IN INDIA.

These bridges are called Portable Rustic Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension, and they are exactly what the name describes. A few hackeries will carry the whole materials, and the appearance of the bridge is rustic and picturesque. They are distinctly bridges of tension and suspension, having no support whatever between the extreme points of suspension, independent of the standard piles, which are placed about fifteen feet from the banks of the nullah, or river, except what they derive from the tension, which is obtained by means of purchases, applied, in most ingenious combination, to tarred ropes of various sizes, lessening as they approach the centre. These form the foundation for the pathway, and are overlaid with a light split bamboo frame-work. The whole of this part of the fabric is a fine

specimen of ingenuity and mathematical application. One great advantage it possesses is, that if by any accident one of the ropes should break, it may be replaced in a quarter of an hour, without any injury to the bridge. The bridge which was placed, during the last rains, over the Berai torrent, was 160 feet between the points of suspension, with a road-way of nine feet, and was opened for unrestricted use, excepting heavy-loaded carts. The mails and banghees passed regularly over it, and were, by its means, forwarded, when they would otherwise have been detained for several days. The last rainy season was the most severe within the last fifty years, and yet the bridge not only continued serviceable throughout, but, on taking it to pieces, was found in a perfect state of repair. The bridge intended for the Caramnassa is 320 feet span between the points of suspension, with a clear width of eight feet. It is, in other respects, the same as the Berai torrent bridge. A six-pounder passes over with ease: six horsemen also passed over together, and at a round pace, with perfect safety.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 8. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. in the Chair.—Dr. Meyrick communicated a transcript of a document in the State-paper Office, illustrative of his former communication (see our last Number, p. 164), relating to Sir G. Meyrick's charges against Sir Anthony Ashley.

March 10. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. in the Chair.—Mr. Amyot exhibited the silver matrix, and an impression in wax, of the seal of Milo Fitzwalter, Constable of Gloucester, and Earl of Hereford; accompanied with some historical anecdotes of that nobleman, in a letter to Mr. Ellis. An impression of the seal was exhibited to the Society about twenty-five years ago by the Bishop of Salisbury, and a rather incorrect figure of it given in the fourteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. Mr. Amyot remarked, that as the legend is, "*Sigillum Milonis de Glocestria*," merely, the seal must have been made before the Earldom of Hereford had been bestowed upon its possessor by the Empress Matilda, as otherwise that dignity would certainly have been noticed upon it; and also that as Milo was necessitated in his escape from Ludgershall Castle, as related by the Continuator of Florence of Worcester, to discard every thing from his person by which he might be recognized, as he was closely pursued, he probably cast away the seal at the place where it was discovered, nearly six hundred years afterwards.

John Caley, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

Keeper of the Records in the Chapter-house at Westminster, communicated transcripts, which were read in part, of some papers lately discovered in the Chapter-house; containing instructions to various officers of the English Court, for the precautions and ceremonials to be observed on occasion of the interview between Henry the Eighth and Francis the First.

March 17 and 25. Mr. Gurney in the Chair.—The reading of Mr. Caley's communications was resumed and continued.

JAPANESE ANTIQUITIES.

No attempt has yet been made to show the affinities and distinctions between the architectural monuments of Egypt and Japan—though Sir T. S. Raffles, and other travellers, have furnished ample materials for the reciprocal survey. First, then, with regard to the forms of the Japanese temples: the greater part of them are pyramids, having a quadrangular basement, with a door, approached by steps, and frequently representing the mouth of a gorgon visage. Could we conceive the Arabic tradition to be true, that there was as much of the structure of the Egyptian pyramids beneath the triangular faces as above, that the lower part was divided into apartments, and that the entrance was subterranean,—we must suppose those pyramids to agree with the Japanese model. Many of the temples are built, as the Egyptian temples were, on a ground plan in the form of a cross.

cross. The temple of Borobodo is pyramidal, having seven stages of ascent cut out of a conical hill, and crowned by a dome, which is surrounded by a triple circle of towers. This was the model, according to antiquaries, of the tower of Babel, and of all the seven-zoned temples of the Chaldeans dedicated to the seven planets. It is also precisely similar to such descriptions as we have of the great Mexican temple, dedicated to the sun and moon. The base of this Japanese pyramid comprises nearly the same admeasurements as the great pyramid of Giza, and, like the latter, the interior passages and chambers are hewn out of the solid rock. The temple of Tuku more accurately approaches the model of Egyptian architecture; it is like all the Egyptian temples—a truncated cone. Its entrances are like those of the same structures, with the exception of a gorgon-head over the door-way instead of the winged globe. It has obelisks before it, precisely in the Egyptian fashion, and sculptures similarly exhibited on the external wall. The temple stands on three ranges of terraces, and the approach to it is through three pyramidal gateways. In front of the doorways, colossal statues, as in Egypt, and sometimes forming an avenue, like the sphynxes, to the number of eight, and placed two and two, brandish clubs, as if to forbid access: one of them at Tuku, measures nine feet and a half across the shoulders. The sculptures, on the external wall, consist of male figures, adorned with wings, after the peculiar stiff manner of early Egyptian sculpture. Over one male figure is a similar bird on the wing, either an eagle or a hawk; there is a dove on a palm-tree, both sacred Egyptian symbols; a colossal eagle, with a serpent in its claw, in three folds; and instead of the sacred beetle, the sacred tortoise is multiplied on all sides. There is a figure with a trident; another with tongs and bellows, the Japanese Vulcan; and a third with a wand, like the caduceus of Mercury. On the floor, under the outward lintel of the porch, is a male and female lingam, and, at a little distance, a conical Phallus, with an inscription in Japanese hieroglyphics, among which the present chemical symbols of the sun and moon are observed: no one knows to what the inscription refers, nor the history of the sculptured personages to whom we have adverted.

Entering the temple, we still find ourselves within the precincts of a place of worship bearing the same family likeness to that of Egypt. For within, enshrined, is the Japanese Isis, called Bhanani by the Hindoos. Like Diana, she is adorned with a crescent, and armed with an arrow, an axe, and a cord. Sometimes the wheel, equally familiar to Egyptian superstition, is in one of her hands, and sometimes a torch or a ring:

sometimes she appears seated on a figure of Apis—a human being, with an ox's head; sometimes three-headed, in the character of the *Hecate triplex* of the classics, and standing significantly between a water-jug and a burning altar, with a torch in one hand, and a rosary on the other. Finally, like the Egyptian Isis, she is depicted sitting on a lotus-flower, approached by the planetary ladder of seven steps, and surrounded by the solar disk. On all sides appear hieroglyphics similar to the Egyptian, mixed with others approaching the ancient Chinese character. Round the edge of a cup or bowl, as exhibited by Sir T. Raffles, appear twelve wide zodiacal figures, resembling those at Esne in Egypt;—and, to conclude, a common opinion is entertained by the best-instructed of the priestly order, that the builders of these fabrics, whose religion has passed away, came, with the earliest inhabitants of the country, from the shores of the Red Sea.—*Monthly Mag.*

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS.

A labourer lately employed in digging flints near *Hollingbury Castle*, (the ancient earth-work or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stanmer) discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a brass instrument, called a celt: a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely on the extremities; and four armillæ, or bracelets for the wrists, of a very peculiar shape. All these instruments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre but little inferior to burnished gold. They are clearly of either Roman or Anglo-Roman origin, and probably were buried on or near the site of interment of the individual to whom they belonged.

In a small close near the village of *Langham*, in Rutland, which for many centuries has been known by the name of the Chapel Close, the workmen have found, at different times, eight complete human skeletons, one of which measured considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg-bone, and at the bottom of the arm-bone lay a ring, which is supposed to have been on the finger of the deceased. No remains of a coffin of any kind have been found. The ring was so much decayed that it broke into pieces. They have likewise found five pieces of silver coin, about the size of an old sixpence, but are worn very thin. There is an ancient figure of some monarch on them, with a Latin inscription hardly visible. One figure seems like that of some saint.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 17 and 18.

Several Petitions were presented for and against the CATHOLIC CLAIMS in both Houses. Petitions were also presented from the NEW COMPANIES recently established, praying for legislative incorporation; also for the repeal of the ASSESSED TAXES. The respective subjects occupied much discussion.

Feb. 18. Mr. Brougham proposed the motion for hearing the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION by their counsel and witnesses at the bar. The learned gentleman argued at great length, to show that the Bill before the House was a penal and partial measure, which could not be justly enacted without evidence, of which the House had none, or without at least hearing the remonstrances of those against whom its operation was notoriously directed. With respect to the usage of Parliament in such cases, he cited the example of the hawkers and pedlars, who had been heard by counsel at the bar, against the tax imposed upon them; and some other similar instances; and in reference to the question of general policy, he called the recollection of the House to the first circumstances of the quarrel, which ended in the loss of America; conjuring them to reflect how much calamity might have been avoided, had the Parliament of 1766 received the American delegates in a spirit of conciliation.—Mr. Wynn denied the applicability of the precedents cited by Mr. Brougham; because they all arose upon particular grievances, affecting particular interests; whereas the law against which the "Catholic Association" claimed to be heard, was intended to be a general law, affecting all classes equally and indifferently.—Sir Joseph Yorke opposed the motion, and condemned in strong language the insolent tone of the Catholic Association.—The Solicitor General opposed the motion; he took nearly the same line of argument as Mr. Wynn, showing that both principle and precedent opposed the admission of Counsel to argue at the bar against a general law.—Mr. Spring Rice cited some Irish precedents in support of the motion.—Mr. Peel spoke at great length, and with extraordinary ability and manifest success against the motion. He rebuked, with some indignation, the frequent and insulting references which the friends of the Roman Catholics were accustomed to make to the American rebellion; and in illustration of the temper of

mind in which "the Association" had issued its celebrated adjuration—"By your hatred of Orangemen," observed, that upon the very same day on which they sent that document throughout the country, they received into their body, with the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration and reverence, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, a person who had been attainted of *High Treason*. The Right Hon. Secretary then very happily ridiculed the notion that the House were bound to hear Counsel whenever it should please any individual person, or body of persons, to remonstrate against a general law. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 222 to 89.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

Earl Darnley, in presenting a petition from a person named Burridge, praying for an inquiry into the STATE OF THE NAVY, with respect to the mischief sustained from dry rot, took the opportunity to ask whether the subject had engaged the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, and at the same time avowed his own conviction that the unfavourable reports circulated respecting our ships were greatly exaggerated.

Lord Melville replied, that the whole of the Navy had been lately examined with the most scrupulous and minute attention, and that all the reports of the several examining officers, among whom were the most skilful persons in the kingdom, concurred in stating, that at no former time was the Navy in so perfect a state of soundness and efficiency.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee of Supply on the NAVY ESTIMATES.—Sir G. Clerk stated, that an increase in the ordinary expenditure to the amount of 120,000*l.* was necessary to the carrying on or completion of the great works at Plymouth, Sheerness, &c.—Mr. Hume complained that the Estimates were excessive, and asked why, with a Navy of 500 ships of war, a naval force greater than that of all the world beside taken together, it was necessary to expend one million annually in ship-building?—Sir Edward Knatchbull complained that the reduction of labourers in the Kentish dock yards had been greater than in those of Portsmouth and Plymouth, which was severely felt by the parishes upon which the discarded labourers had been thrown.—Sir G. Clerk

and

and Mr. *Huskisson* explained that there was abundant work for all the discarded shipwrights in the private dock-yards in Kent, but that the men were prevented from availing themselves of it by a spirit of combination. The latter gentleman intimated, that the conduct of the workmen in several departments of trade, since the repeal of the Combination Laws, had been such as to excite in his mind some doubt of the wisdom of that measure.

Mr. *Goulburn* moved the second reading of the IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION BILL. Lord *Nugent* opposed the motion, and animadverted, with much acuteness, on the arguments by which it had been supported, which were, he said, a fair indication of the adverse nature of the sentiments of the parties by whom they were employed.—Sir *Edward Knatchbull* supported the motion, and combated the argument drawn from the present temporary repose in Ireland, which, he said, might be consistent with the most dangerous designs.—Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* opposed the Bill.—Col. *Trench* supported the bill in a short but very able speech, in which, passing by the question of the Association, he ascribed the impending danger to the genius of the Church of Rome.—Mr. *Sykes* and Mr. *G. Phillips* opposed the motion, which was, however, carried, on a division, by a majority of 258 to 107.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 22.

Several petitions were presented from various towns and districts in England, against the Assessed Taxes and the Catholic Claims; and from the Roman Catholics of some Irish districts, against the "Association" Bill.

Mr. *Huskisson* moved to go into a Committee upon the ASSOCIATION BILL.—Mr. *Hume* proposed, as an instruction to the Committee, that a test should be imposed upon all persons now in office, or hereafter to be received into the public service, disclaiming connexion with any illegal society. His object, he said, was to deal impartial justice between Catholics and Orangemen. A debate of some length arose upon this proposition, which was supported by Mr. *G. Lamb*, Mr. *C. Hutchinson*, and Mr. *Denman*. The second of these gentlemen, in a very vehement strain, justified the Rebellion of 1798, as necessary and laudable; and eulogized the martyrs who had fallen upon that occasion by the hands of the King's troops, or by the law.—Mr. *Denman* confessed his dislike to tests generally, but thought the particular case an exception to their general impropriety.—Mr. *Goulburn* exposed the absurdity of calling upon men for a declaration that they would not expose themselves to the penalties of a severely penal statute.—Mr. *Plunkett* ridiculed the idea of swearing men to a point of law.—Mr. *Prel* argued that tests were always in-

operative when they might be useful, and unnecessary where they would be likely to operate; the perjurer felt no restraint from one, while the man who respected an oath was not likely to violate the law without it. In allusion to Orangemen, he freely gave it as his opinion, that after the proposed Bill should pass into a law, no Orangeman, then continuing such, ought to be permitted to remain in office. Mr. *Hume's* motion was negatived without a division. The House went into a Committee, and the blanks were filled up.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 24.

Lord *Suffield* moved the first reading of the Bill for prohibiting the use of SPRING GUNS as a means of protection for game. He stated that the sufferers by these deadly engines were rarely poachers (because such persons knew how to avoid them), but women, children, gentlemen, and other innocent and incautious persons, who strayed into danger without, perhaps, thinking either of the game or its proprietor. He mentioned that in this way a member of the Royal Family had nearly lost his life lately; and even allowing that poachers, and poachers only, were exposed to danger by these instruments, he asked whether private persons had in any way a right to take into their own hands the power of life and death in cases where the law had fixed a much lighter punishment, or whether any noble Lord who heard him, would willingly take the life of a fellow-creature in that skulking and assassin-like manner because he had taken a pheasant!—Earl *Crosvenor* expressed his entire approbation of the bill, which was read a first time.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* presented the general Petition of the ROMAN CATHOLICS of IRELAND, praying for a participation of civil rights. He said, that the Petition was signed by one hundred thousand persons, and spoke the sentiments of all classes of the Irish people of every religious denomination, who were unanimous in wishing for Catholic Emancipation. He then proceeded to allude to some of the names annexed to the petition; amongst others he particularly adverted to the signature of Lord *Gormanstown*, who was the descendant, he said, of a former chief Governor of Ireland. Observing upon this circumstance, the Earl of *Donoughmore* reminded the House, that he had once held the proxy of the present Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, in favour of Emancipation.—The Earl of *Longford* intimated that the Noble Earl had gone a little too far, when he asserted that the Protestants of Ireland were favourable to Catholic Emancipation.—The Earl of *Donoughmore* qualified, or rather retracted his assertion, so far as to exclude the Protestants.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne* presented a petition

to the same effect, from certain Protestants of Dublin and its neighbourhood. He dwelt with particular force upon the acquiescence in the prayer of the petition of some gentlemen descended from Huguenot refugees, who gave this proof how much time and liberality had softened the austerity of their hereditary principles.—Lord Gort presented Petitions from the Corporation of Dublin, and from the Guild of Merchants in that city, which he said comprised 1,200 of the most respectable gentlemen in Ireland, against Catholic Emancipation:

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, several Petitions were presented against the ASSESSED TAXES, and CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Martin of Galway moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of BEAR-BAITING and other cruel practices. The Hon. Member produced a posting-bill of a bear-bait, which was to be exhibited at the desire of several *notlemen and persons of distinction* and told a shocking story of the *dissection of a living dog during two successive days*, by a person named *Magendie*, who called himself a French physician.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 25.

Among the Petitioners for miscellaneous objects were the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM, who applied for 8,000*l.* to purchase certain MSS. and antiquities collected by Mr. Rich, the late British Resident at Bagdad; and for 15,000*l.* to defray the current annual expenses of the Museum.—Mr. Croker suggested that a grant ought to be made to enable the Trustees to publish a cheaper edition of their Catalogue than the present, which, he said, cost seven or eight guineas.—Mr. Banks concurred in the propriety of the suggestion, but stated, that the present price of the Catalogue was but four guineas.

Mr. Goulburn moved the third reading of the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION Bill, which, after some opposition from Messrs. Leycester, Rice, Baring, Sykes, Newport, Denman, and Brougham, was carried by a majority of 130.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION Bill was read the first time. Several petitions were presented on the subject of this Bill, and on Catholic Emancipation.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells presented a Petition against submission to the demands of the Catholics, signed by the inhabitants of the City of Bath. Among other allegations of the Petition, there was a complaint of the attempt now making by the Roman Catholics to restore the supremacy of the Pope.—Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his disapprobation of the tone of the Petition, and

argued strongly against the Association Bill.—Lord Holland spoke at some length on the same side. He denied that any attempts were making to restore the supremacy of the Pope.—The Bishop of Chester maintained that such attempts were in progress, and cited, in proof of his assertion, a periodical work of extensive circulation and influence among the Catholics.—Lord Holland explained that he only meant to deny the open avowal of such design on the part of the Roman Catholics.—The Earl of Carnarvon and Lord King retorted with some asperity, upon the Church of England; all the imputations of illiberality, coercion, &c. made upon the Roman Catholics by the Petition. The latter alluded as usual to the well-known proclamation issued by his Majesty the King of Hanover and member of the Holy Alliance.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a conversation of some length arose upon the introduction of certain bills for the INCORPORATION OF NEW COMPANIES. Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Maberly, were the speakers upon the occasion. The general feeling of the House seemed to be, that though the excessive rage for speculation ought to be discouraged, the House of Commons was not the tribunal best qualified to elect among the companies soliciting to be incorporated; and that the House of Lords having provided sufficient securities that no Bill should pass to incorporate any company without a capital, the popular branch of the Legislature need not scruple to assent to incorporations that went no further than to enable companies to sue and be sued by their representatives, without relieving the members from an individual responsibility.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the ANNUAL BUDGET. He commenced with a most gratifying exhibition of the resources of the country, deducing from incontrovertible data, that the prosperity which we happily enjoy, is necessarily and steadily progressive. He calculated that the annual surplus revenue for the next four years would be, at least, one million and a half for each year, and of this annual surplus he proposed to dispose as follows for this year:—

Hemp—Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. half	£100,000
Coffee—Half duty of 1 <i>s.</i> per lb.	150,000
Wine—French, from 11 <i>s.</i> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon to 6 <i>s.</i>	230,000
Portugal, 7 <i>s.</i> 7d. to 4 <i>s.</i>	
British Spirits—10 <i>s.</i> 6d. per gal. to 5 <i>s.</i> from malt	750,000
6 <i>s.</i> from grain	
Rum—10 <i>s.</i> 6d. per gal. to 8 <i>s.</i>	15,000
Cider—30 <i>s.</i> per hogs. to 15 <i>s.</i>	
Assessed Taxes	270,000
Iron and other prohib. Duties	NIL
	£1,515,000
	Four—

Four-wheel carriages drawn by ponies	£857
Occasional Waiters, &c.	1,343
Coachmakers' licences	354
Carriages sold by auction or commission	3,391
Mules carrying ore, &c.	137
Persons quitting houses after the commencement of the year	5,000
Houses left in the care of a person	4,000
One additional window allowed where there is a cheese-room or dairy	1,000
Farm-houses occupied by labourers	1,000
Husbandry servant, employed as groom	2,000
Farmers, letting husbandry horses	4,000
Taxed carts	18,913
Houses and windows.—Duty on windows, on houses not having more than seven. Inhabited house duty on houses under 10 <i>l.</i> rent	235,000
	£276,995

After a very luminous and elaborate statement, the Chancellor concluded by observing, "the repeal of duties to promote the practical benefits of commerce, and to give the death-blow to the Giant Smuggler, and at the same time to afford relief to those who most require it, will amount to 1,515,000*l.* The total loss occasioned by the reduction between this period, and the end of the year 1827, will be 3,650,000*l.*; and against that I calculate we shall have a surplus of 4,000,624*l.* If the principles I have laid down rest upon a sound basis, I may venture, I think, to call on the House for their support; and I anticipate as matter of course that the calculations respecting the revenue will be realized. These, then, are the propositions I have to submit. With these propositions in my hand, I would not fear to go into any meeting of the people of the country at any time and under any circumstances, and appeal to their justice and candour, and without any overweening confidence or arrogant presumption, but with an honest confidence that I had done them good service, I would claim from them support and approbation." The Right Hon. Gent. sat down amidst universal cheers; and after some little discussion, the Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 1.

Sir F. Burdett presented the general Petition of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, and moved, in an eloquent and singularly temperate speech, for the appointment of a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's ROMAN CATHOLIC SUBJECTS.—Mr. Croker seconded the motion in a few words, suggesting that a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy must form an essential part of any measures designed for the relief of the Roman Catho-

lics. A very long and unusually animated debate followed. The motion was supported by Messrs. Canning, Stuart Wortley, Plunkett, and Brougham, and opposed by Messrs. L. Foster, the Solicitor General, Bankes (of Cambridge), and Peel.—On a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 247 to 234, and leave was obtained to bring in a Bill upon the subject.

Mr. Peel pledged himself to oppose the measure, imparting power to Roman Catholics, in every stage; and mentioned that the great stand against the Bill would be made on the second reading, which will not be brought forward until after the Easter recess.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 3.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION Bill. His Lordship took the same line of argument as the advocates of the measure in the other House.—Lord King opposed the motion, and dwelt with much asperity upon the hardships sustained by the Catholics, and upon the proposed measure, which he described as an attempt by wolves to destroy sheep, under the hypocritical pretext that the congregating of the latter for their common safety was dangerous to their devourers.—Earl Grosvenor also opposed the motion, and strongly urged the necessity of abandoning coercive measures towards the Catholics, and adopting a system of conciliation.—Lord Longford supported the Bill as indispensable to the safety of Ireland.—The Duke of Sussex opposed the motion, as unsupported by any sufficient grounds. He also strongly recommended Catholic Emancipation.—The Earl of Kingston and the Marquis of Lansdown followed on the same side.—The Earl of Harrowby supported the motion, which was carried by a majority of 146 to 44.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Maberly introduced a motion for the complete REPEAL of the WINDOW TAX. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 64; against it, 111.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 4.

The Bill for rendering illegal the use of SPRING GUNS, was read a second time without opposition.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee, when the ARMY ESTIMATES were brought forward by Lord Palmerston. The noble Lord gave an outline of his plan for the increase and new modification of the Army. The total increase the noble Lord estimated at 11,000 men, and the general principle of his new arrangement

ment of the army he stated to be the fixing the establishment of each regiment of *ten* companies instead of *eight*, the present number, four of which ten should always remain at home as a regimental reserve; an arrangement by which, he said, great facilities would be afforded to supporting the strength of the companies on foreign stations, and an opportunity obtained of indulging infirm officers with home service, without compelling them to change their regiments. Lord Palmerston was peculiarly earnest in impressing the assurance, that nothing in the state of Ireland, or in our relations with foreign States, called for the increase in our Army, which was, he said, required solely by the extent of our colonies.—Sir Robert Wilson bore testimony, as a military man, to the inadequacy of the present military establishment to supply the foreign garrisons necessary for the protection of our colonies.—The Estimates were finally agreed to, without much opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 7.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the third reading of the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION Bill, which was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 9.

Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws regulating the IMPANELLING OF JURORS. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that the several Acts of Parliament connected with the subject of his motion exceeded eighty in number; and that their manifold provisions were so uncertain, complex, and often so irreconcilable, that the best legal head could not always perfectly comprehend them. The act of consolidation alone would be, therefore, a great public benefit, but he did not intend that the improvement should stop here. First, with regard to the Petty Juries, he would take the duty of preparing the Jury List from the Petty Constable, in whose scarcely worthy hands this high function is now placed; and assign it to the Churchwardens and Overseers of parishes, who should be required to furnish complete lists of the names and residences of all qualified persons in their respective districts; none to be omitted from these lists but persons who, upon an appeal to a Court of Petty Sessions, could establish a legal claim to exemption. Secondly, with respect to Special Juries, he would extend the same eligibility to act on special juries to bankers and merchants in the country, now allowed to the merchants and bankers of London; and as to the mode of striking special juries, he would propose a still more important change. Instead of leaving the selection of the Special Jury panel to the Master of the Crown Office, he would have a book prepared, con-

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taining the names of *all* the persons in the county qualified to act as special jurors, arranged in alphabetical order, and also numbered in a continued arithmetical series; and whenever a panel should be wanted, 48 numbers should be drawn from a box by an officer appointed for that purpose, and the names corresponding with these numbers in the special jury-book should constitute the panel. This panel to be afterwards reduced by the alternate objections of the parties as is now practised. Though in all political cases these guards to an impartial selection of jurors should be rigorously maintained, in questions of property between subject and subject, a more prompt and simple mode of preparing a panel might by consent be resorted to. In conclusion, the Right Hon. Secretary professed to intend this measure as an experimental commencement of a gradual reform of the judicial code.—Dr. *Lushington*, Mr. *Hobhouse*, Mr. *Hume*, and Mr. *Bright*, expressed their warm approbation of the measure, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

March 15. Col. *Trench* brought up the Report of the THAMES QUAY, and moved for leave to bring in a Bill founded on the opinion expressed in the Report; upon which a discussion of some length ensued.—Mr. *Croker* strongly opposed the measure, and stated some interesting facts respecting the depth of water in the River; that the fall at present at London Bridge might be calculated at five feet, but that it could not yet be ascertained what effect would be produced when the Bridge now building should be finished, and the old London Bridge removed, and therefore he recommended the postponement of the undertaking.—Mr. *Peel*, and other Members, took the same view of the question, and opposed the Bill, which was warmly supported on the other hand by Lord *Palmerston*, Mr. *Baring*, and others; when, on a division, there appeared in favour of the measure, 85; against it, 45—majority in its favour, 40.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 21.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee upon the American and West India Trade, Mr. *Huskisson* rose to move certain resolutions declaratory of a most important change which he would propose to make in our COLONIAL TRADE. The Right Hon. Gent. commenced by a reference to the alarms which had been excited amongst the commercial classes by the first agitation of the question of unsackling the trade of Ireland, and by the secession of the United States, and then appealed to experience to show how unfounded were these alarms. He deprecated all innovation, except where innovation was enforced by the change of cir-

cumstances.

cumstances, and then proceeded to show that, in the present relations of the world, every principle of policy dictated the emancipation of our Colonies from all commercial restrictions, except such as exist for the common benefit of *both parties*—such as now govern the trade of England with Ireland, Jersey, and the other British Islands. Mr. Huskisson concluded by moving several

resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

The House then went into a Committee on the POLICE BILL. Mr. Peel moved to raise the salaries of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the Metropolis to 800*l.* per annum. Sir John Sebright supported the motion. Mr. Hobhouse opposed it, as a dangerous interference with the independence of the bar. The resolution was, however, carried.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The report of the state of the French Clergy, of 1st of Jan. 1825, gives the following enumeration:—Archbishops and Bishops, 75; Vicars-General, 287; titular prebendaries, 785; honorary prebendaries, 1,253; curates, 2,828; viceregents, 22,225; vicars, 5396; priests, resident in parishes, or authorized to preach and confess, 1,850; priests being masters and professors in seminaries, 876; pupils, 4,044; monks and others, 19,271.

SPAIN.

In the French Journals it is stated that the troops which at the desire of King Ferdinand had remained in Spain after the time fixed for the evacuation, will depart on the 1st of April, and that two French squadrons will be stationed on the coasts of Galicia and in the Bay of Biscay. No mention is made of the surrender of Cadix and the other garrisoned cities to the Spanish forces, which creates a doubt respecting the universality of the evacuation. A few thousand more troops than it had been originally intended should remain in Spain, were left, at the earnest solicitation of Ferdinand, on the banks of the Ebro, last Autumn. It is probable, therefore, that the present evacuation only regards their recall.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 10th of March states, that the health of the King was in so bad a state, that the removal of the Court to Aranjuez, which was to have taken place on the 14th instant, has been postponed to the end of April.

The Council of Castile has given a notable proof that it has no sympathy with that spirit of liberality of which Great Britain is now affording a splendid example. This sagacious body, by way of displaying its love of learning, has forbidden the exportation of any books from Spain printed before the year 1700. The reason assigned for this proceeding is, that many of the productions of ancient Spanish literature, and particularly of the eminent authors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have been sent to foreign countries.

It is stated in one of the French Papers, that the famous Querrault who has long

scoured the provinces, endeavouring to induce the Royalists to take arms against the French, has succeeded in collecting some individuals, who are now with him in the mountains of Menseny, and that near the Cole de Balaguer, a firing of musketry was recently heard, which lasted for several hours, between the Royalist volunteers of the surrounding villages, and a Guerilla, according to some, and a band of robbers, according to others.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

According to the plan of campaign on which the Turks intend to act against the Greeks, the Porte will employ no less than four armies to subdue the Morea and the Continent of Greece. The first of these armies is to consist of the troops assembled along the Asiatic coast, and will be conveyed from thence to the Peloponnesus in European transports, escorted by the Turkish fleet. The Capitan Pacha, it is said, will not take the chief command of this fleet, in order to avoid all misunderstanding with Ibrahim Pacha, to whom the supreme direction of the entire expedition against the Greeks will be confided; and this in conformity with a firman of the Sultan, long ago addressed to Ibrahim Pacha, and which is now to be renewed. The second army, under the command of Ibrahim in person, is to consist of the Egyptian troops, and to land in the Morea. The third, and most numerous army, is to be organized by Rechib Pacha, at Larissa, and to consist of all the troops that can be spared in Rumelia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and on the Danube. A part of the garrison of Constantinople is to join the army, the nucleus of which will be formed of the troops now in Thessaly, which made the last campaign under Dervisch Pacha. The fourth army, which is intended to co-operate with the first, is to consist entirely of Albanian Chiefs. The latter army, to be commanded by the Pacha of Scutari, will advance to Etolia, while Rechib Pacha penetrates into Livadia. After the subjection of these two provinces, all these troops are to be conveyed to the Morea. In this plan of the campaign, neither the Greek naval force nor the Greek army is taken into the account.

IONIAN

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Letters from Corfu say, that a shock of an earthquake had been felt there, and that intelligence had arrived there from Santa Maura, which stated that a great portion of that island had been destroyed by a similar convulsion, on the 11th of that month. About fifty persons had lost their lives; the damage done to property was so great, that numbers had been reduced to beggary; all the churches, except one, were destroyed; and the whole city was rendered uninhabitable. Prevesa is represented also to have suffered considerably.

EAST INDIES.

The *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 2d Nov. contains extracts of dispatches from Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, dated head-quarters, Rangoon, Oct. 11. They narrate the particulars of an attack made upon a force of the enemy which had advanced in the direction of Rangoon, and taken up a position fourteen miles from that place. The party consisted of 800 men from the Madras brigade of native light infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Smith, accompanied by 300 native rank and file, of the 28th and 30th regiments, four camel howitzers, and a number of pioneers. The troops, in approaching the position, had to encounter considerable resistance offered by the enemy, and sustained some loss in wounded. Our troops, however, drove every thing before them, and carried a succession of breast-works on their route in the most gallant manner. The party finally secured their retreat, after sustaining a loss of 21 killed and 74 wounded.—A dispatch from Brigadier M'Cresagh contains the particulars of a second attack made upon the enemy's position on the 11th, which was carried, the enemy having previously abandoned it. The bodies of the Sepoys and Pioneers who had been lost in the previous unsuccessful attack were found fastened to the trunks of trees on the roadside, mangled and mutilated in every way that savage cruelty could devise.—Another dispatch narrates the particulars of an attack made upon the enemy's force on the Lyng River, which was crowned with success, and a great quantity of ordnance stores captured. The last dispatch is from Brigadier-General Sir A. Campbell, and is dated the 16th of October. In it he says—'If I can trust the information I receive, I may conclude that the united strength of the Burman empire is now collecting in my front. The Bundoola, all the prisoners say, has arrived at Donoonben, with unlimited powers, and is to make a general attack upon our position in the ensuing moon.'

A Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of Nov. 4 gives the following lamentable particulars of an event that occurred at Barrackpore:—Symptoms of insubordination had

manifested themselves for some days in the 47th regiment of Native Infantry at that station, under orders to proceed to Chittagong. On Monday morning a large proportion of the corps refused to obey their officers, and conducted themselves in a most outrageous manner. Notwithstanding sufficient time was allowed them for reflection, and every effort was made to induce them to return to their duty, they continued, on Tuesday morning, in a state of open mutiny, which it became indispensably necessary to put down by the employment of force. In consequence, at an early hour, a battalion of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, and some artillery from Dumdum, took up a position in the rear of their quarters, while his Majesty's 47th regiment, the body guard, and the 62d regiment of Native Infantry, formed in line on their left. Colonel Niel, Colonel Stevenson, and Captain Macan, were then sent by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to order the mutineers to ground their arms; this they refused to do. Two signal guns were immediately fired, as previously concerted, and the artillery opened upon their rear. They then fled in various directions, and were pursued by the King's regiments and the body guard. A considerable number were killed, and many prisoners taken, for the trial of whom a Court Martial was immediately convened. The 26th and 62d regiments of Native Infantry, which were also under marching orders, behaved throughout the morning with the most perfect steadiness. The severe example which it has been necessary to make, has produced the desired effect. Two of the body-guard were unfortunately killed by a shot from one of the guns, but no other casualty occurred among the troops employed on the occasion.

Calcutta papers of the 18th of November contain despatches from Sir A. Campbell, giving particulars of a successful expedition against the island of Tavoy, where a large depot of cannon, ammunition, &c. was found; as also the capture of the city and fortress of Megui by storm. This acquisition was considered of great importance, as opening a communication between the British and the Siamese, who are decided enemies to the Burman empire.

The East India Company are making the most extensive preparations to send out reinforcements to India. About seventy vessels, many of the largest dimensions, have been tendered to them to carry out men and stores; and the report is, that 30,000 tons of shipping will be taken up by the Company.

UNITED STATES.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 10th of February, announces the election as President of the United States, of Mr. John Quincy Adams; Mr. Adams having obtained

tained the votes of 13 States out of 24. General Jackson had the votes of 7, and Mr. Crawford the votes of 4 States.—Mr. Adams long resided as Ambassador in this country, where he was highly respected; and has since, up to the time of his election, filled the office of Secretary of State. He is the son of John Adams, the President who succeeded Washington, and who is yet living.—Mr. John Quincy Adams is elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the 4th day of March.

WEST INDIES.

The piracies in the neighbourhood of Cuba continue to increase. A letter from Havana, dated January 12, states, that notwithstanding the English squadron of a frigate and two sloops of war stationed off that port, several valuable vessels had been taken—one an English vessel, of 700 tons.

PERU.

Accounts from Peru give the following details of a battle which has taken place between the Royalist and the Patriot armies at Guamanguilla, within three leagues of Guamanga. General La Sucre commanded the Patriot troops, Bolivar having gone to Lima to meet the reinforcements from Panama, and having conceived that the campaign for the time was finished, the Royalist troops having been driven across the Apurimac. General La Serna, however, intending to make a rapid movement upon Lima, left Cusco, and re-crossed the Apurimac with a force of from six to seven thousand men. Upon this movement, General Sucre detached General Lamar to occupy Cusco with a body of troops. General Su-

cre being thus left with the Colombian forces, amounting only to 6000 men, the Viceroy conceived it a favourable opportunity to make an attack on him, which he put in execution at Guamanguilla. He was wounded early in the action, and taken prisoner. The greater part of his wing of the army was either killed or wounded. Very soon afterwards General Valdez was taken prisoner with the troops under his immediate command. After these reverses, General Canterac rallied his division of the army, and gained a height about half a league from the scene of action. On the dawn of the day after which the battle was fought, General Canterac, seeing the total defeat which the army had experienced, and that all the Chiefs of distinction had fallen or had been taken prisoners, capitulated, with 2,500 men; and stipulated the immediate delivery of the castles of Callao, and the total evacuation of Peru by all the Spanish subjects.

Accounts from Pisco, of the 19th Dec. state, that at the date of the last accounts, all the Royalist Chiefs were prisoners in the Custom-house of Guamanga. Guamanga, or Huamanga, near which the fate of Peru was decided, is the capital of the province of the same name, and is about 200 miles in a straight line west of Cusco, and about as far east and north-east of Canets and Pisco, the nearest sea ports, respectively. It seems not improbable, from the details, that the sailing of the Asia, and other Spanish ships, from Callao for some of the ports south of Lima, was connected with this movement of La Serna, which terminated so fatally to the Spanish army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Dr. John Church, a Land-agent in the county of Kerry, who has been a magistrate for 27 or 28 years, and receives the rents of nearly 80,000 acres of land, has been examined before a Parliamentary Committee. He states, that in the last 20 years the population in his part of the country has more than doubled: and that looking forward to 15 or 20 years more, it is terrible to reflect upon what this increase of population, without employment, will end in. He adds that a similar increase has taken place through almost all Cork and Kerry, and through the counties of Clare and Limerick.

In a letter written by Mr. O'Connell to the Catholic Association in Dublin, he says he has been permitted to draw the Bill which Sir F. Burdett will introduce, and which will place the Catholics and Protestants on a level as to civil rights, except as

to the succession to the Throne, and the office of Lord Chancellor: he adds, that it is in contemplation also to raise the qualification to vote for County Members from 40s. to 5*l.* or 10*l.* freeholds, and that a provision is to be made for the Catholic Clergy.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Destruction of the Kent East-Indiaman.—This fine vessel left the Downs for Bengal and China on the 19th ult. with upwards of 500 soldiers, exclusive of women and children, and caught fire 1st March, in the Bay of Biscay, in consequence of a candle falling on some spirits which had leaked. The destruction of all on board seemed inevitable, when the Cambria, outward bound to Mexico,

Mexico, with mining workmen and machinery on board, providentially hove in sight. On her getting alongside, it then blowing a heavy gale, the boats of the Kent were placed a-head and a-stern. Into the latter many got out from the cabin windows, but the chief part were let down from the bowsprit into the boat a-head, the men sliding down by a rope, while the soldiers' wives were lowered into the boat slung three together. The fire had burst out about ten o'clock, and it was two o'clock that the *Cambria* received the first boat load of passengers, consisting chiefly of ladies and children, half-clothed, and pale with fright and fatigue. The whole afternoon was passed in exertions on board the one vessel in sending off the sufferers, and in the other in receiving them. The *Cambria* had amongst her passengers several stout workmen, who took their station at the ship's side, and were indefatigable in hoisting the poor sufferers on board; so that, out of 642 persons in the Kent, no less than 577 were safe in the *Cambria* before midnight. The remainder (85 in number) were lost, chiefly in getting out and into the boats, the swell of the sea being very great all the time. The Captain of the Kent was the last man to leave her. She blew up a few minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday morning. The vessel could not have kept together two hours, had not the officers, to avoid one danger encountered another, by opening the ports and letting in the water, when the Kent shipped such heavy seas as to become water-logged, which of course prevented the burning downwards. The *Cambria*, a vessel of little more than 200 tons, was previously sufficiently filled. How great then must have been the pressure and confusion caused by an influx which carried the total on board to more than 600! Most fortunate it was that the wind continued favourable for the return of the *Cambria* to an English port. She reached Falmouth in 48 hours after quitting the wreck, and landed her unfortunate inmates, many of them half clothed. *Persons Saved.*—31st Reg. 21 officers, 280 men, 46 women, and 51 children; ship's company, 140; passengers, 19. *Persons Lost.*—31st Reg. 64 soldiers, 1 woman, and 15 children; ship's company, 1 man and 4 boys.

A letter has been addressed from the Duke of York to Capt. Cook, applauding his generous conduct. The India Company have presented him with 600*l.* and the crew and miners on board, have received proportionable rewards.

The Caroline, Captain Bibbey, from Alexandria, Egypt, lately arrived at Liverpool, having on board 14 soldiers, saved from the wreck of the Kent. They had been blown up with the ship, and, falling into the sea, clung to the fragments of floating wreck.

A Company is forming in Liverpool, for carrying a Ship Canal across Ireland, to

avoid the dangerous passage from the Western coasts of England round Cape Clear. The annual loss of property to and from America, on the coast of Ireland, is estimated at 380,000*l.*; and it is presumed that the greatest part of this loss would be avoided, and the voyage to America considerably shortened, by means of a Canal from the Bay of Dublin to Galway Bay. The intention is to deepen and enlarge the Canal which at present runs to the bounds of the county, for about twenty miles, to the Bay. The estimated expense is 800,000*l.*

At the Stafford Assizes, Mr. James Amphlett, the Proprietor and Editor of *The Pottery Gazette*, was indicted for a libel on Messrs. Ridgway, china-manufacturers. It appeared that about a year and a half since, Mr. Allbutt, of Henley in the Potteries, set up a rival newspaper, called *The Pottery Mercury*, and he presented to his readers a report of Thurtell's trial, immediately after it took place. The defendant felt himself injured that Mr. Allbutt had published the trial on the day of his publication, and, having imagined that the prosecutors were the real proprietors of the paper, he charged them with having evaded the responsibility of Journalist., by setting up a man of straw; and in two other libels he ridiculed the religious opinions of the proprietors, styling them "the twelve Apostles, the Shelton radical Saints, the Ridgways, the over righteous and holy politicians."—In his defence, Mr. Amphlett said that the libels did not apply to the Messrs. Ridgway, except in one instance, where their names were mentioned.—The Learned Judge, in his address to the Jury, said the libels were most wicked and atrocious, and he considered them as meant to apply to the prosecutors.—The Jury found the defendant guilty. He will receive judgment next Term.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—One circumstance in the late Report which afforded particular satisfaction, was the progress the Parent Society had made during the last ten years. In 1814, the Society distributed 23,909 Bibles, 57,728 Testaments and Psalters, 51,461 Prayer Books, and 478,100 other Books and Tracts. But in 1824, it distributed 44,590 Bibles, 60,275 Testaments and Psalters, 126,481 Prayer Books, and 1,324,522 other Books and Tracts. In 1814, the number of members of the Parent Society were 7,689, and its whole income 32,000*l.*; but in 1824, the number of Members were 15,000, and its income 63,577*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The number of poor Children in Schools supplied with Books, amounts at least to 300,000. Surely so great an increase in the exertions and resources of the Society, during the last ten years, must afford all its friends the greatest pleasure, and stimulate all who are engaged in promoting its interests to increased zeal and activity.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Jan. 24. 2d Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Jas. Florence De Burgh to be Lieut.-col.—Capt. John Johnstone to be Major. 31st Foot, Lieut.-col. Jas. Cassidy to be Lieutenant-col.

Feb. 7. 4th batt. Local Militia, of East R. co. York, John Broadley, esq. to be Lieut.-col.-comm. vice Wray, dec.—Earl of Kellie to be Col. of the Fifeshire Militia, vice Earl of Morton, resigned.

Foreign Office, Feb. 8. The Duke of Northumberland, K. G. Ambassador Extr. and Plen. to the King of France, on occasion of his Coronation.

Right Hon. Fred. Lamb, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.

War Office, Feb. 11. 3d Foot, Lieut.-col. John Williams, from half-pay, to be Lieut. col. vice De Burgh, who exchanges. Capt. Henry Christmas Cash to be Major. 60th Ditto, Brevet Major John Schoedde to be Major. 66th Ditto, Brevet Major James Baird, and Sam. Patrickson, to be Majors. 91st Ditto, Capt. Wm. Hay to be Major. 99th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Daniel Dodgin to be Major.

Feb. 26. Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe, esq. late Secretary to his Majesty's Legation, and Charge d'Affaires in Switzerland, to be Secretary to Embassy at St. Petersburg. Hon. Wm. Hen. Fox-Strangways to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legat. at Florence.

Office of Ordnance, March 1. Royal reg. of Artillery, Major Chas. Youngusband to be Lieut.-col. vice Brome, deceased.

War Office, March 1. The 24th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted, the word "Peninsula," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington, from April 1809 to July 1814.

March 4. 27th Foot, Capt. John Geddes, to be Major. 53d Ditto, Capt. Wm. Cuppage to be Major. Unattached, Major John M'Caskill to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

March 11. 7th Foot, Capt. B. Disney to be Major. Royal African Colonial Corps, Major Edw. Purdon to be Lieut.-col. vice Chisholm, dec. Unattached, Major John Carter, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Baldwin, Leyland V. Lanc.
Rev. Wm. Buckland, B.D. F.R.S. P.G.S.
Stoke Charity R. Hants.
Rev. Geo. Chandler, D.C.L. Christ Church
R. Mary-la-bonne.

Rev. J. Corrie, Morcott R. Rutland.
Rev. G. Dixon, Tynemouth V. Northumberland.
Rev. P. Felix, Easton Neston V. Northamptonshire.
Rev. W. Harries, Amroth V. Pembroke.
Rev. Jas. Robertson Holcombe, Stevenston V. Bucks.
Rev. Jas. Hunter, LL.D. Minister of St. Leonard's in Presbytery of St. Andrew's.
Rev. Geo. Kennedy, Pastor of Kilconquhar United Associate Congregation.
Rev. Lanc. Ch. Lee, Wootton R. Oxford.
Rev. Dr. J. Lee, Minister of Parish of Lady Yeater's, Edinburgh.
Rev. R. Churchman Long, Swainsthorpe R. Norfolk.
Rev. Alex. Macarthur, Minister of Dairsie.
Rev. Dav. Fred. Markham, Addingham V. Cumberland.
Rev. J. Hollier Stephenson, Dengie R. Essex, vice Faithfull, resigned.
Rev. Ric. Bohun Tomkyns, B.C.L. Sabam Tony R. Norfolk.
Rev. Fred. Twisleton, Broadwell cum Addlestrop R. vice Hon. Dr. Twisleton, dec.
Rev. G. Williams, Sedgberrow R. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. W. D. Merest, Dom. Chap. to the Duke of Grafton.
Rev. Thos. Prince, D. D. elected Chaplain to the British Residents at the Hague.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

G. W. Ricketts, esq. Puisne Judge at Madras; since Knighted.
— Franks, esq. Puisne Judge at Calcutta.
Rev. John Page, Vicar of Gillingham, Kent, and Rev. Rich. Howard, admitted D. D. grand Compounders, Oxford; Rev. Rob. Jefferson, admitted D.D. at Cambridge.
Rev. Hen. Shephard, admitted D.C.L. grand Compounder, Oxford.
Rev. Wm. Dalby of Exeter Coll. and Rev. J. Watts of University Coll. elected Proctors of Oxford University.
Rev. Jas. Thomas, jun. Master of Haverford West Free Grammar School.
Rev. Wm. Rees, Master of North Walsham Grammar School.
Mr. John Lomax, Master of the Free Grammar School, Hales Owen.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Brackley.—Jas. Bradshaw, esq. Capt. R. N. vice Wrottesley, deceased.
Bramley.—Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe, vice Wilberforce, Chiltern Hundreds.
Donegal County.—Earl of Mount Charles, vice his Brother, deceased.
Newport.—Hon. John Stuart, 2d son of Earl of Moray, vice Holmes, deceased.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Cleeve Chapel, Somerset, Mrs. John Halliday, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Maher, late 52d Foot, a son.

Dec. 4. At Tours, the lady of Sir James Stronge, bart. a son.—15. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Windowe, Royal Drag. a daughter.

1825. *Jan. 1.* The wife of Thos. Burch Western, esq. of Tattingstone-place, Suffolk, a son.—6. At Walton Rectory, co. Leicester, the wife of Rev. Aug. Hobart, a son.—At Spetchley, near Worcester, the wife of Rob. Berkley, jun. esq. a dau.—7. The wife of the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn Percy, Royal Navy, a son.—10. The wife of Rev. Theod. Dury, Rector of Keighley, co. York, a dau.—16. The lady of Sir Wm. E. Rouse Boughton, bart. M. P. a son and heir.—18. At Harewood, co. York, Mrs. Rob. Menzies, a son.—19. At Reding, near Settle; the wife of John Tennant, esq. a son and heir.—19. Mrs. Wm. Bannatyne, a son.—23. At Kedsington, Mrs. R. Valpy, a son.—25. At Wincombe, Mrs. Thos. Grove, a dau.—26. At Ipsden House, the wife of Lieut. Allen F. Gardiner, R. N. a dau.—In Portland-place, Mrs. Wm. Curtis, a son.—At Oak Lodge, Mrs. Isaac Eccles, a

dau.—28. At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Wm. Hodgson, a dau.—29. The wife of J. B. Humfrey, esq. of Loddington Hall, co. Leicester, a son.—At Beach Cottage, Mrs. Sam. Greatehead, a son.—30. At Kensington, Mrs. Thos. Robinson, a dau.—The wife of John Haggard, LL. D. Doctors' Commons, a son.—31. At Dulwich, Mrs. Rob. Warner, a son.

Feb. 1. At his Majesty's Victualling-yard, Deptford, James Marr Brydone, esq. a dau.—3. The wife of John Hutchinson, esq. of the Custom-house, a dau.—At Brighton, the wife of J. Newton Wigney, esq. of Regency-square, a dau.—5. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Lady of Sir G. F. Hampson, bart. a dau.—6. The wife of Rev. Henry Kingsmill, a son.—In Chancery-lane, Mrs. H. A. Merewether, a son.—11. At East Looe, the wife of Capt. John Toup Nicolas, C. B. K. C. St. F. and M. a son.—At Milbrook, near Southampton, Mrs. Samuel Jellicoe, a son.—Lady Caroline Morant, a son.—13. In Harpur-street, Red Lion-sq. Mrs. Staples, a son.—19. At Leeds, Mrs. Alaric A. Watts, a son.—19. The wife of F. Coventry, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2, 1824. At Hydrabad, Lieut. John Dickinson, of the Madras Horse Artillery, to Miss Catherine Butler, niece of Col. Boles, commanding the Subsidiary forces at that station.

Jan. 20, 1825. At Bedminster, John Roberts, esq. of Somerset Villa, to Elizabeth, dau. of late Rev. John Harries.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip-Thomas Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of Fiennes-Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent.—At Lewisham, Capt. J. C. Docwra, to Miss S. Finch, of Sydenham.—At Winborough-green, Sussex, Rev. John Broadwood, son of James-Shudi Broadwood, esq. of Lyne, to Charlotte, dau. of John King, esq. of Lexwood, Sussex.—25. At Ellesmere, Rich. Golightly, esq. to Margaret, dau. of Josiah Boydell, esq. Kilhendue, Shropshire.—At Bathwick, William Spencer, esq. of Hockleton Hall, Essex, to Miss Mary Williams, of Bath.—26. At Lichfield. Brunton Gibbins, esq. of Birches Green, near Birmingham, to Eliza-Lucy, dau. of late Ch. Leonard, esq. of Hampstead, Staffordshire.—27. At Fonthill Gifford, Samuel Taylor, esq. of Moston and Eccleston, Lancashire, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill, and Prebendary of Sa-

rum.—Rev. W. Hutton Wilkinson, of Nether Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza-Caroline, dau. of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—31. At St. Marylebone, Capt. Hon. Walter Forbes, Coldstream Guards, son of Lord Forbes, to Heratia, dau. of Sir J. Gregory Shaw, bart.

Lately. At Marylebone, Walter-Parker, son of Wm. Myun, esq. of Wouldham, Kent, to Susanna-Hannah, dau. of Wm. Howard, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-sq.—James Chervet, esq. of Croydon, to Priscilla, dau. of J. Pyne, esq. of Charlton House, Berks.—Rev. C. F. Watkins, of Farley, Wilts, to Caroline, dau. of late J. Aldridge, esq. of Jamaica.—Rev. C. Wansbrough Henning to Rachel-Lydia, dau. of Rev. T. T. Biddulph, of Bristol.—Rev. C. Craven, second Professor in Bishop's College, Calcutta, to Emily-Herbert, dau. of J. A. Lee, esq. of Liverpool.—Rev. W. Bushe to Eliza, dau. of late J. Daxon, esq. of Strasburgh, co. Clare. The lady's fortune is considerably more than 100,000*l.*—At Madras, Rev. J. Hallowell, Chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, to Mary, dau. of Dr. Thompson, of Wexford.

Feb. 1. At Penryn, Capt. James Boucaut, late of the East India Company's service, to Mary-Thomas, dau. of J. Miller, esq.—At Bath, Rev. S. T. Gully, son of late

late Wm. Slade Gully, of Trevennen House, Cornwall, esq. to Anne, dau. of late Wm. Hunt Grubbe, of Eastwell, co. Wilts, esq.—At Clifton, Daniel Stanton, esq. to Elizabeth, widow of late J. A. Simpson, esq. of Calcutta, dau. of late Colthurst Bateman, esq. of Bedford, co. Kerry.—3. At Elberton, Alfred Ward, esq. of New Leaze House, Olveston, Gloucestershire, to Martha, only dau. of Thos. Johnson, esq. of Elberton.—At Bristol, James, son of the late Geo. Bengough, esq. to Sarah, dau. of Wm. Taprell, esq. of Orchard-street.—At Dawlish, Rev. Ch. Lethbridge, Rector of Stokclimsland, Cornwall, to widow of Sam. Haftop, esq. of South Sydenham, Devon.—8. Rev. Jos. Rigby, Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, to Charlotte, dau. of John Harrison, esq. of Great Driffield.—Hen. Ormond, esq. of Wantage, Berks, to Emma, dau. of Rev. J. Williams, of West Lavington, and Vicar of Powerstock.—10. At Balgownie, Wm. Urquhart, esq. of Craigston, to Mary, youngest dau. of late Alex. Fraser, esq. of Fraserfield.—12. At Stoke, Devon, Rev. John Mitchell, late Curate of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, to Jane, young. dau. of Bennet Johns, esq. of Plymouth.—By special license, in St. James's, Westminster, Mr. Chas. Lambert, to Janet, eldest dau. of Rob. Spears, esq. of Kinninmount, Fifeshire.—At the Tower Chapel, T. E. Bryant, esq. of Kennington, surgeon, to Frances-Jemima, dau. of T. B. King, esq. of the Office of Ordnance.—14. At Mary-la-bonne, Hon. Edmond Sexton Pery, son of the Earl of Limerick, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, dau. of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire.—At Limerick, David Roche, esq. to Frances, youngest dau. of late Col. Vandeleur.—15. Rev. Frederick Hen. Rouch, to Martha, dau. of Rev. John Emra, Vicar of St. George's, Gloucestersh.—Rev. Charles Maberly, B. A. of Ropley, to Charlotte, dau. of Rob. M'Naghten, of Summer-hill, both co. Hauts.—At Battle, near Brecon, Christ. Arthur, eldest son of Isaac Dounithorne Harris, esq. to Louisa-Eleonora, third dau. of Rev. Thos. Watkins, of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, and grand-dau. of late Rich. Vaughan, esq. of Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire.—Geo. Rob. Morgan, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary-Anne-Seton, dau. of A. Seton Karr, esq. of Kippelaw, co. Roxburgh.—16. Arthur Davies, esq. of the First Dragoon Guards, eldest son of late Col. D. of Forest Hall, Carmarthensh. to Catherine, dau. of Tho. Atkinson, esq. of Scarborough.—17. T. Raikes, esq. of Welton, Yorkshire, to Eliz. Frances, dau. of C. Lutwidge, esq. of Hull.—At Morningside, Dan. Mac Kay, esq. of Santa Cruz, to relict of John Muir, esq. of Demerara.—Thos. Martin, esq. Capt. 17th Foot, to Caroline-Harriet, dau. of H. Ellison, esq. of Beverley.—Wm. Garbutt, esq. solicitor, to Christiana, dau. of T. Fawell, esq. of Yarm.—John Keymer, esq. of Drayton, to Miss Pering, of Lambeth.—19. J. E. Todd, esq. of Bedford-place, to Jane, only dau. of A. Downes, esq. of Ashford, Midd.—W. Small, esq. of Wandsworth-road, to Miss King, of Fulham.—22. James Boyle, esq. surgeon, of Cleveland-square, to Mary-Anne, dau. of late E. Quin, esq. of Fleet-street.—At Teddington, Middlesex, Randle Hen. Feilden, esq. third son of late Hen. Feilden, esq. of Witton, Lancashire, to Phoebe-Sarah, only dau. of Col. Sir Rob. Arbuthnot, K.C.B. Coldstream Guards.—At St. Marylebone Church, Lieut.-col. Robbins, late of 7th Hussars, to Fanny-Sophia, dau. of late Adm. Sir Hyde Parker.—24. Rev. E. Bellamy, of the Priory, Downham, to Mary, dau. of G. Scholey, esq. of Clapham-common.—Sam. Lepard, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Betsey Gray, dau. of Francis Hurlbatt, esq. of Newington.—28. Lord Hen. second son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, to Marcia, dau. of Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

March 1. Rev. Hen. Freeland, of Cobham, Surrey, Rector of Hasketon, Suffolk, to Sophia-Lydia, dau. of late T. Ruggles, esq. of Spaines Hall, Essex.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. to Margaret, dau. of late Sir J. Hunter, Consul General in Spain.—3. T. Hennah, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Jemima-Hayes, youngest dau. of late Thos. Edgley, esq. of Essex Wharf, Strand.—D. Tighe, esq. to Fanny, dau. of late Hon. Sir Edw. Crofton, bart. of Mote, co. Roscommon, and sister of Lord Crofton.—5. At St. Michael's, Mr. John Letts, jun. of Cornhill, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Mr. John Wilson Davis, of Deptford.—Frederick A. Griffiths, esq. R. A. to Miss Eleanor Willan.—7. Rev. Moss King, second son of John King, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Elizabeth-Margaret, dau. of Rev. Latham Coddington, of Tiniolin Glebe, co. Kildare.—8. Henry, only son of Sir Henry W. Martin, bart. to Catharine, dau. of Sir Byam Martin, K.C.B.—At Wakefield, G. Mogridge, esq. of Birmingham, to Mary, dau. of J. Ridsdale, esq. of Springfield.—9. At Lewisham, Mr. Pasqual Fenocchio, of Gibraltar, to Charlotte, dau. of A. Laurie, esq. of London.—At East Barnet, W. Elmhirst, esq. to Anna-Frances, dau. of Wm. Walker, esq. of Everley Lodge, Herts.—At Shrewsbury, Rev. Fred. Holmes, Professor in the Bishop's College at Calcutta, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Joseph Loxdale, esq. of Kingsland House.—At Bristol, W. Woodward Haynes, esq. of Neath, to Anne, dau. of late Rev. J. Collius, of Oxwich, Glamorgau.—10. Capt. John Elliot Cairnes, 56th reg. to Susanna, dau. of late T. Jackson, esq. of Stamford.—18. Col. Hon. F. Ponsonby, to Lady Emily Bathurst, dau. of Earl Bathurst.

OBITUARY.

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EARL OF THANET.

Lately. At Paris, in his 36th year, the Right Hon. Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton of Tufton, and a Bart. Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, and Lord of Skipton, in Craven.

He was the eldest son of Sackville, 8th Earl of Thanet, by Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, 2d son of Lionel, 1st Duke of Dorset, and sister to the 2d Duke, who died in Sept. 1778; was born June 30, 1769; and succeeded to the family honours and estates on the death of his father, April 10, 1786.

During his minority, his uncle, the late Duke of Dorset, was his guardian, and after a preliminary education at home, his lordship was sent abroad on his travels. He accordingly visited several parts of the continent, and stayed a considerable time at Vienna, where he became acquainted with a most elegant and accomplished lady, of high rank and quality, who accompanied his lordship to England. This lady, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, he married Feb. 28, 1811. She died Feb. 15, 1819, leaving no issue.

The Earl much addicted himself to agricultural pursuits, and became a great cattle farmer, purchasing, in 1806, at Mr. Coke's annual festival, at Holkham, most of the Leicester theaves and ewes. The late Duke of Bedford was his particular friend, and in politics his Lordship thought and acted uniformly with Mr. Fox.

He is succeeded by his next brother Charles, now 10th Earl of Thanet.

SIR T. F. HEATHCOTE, BART.

Feb. 22. At Hursley Lodge, Hampshire, aged 45, Sir Thomas-Freeman Heathcote, bart. He had suffered under an internal complaint for some years, but his death was unexpected.

He was the eldest son of Sir William Heathcote, bart. and M. P. for Hants, by Frances, dau. and coh. of John Thorpe, esq. of Embley, in that county. He was born Sept. 3, 1769; on the 27th of June, 1799, he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Edwardes Freeman, esq. of Batsford, co. Gloucester, who died without issue March 16, 1808. On the death of his father, the third baronet, June 26, 1819, he succeeded to the title.

He sat in Parliament both for Bletchingly and Hampshire, but retired from representing the latter at the last election. He brought up a young man, the son of his steward, who is now Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; he, together with

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his brother, the Rev. S. Heathcote, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Lovell, are supposed to be his executors. The entailed property devolves on William, the only child of the late Rev. William Heathcote, who married a daughter of the late Mr. Bigg Wither, of Marydown, near Basingstoke, Hants; he is now, therefore, by the death of his uncle, Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley Park. Morden, or Murden, is the name of the manor; it was once the property of Richard Cromwell, the Protector, who obtained it by marriage.

SIR. WILLIAM HONEYMAN, BART.

Lately. At Smyllum Park, Lanarkshire, Sir William Honeyman, bart. of Armadale, co. Orkney, who, as one of the Lords of the Court of Session in North Britain, assumed the title of Lord Armadale.

He was the only son of Patrick Honeyman, esq. of Graysay, who died in 1797, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of John Mackay, esq. of Strathsay, who died in April 1763; and was born Dec. 6, 1756. He married Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert M'Queen, late Lord-Chief-Justice-Clerk, and had issue Peter, who succeeds him, and eight other children, four sons and four daughters.

He resigned his office of Lord of the Session in 1813.

SIR C. FULLER.

The late Sir Christopher Fuller was the son of C. Fuller, esq. for many years an eminent merchant in Great Winchester-street, in the city, but who has retired from business for some time, and is now living at Painswick in Gloucestershire. He was at an early age sent to Eton school, where he distinguished himself beyond his companions in classical attainments, and in the year 1790, he went off to Christchurch, Oxford, second only in celebrity to Mr. Canning. At that time this distinguished college was in the zenith of its reputation, under the government of Dr. Cyril Jackson, its great and memorable Dean. Mr. C. Fuller had for his contemporaries at Christchurch, some of the most leading men of the present day in the various departments of Church and State; the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Lords Granville Levison, (now Viscount Granville), Holland, Morpeth, and Amherst, the late Sir John Newbolt, Lord John Beresford (now an Irish Archbishop), Bishop of Exeter, and many others have since attained a high re-
spective professions. Sir
Mr. C. Fuller was coar

and friendship, and he signalized himself beyond all of them, with few exceptions, in the College and University exercises. In the year 1793 he gained the University prize for undergraduates, by a copy of Latin hexameters on the subject of *Ludi Scenici*. This composition was conceived in the true spirit of Roman poetry, and displayed an intimate acquaintance with the best models, united with the purest taste. The following lines, addressed to Athens, are a fair specimen :

O magna Heroum nutrix, sanctissima sedes!
Urbs armis opibusque potens, latèque sub-
acta

Mobilitate mari ! tu sera in secula scenæ
Audis prima parens ! festis assueta tepo-
rum

Illecebris, aut ficto avidè indulgere dolori.
Tuque Hæso pater ! celans qui Palladis
arcem,

Et divum delubra tuis surgentia ripis,
Vidisti, mænis longùm acceptissimus am-
nis,

Dic age, sancte parens, &c.

Then follows a most animated description of the excellencies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, an apt account of Aristophanes and Menander, a short mention of the Latin comedy, and a most beautiful and characteristic eulogium upon our own divine bard Shakspeare, too long for insertion, but which may be safely recommended to the admirers of classical literature, as an admirable imitation of the peculiar merits of Latin verse, so delicate in expression and vigorous in meaning. Soon after this success in the University, Mr. C. Puller was elected to a fellowship of Oriel, and gave up his residence at Oxford for the more smoky atmosphere of Lincoln's Inn. Resigning the charms of ancient lore, and withstanding the fascinations of tasteful reading, he gave himself up to the profession of the law with unremitting diligence and attention. In 1796 he undertook, in conjunction with his friend Mr. John Bernard (now Serjeant) Bosanquet, the reporting of the "Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber." The Reporters were assisted in this task by the countenance and patronage of the successive Chief Justices Eyre, Eldon, Alvanley, and Mansfield; the former, Lord Chief Justice Eyre, and we believe Lord Eldon also, having corrected all their judgments. These reports extend through three folio and two octavo volumes, and are cited in the Courts of Law as undoubted authorities of credit and fidelity, the former under the abbreviated title of *Rep. and Pull.*, the latter under that of "*New Reports.*" Mr. C. Puller in 1800 was called to the bar, and in a very short time rose to eminence and practice at the

Worcester and Stafford Quarter Sessions, and on the Oxford Circuit. His city connections also made him known at Guildhall, and his talents and diligence were encouraged and rewarded by considerable business in the mercantile causes tried at that place. He pursued his career without the bar very successfully until the end of 1822, when he was promoted to the highest rank in the profession, independently of judicial elevation, being made a King's Counsel at the same time with Messrs. Taunton, Shadwell, Adam, and Sugden. In the summer of 1823, the Chief Justiceship of Bengal was offered to him in the most handsome manner by Mr. Wynne, the President of the Board of Control, which was too splendid an appointment to be refused. He accepted it, trusting to a constitution naturally good, and to his long-established habits of temperance, that he should, under the permission of God, be able to resist the climate. But it was otherwise ordered by the divine will. He sailed from England in November, debarked in April, and after a five weeks' residence at Calcutta, fell a victim to fever. Sir C. Puller was endowed with a sound understanding, a vigorous mind, and with powers of indefatigable application. As a scholar he had imbibed that chaste and severe taste which an education at a public school and an English University seldom fails to give. As a lawyer he was distinguished by the strictest principles, and the most honourable conduct, too proud to stoop to those meannesses which some gentlemen do not disdain to adopt to acquire business, and never swerving, for any temporary purpose, from the right line of rectitude and probity which he had marked out to himself as the path to be pursued. He married Miss Louisa King, the daughter of———King, esq. and a niece of Daniel Giles, esq. of Youngsbury, co. Herts. In his domestic relations he was above all praise, and no one can do justice to him as a son, a husband, and a father. Nor are these practical excellencies to be considered as singular, for through life his virtues were sustained, his actions directed, and his hopes invigorated by the faith of a real Christian.

G. VANSITTART, Esq.

Jan. 21. At Bisham Abbey, in the 82d year of his age, George Vansittart, esq. formerly M. P. for Berks in six successive Parliaments.

This gentleman, was the head of the younger branch of the Vansittart family, which is derived from a rich Dutch merchant. He first sat in the House of Commons in the new Parliament which met May 18, 1784, and which was convoked in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Pitt, and the fall of the Coalition ministry.

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In 1797 he voted in favour of Mr. Chas. Grey's motion for a parliamentary reform, and in 1798 with Mr. Pitt on the third reading of the assessed tax bill. In 1803 he supported Mr. Addington against the vote of censure moved for by Colonel Patten; and in 1804, when Mr. Fox brought forward his motion on the "national defence," he deprecated that measure, and observed, "that if objections were made to the general conduct of His Majesty's ministry, the regular way would be to address the sovereign on their incompetence."

In June 1804 he opposed Mr. Pitt's "additional force bill," which was the first measure propounded by that gentleman on his return to power; and on the 8th of April 1805, he joined the majority in a vote of censure on the conduct of Viscount Melville.

On the 12th of June, when a proposition for an impeachment was made by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. V. preferred the amendment for a criminal prosecution, "as he thought that the expense of the former would be enormous."

Mr Vansittart possessed considerable property in the county of Berks, and his principal residence was at Bisham Abbey, a spot which recalls the ideas of monastic grandeur, being situate on the banks of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Marlow, and partly surrounded by a fine range of hills, clothed with an amphitheatre of wood. This charming estate he purchased of the widow of Sir John Hoby Mill, bart. who died in 1780.

THE HON. AND REV. DR. TWISLETON.

Aug. 15, 1894. While on a clerical tour in the Island of Ceylon, from a dysentery which terminated in fever, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas James Twisleton, D. D., Archdeacon of Colombo, and Sitting Magistrate and Senior Colonial on that station, and Vicar of Blakesley, co. Northampton.

He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Baron Say and Sele, who, when Colonel Twisleton, in the year 1781, claimed this barony, and having established his right in a Committee of Privileges, was summoned to Parliament by writ on June 29, in that year. His Lordship married Dec. 12, 1767, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire, bart. by Cassandra, daughter of William Leigh, esq. of Addleston, in Gloucestershire. Thomas James, the subject of this memoir, was born Sept. 28, 1770, and received his education at Westminster school. He was elected a king's scholar, on the foundation, in the year 1785, and excelled not only in classical attainments, but in all the manly sports to which the youths in our public seminaries betake themselves, having no successful competitor in the games of cricket,

swiss, and football. He gave indeed at this time every promise of future eminence in life. His natural talents were excellent, his application steady, and his scholarship had been tried and rewarded by standing out for College, and coming in head-boy of his election. Mr. Twisleton was, we believe, a contributor to a periodical paper called "The Trifler," set up at this time at Westminster school, in imitation of "The Microcosm," which had a year or two before conferred some celebrity on Messrs. Canning, Robert Smith, and John Hookham Frere. Its principal authors were Mr. John Hensleigh Allen, the present Member for Pembroke, Mr. W. H. (now Lord) Aston, and Mr. W. E. Taunton, now a King's Counsel, then scholars on the foundation. It was decidedly inferior to its prototype, and excepting a few papers of a superior order, selected by Dr. Drake in his Gleaner, has fallen into the gulph of oblivion. During its progress, Mr. James (now Archdeacon) Hook, then a boy at Westminster, who inherited from his mother an admirable talent for drawing, as he did for music from his father, the composer, made a caricature, in which he represented, *more Homeric*, the Stonians and Westminsterers in a pair of scales, with their respective compositions in their hands, and the latter outweighing their competitors. To this the Eton wits replied in the following *jeu d'esprit*:

What mean ye by your print so rare,
Ye wits, of Eton jealous,
But that we soar aloft in air,
While ye are heavy fellows.

Soon after the Trifler had commenced, Mr. Twisleton unfortunately took a most imprudent step, which prevented the work from having the assistance of his talents; and blighted all his future prospects. Private Theatricals were then in vogue, and during the Whitsuntide holidays in 1788, Mr. Twisleton had played in a tragedy at one of these fashionable *déshonnements* with a very beautiful young lady of the name of Wattel, of very respectable connections, being nearly related to the Stonehouse family, of Radley, in Berkshire. On this occasion the young people formed an attachment to each other, and the result was that, in the following month of September, they ran off, the gentleman from school and the lady from her mother's house, to Scotland, when they were married. Like most other early unions this turned out to be an unfortunate one. The lady was extravagant, and otherwise mis-conducted herself, and the marriage, after the birth of a daughter and a son, was in consequence dissolved by Act of Parliament. But this rash and unfortunate step not only impeded Mr. Twisleton's rise in life, by interfering with his education, and throwing

throwing a cloud over the brightness of his manhood, but was the occasion of much pecuniary embarrassment; brought on to a certain extent by his own careless and liberal disposition, but more by the folly and prodigality of his wife. Having taken holy orders, Mr. Twisleton was in 1796, on the death of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Flesher, presented by Mrs. Susannah Wight of Blakesley Hall, to the Vicarage of Blakesley, co. Northampton, which he retained to his death; and a few years after, by his cousin, the late Chandos Leigh Esq. of Addlestrop, to the Rectory of Broadwell cum Addlestrop. Mr. Twisleton married, secondly, a daughter of Captain Ash, by whom he has left issue. About 1802, he received the appointment of Secretary and Chaplain to the Colonial Government of Ceylon, and in 1815, on the Establishment of Ecclesiastical Dignities, in the Indian Settlements, he was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Colombo; in which his income was £2000. a year. He was vigilant and active in discharging the duties of his station: a perfect gentleman by birth and education, his manners were conciliating and kind, and his death will be severely felt in Ceylon, as well from affection to his person, as from the loss of his public services.

Though unavoidably situated at so remote a distance from his parish of Blakesley, his attachment to it may be proved by quoting his own words: "It gives me great satisfaction to learn that there is double duty at Blakesley, and that the parish are so unanimous."

His eldest son, a Fellow of New College, has recently succeeded to his living of Broadwell cum Addlestrop. One of his daughters is married to a son of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, and settled in India.

ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL.D.

Jan. 26. In Barnsbury-street, Islington, Alexander Tilloch, LL.D., M.R.I.A., M.R.A.S., Munich., M.G.S., M.A.S., S.S.A., Edinburgh and Perth, M.S.E.L.N., of France, &c. &c.

The subject of this memoir, was a native of Glasgow, where he was born 28 Feb. 1759. His father, Mr. John Tilloch, filled the office of magistrate for many years. He also followed the trade of a tobaccoist, and was highly respected by all ranks of people, both as a merchant, and in his official capacity. Alexander, being designed for business, received in the place of his nativity, an education which in Scotland is so much more accessible than in England. His habits were sedate and thoughtful, apparently arising from a conviction that he knew but little, and had much to learn. On leaving school he was taken to his intended occupation; but as

his intellectual powers began to expand themselves, his views became more elevated than any thing which a tobacco-warehouse could supply, and his mental energies soon arose above the mere manufacturing of an Indian weed.

Ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and sanguine in his expectations, the occult sciences, in early life, at one time attracted much of his attention; and when animal magnetism was introduced into this country, its novelty and charms were not without their influence on his youthful mind. The magic, however, of this delusive science soon ceased to operate; yet judicial astrology he was never disposed to treat with sovereign contempt. But it was not long that he wandered in these visionary regions; he soon saw the folly of pursuing phantoms, and, without loss of time, applied his talents to the cultivation of that which promised to be useful to mankind.

Among the various branches of science and the mechanic arts, literature was that which chiefly struck his attention; and though totally uninstructed, he soon conceived that the mode of printing, then in constant practice, was susceptible of considerable improvement. He accordingly hit upon the expedient, when the page was set up in type, of taking off an impression in some soft substance, in its comparatively fluid state, that would harden when exposed to the action of fire, and thus become a mould to receive the metal when in a state of fusion, and form a plate every way correspondent to the page whence the first impression was received. Thus with him laid the foundation of the stereotype printing. He began his experiments in 1781, and in 1782 having brought his plates to a state of comparative perfection, flattered himself with many advantages which would result from his successful efforts.

As he was not bred a printer himself; he had recourse to Mr. Foulis, printer of the University of Glasgow, to whom he applied for types to make an experiment in the new process; the experiment succeeded, and Mr. Foulis, who was a very ingenious man, became so convinced of its practicability and excellence, that he entered into partnership with him in order to carry it on. They took out patents in both England and Scotland, and printed several small volumes from stereotype plates, the impressions of which were sold to the booksellers without any intimation of their being printed out of the common way. A few years afterwards Dr. Tilloch discovered that although he had invented stereotype printing, yet he was but a second inventor, and that the art had been exercised by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh, jeweller, nearly fifty years before.

Circumstances

Circumstances of a private nature induced them to lay aside the business for a time, and others supervened to prevent them ever resuming it. 'At the time of the discovery,' says Mr. Tilloch, 'with a great deal of philosophic candour, I flattered myself that we were original; and with these sanguine ideas, which are natural to a young man, indulged the hopes of reaping some fame at least from the discovery; nay, I was even weak enough to feel vexed when I afterwards found that I had been anticipated by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh,* who had printed books from letter-press plates about fifty years before. The knowledge of this fact lessened the value of the discovery so much in my estimation, that I felt but little anxiety to be known as a second inventor; and, but for the persevering attempts of others to deprive Ged of the fame his memory so justly merits, and which he dearly earned, I might still have remained silent.'

The attempts here alluded to were made by the French, who are never behind-hand in claiming the merit of a new discovery. The art, however, being in its infancy, underwent rapid improvements; so that although his patent remained unimpeached, it never seems to have been to him of any pecuniary benefit. It appears, nevertheless, from some circumstances which transpired at the Society of Arts at the Adelphi, some years afterwards, that Karl Stanhope was indebted to Dr. Tilloch for much of his knowledge in the process of making stereotype plates.

On returning to Glasgow, he entered into the tobacco business, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law; but not finding it answer their expectation, it was finally abandoned. From this he turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city.

Somewhat prior to this period of his life, he married; but the joys of conjugal felicity were not long his portion. In the year 1783 his amiable partner was taken from him by death, from which time his days were spent in widowhood. The fruit of this union was one daughter, who still survives, and is the wife of Mr. Galt, a gentleman who has attained distinction among the writers of the day, as the author of several acknowledged works, and

from whose pen have emanated some Scottish novels, "*The Spaw Wife*," "*Ringan Gilhaire*," and other ingenious compositions of the same class.

In the year 1787 Dr. T. came to the British metropolis, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1789, in connection with others, he purchased the "*Star*," a daily evening paper, of which he immediately became the editor, and continued so until within four years of his death, when bodily infirmities, and various engagements, compelled him to relinquish its management altogether. In this respectable paper his political opinions were mild and temperate, equally remote from the virulence of party, the clamours of faction, and the unmanly servility of temporizing baseness.

Being forcibly struck, soon after his arrival in London, with the vast number of executions that took place for forgery, Dr. Tilloch, after some time, began to devise means for the prevention of the crime; and in 1790 he made a proposal to the British ministry to that effect. His scheme, however, meeting with an unfavorable reception at home, he offered his invention to the Commission d'Assignats at Paris, where its merits were very differently appreciated; but the political contentions of the time caused considerable delay in the negotiation. However, in 1792, L'Amour, from the French authorities, waited on him, and they consulted together on the subject. On his return to Paris, some French artists were employed to make copies of Dr. Tilloch's plan; but in this they were finally unsuccessful, though their endeavours caused an additional delay. The commencement of the war in the beginning of 1793 caused a still greater interruption; but so anxious were the French Commissioners d'Assignats to avail themselves of Dr. Tilloch's invention, that L'Amour was directed to release some English smugglers, and to give them their vessel, on condition that, on returning to England, they would communicate to Dr. Tilloch a proposal for him to come to the continent, and impart his secret, offering him a handsome remuneration. By this time, however, the treasonable correspondence bill having passed into a law, he prudently declined all further intercourse with the French authorities on the subject.

* About the year 1725, Mr. Ged, though unacquainted with what Vander Mey had done, devised the plan of printing from plates, and, in 1736, with the aid of a son whom he had apprenticed to a printer, published an edition of Sallust, which was printed from metallic plates. Another work, '*The Life of God in the Soul of Man*,' was also printed by the Geds in 1742; but so much was this art undervalued, that these works were the only evidences of the art Ged has left; and when in 1751 his son attempted to prosecute it, he met with so little encouragement that he abandoned his design, and went to Jamaica, where he died. With him the art sunk a second time into utter oblivion.

It was afterwards known that some of those who had been active in releasing the smugglers and giving them their boat, very narrowly escaped the guillotine; the fall of Robespierre alone saving their lives.

The practice of forgery still continuing with unabating atrocity, in the year 1797 Dr. Tillock presented to the Bank of England, a specimen of a note, which, if adopted, he conceived would place the impressions on bank paper beyond the reach of imitation. Of this plan, and the fate which awaited it, we may gather some information from a petition, presented to the House of Commons on the occasion, in the year 1820; which stated, "That in the year 1797 your Petitioner presented to the Bank of England a Specimen of a Plan of Engraving, calculated to prevent the Forgery of Bank Notes, accompanied with a Certificate signed by Messrs. Francis Bartolozzi, Wilson Lowry, Thomas Holloway, James Heath, William Sharp, James Fittler, William Byrne, J. Landseer, James Basire, and other eminent Engravers, stating, each for himself, that 'they could not make a copy of it,' and that 'they did not believe that it could be copied by any of the known arts of engraving;' and recommending it to the notice of the Bank of England, as an art of great merit and ingenuity, calculated not merely to detect, but to prevent the Forgery of Bank Notes.

"That the said Specimen was executed in consequence of a written permission from Mr. Giles, then Governor of the Bank, and on a verbal promise from him, that your Petitioner should be well remunerated by the Bank if his Specimen could not be copied, and at all events be paid for his trouble and expenses.

"That the Bank Engraver (then a Mr. Terry) said he could copy it, and in about three months thereafter did produce what he called a copy, but which was, in fact, very unlike the original.

"That on the 4th of July, 1797, the said pretended copy was examined before a Committee of the Bank Directors, by Messrs. Heath, Byrne, Sharp, Fittler, Landseer, and Lowry, all Engravers of the first eminence, who all declared that the pretended copy was not any thing like a correct resemblance of the original, nor even executed in the same manner, your Petitioner's Specimen being executed on, and printed from, a block in the manner of letter-press, but the copy executed on, and printed from, a copper-plate in the common rolling press; and the said Engravers signed certificates to that effect, and gave the same to your Petitioner; and the other Engravers, who were not at the Bank when the examination was made, afterwards compared the pretended copy,

and gave your Petitioner a certificate similar to the last-mentioned—all agreeing that the copy was no more like the original, than a brass counter is like a guinea.

"That, notwithstanding these certificates, the Bank rejected the plan offered by your Petitioner, followed their old plan for upwards of twenty years longer, trusting to the infliction of punishments for their protection and that of the Public, of the effects of which your Petitioner will say nothing—and never paid your Petitioner any remuneration for his expenses and trouble, both of which had been considerable.

"That on the appointment of a Royal Commission in the year 1818, to examine and report on the best means for the prevention of forgery, your Petitioner laid before the said Commissioners the fore-mentioned Specimen, accompanied with another executed for the purpose, and exhibiting some improvement; and stated to them, that, not being a professional Artist, these Specimens (notwithstanding their certified merit) could give but an imperfect idea of the perfection of which your Petitioner's art was susceptible.

"That the said Commissioners, from many Specimens offered by different individuals, recommended the adoption of one offered by a Mr. Applegath.

"That the said plan of the said Mr. Applegath is, as your Petitioner has been informed, and believes, in fact, the same with and differs not in the principle of execution from the plan offered by your Petitioner twenty-three years ago; and therefore the preference thereto given appears to your Petitioner to be an act of great injustice towards him, the original inventor.

"That your Petitioner has seen a Bill now before your honorable House, entitled 'A Bill for the further Prevention of Forgery and Counterfeiting of Bank Notes,' in which there are various clauses calculated, and, as your Petitioner humbly submits, intended to prevent him from exercising in any way that art of which he was the original inventor; and which, he humbly submits, is an act of great injustice.

"That to prohibit the exercise of any modes of Engraving, on the pretext of preventing forgery, stands as much opposed to the progress and improvement of the Arts, and is consequently as impolitic as it would be to prohibit die-sinking for medals, buttons, and many branches of metallic ornament, on pretext of hindering the current coin from being imitated and counterfeited.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly submits, that the said Bill, containing such clauses, should not be passed into a law;

law; or, if deemed indispensable on grounds respecting which he may not be qualified to judge, that your Petitioner ought previously to receive such a remuneration as to the wisdom of the House may appear reasonable; not only for the great trouble and expense he has already incurred, but for the damage and loss which your Petitioner must incur if prevented from exercising that very art of which he was the original inventor, and from the exercise of which he desired all these years, only in the hope that the Bank of England would, sooner or later, adopt it; and which they have done, but given the credit of it to another person, and consequently the remuneration and advantage arising from its adoption.

"Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that his case may be taken into consideration, and that he may be granted such relief in the premises as the House in its wisdom may deem meet. (Signed)

"ALEXANDER TILLOCH."

On the merits or defects which the specimens of his inventive powers contained, to which the preceding petition alludes, we are incompetent to decide; but the attestations of these eminent artists whose names are inserted in the petition, cannot fail to confer on it a character of high respectability, although it was not crowned with ultimate success.

Seeing, with regret, that there was but one Periodical in London* in which the man of Science could embody his own discoveries, or become acquainted with those of others; he established the Philosophical Magazine. The first number appeared in June, 1797, from which time to the present it has continued without interruption, and with a degree of respectability highly creditable to the heads and hands that have conducted it. During the early periods of its existence, we apprehend that Dr. Tilloch was the sole proprietor, and such he continued until about four years since, when the name of Richard Taylor, F. L. S. was added to his own as joint proprietor. During the whole of this long period, this work was almost exclusively under Dr. Tilloch's management, nor did he wholly relinquish its superintendence, until he was compelled by those debilities of nature which terminated in his death.

But amidst these various avocations and duties, Dr. Tilloch found time to turn his attention to subjects of Theology. In the *Star*, during the early years that it was under his management, he published numerous essays and dissertations on the

Prophecies, some of which were on detached points, and others in continuation of the same train of thought and argumentation. These compositions were afterwards collected together by a gentleman in the North, and published in a volume, under the name of "*Biblicus*." Of these dissertations the author never lost sight; and it is highly probable, if his life had been prolonged, that the public would have seen the work, now sustaining the name of *Biblicus*, in a more enlarged and commanding form. At present the volume containing the above collections is exceeding scarce.

In the year 1823, Dr. Tilloch published in one volume, octavo, "*Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse*." The great design of the author appears to be, to prove that the Apocalypse was written at a much earlier period than our more distinguished commentators suppose, and prior to most of the Epistles contained in the New Testament. In an advertisement prefixed to this work, the author informs his readers, that "about forty years have elapsed since his attention was first turned to the Revelation; and the contents of that wonderful book have, ever since, much occupied his thoughts." In a subsequent paragraph of the same advertisement, he thus alludes to another work on the Apocalypse at large, which he then had in hand, and which included the dissertations that first appeared in the columns of the *Star* :—

"Persuaded that he has discovered the nature of those peculiarities in the composition of the Apocalypse, which have perplexed men of incomparably higher attainments, and have led to the erroneous opinion so generally entertained; respecting its style, he thinks, that he but performs a duty to his fellow Christians, in giving publicity to that discovery; and the more so, as, from the precarious state of his health, it is very probable that he may not live to finish a *larger work*, devoted to the elucidation of the Apocalypse—with which he has been many years occupied: but whether that work shall ever see the light or not, it is hoped that the other topics connected with the subject introduced into this volume, may also prove serviceable to persons engaged in the same pursuit." The *larger work*, to which the author alludes in the above quotation, we have learnt, from unquestionable authority, is either finished, or in such a state of forwardness as approximates to completion, but whether it will ever be laid before the public, time only can determine. The last work we apprehend, which he ever engaged to superintend, was "*The Mechanic's Oracle*," now publishing

* Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, which subsequently merged into Dr. Tilloch's Magazine.

publishing in numbers at the Caxton Press.

In his religious views Dr. Tilloch was what in general estimation would be deemed somewhat singular, but his opinions were generally understood to be of the Sandemanian kind. The few with whom he associated assume no other name than that of Christian Dissenters. They are "slaves to no sect," and can scarcely be said to make an avowal of any theological creed. They profess to conduct themselves according to the directions of scripture; and for the government of their little body appoint two elders, who are elected to their office, but who have no other remuneration than the affection and respect of a grateful people. The qualifications for the duties of this station, which Dr. Tilloch was called to fill, he possessed in an eminent degree; nor was he more liberal in dispensing the riches of his cultivated mind, and in expatiating on the love of the Redeemer, than in imparting to the needy the contents of his purse. As a teacher he was clear and perspicuous, possessing that charity which suffereth long and is kind, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; and for these excellencies, as well as for his readiness to relieve the distressed, his name will be long remembered with grateful recollection. Their place of worship is a room in a house in Goswell-street-road, where they meet every Lord's day, sing, pray, read the scriptures, and offer praise to God, when one of the elders, or some other brother under his direction, gives an exhortation, generally from some passage of scripture that has been read. The Sacrament is also regularly administered every week. Retired thus from scenes that might expose them to the charge of seeking popularity, they cultivate the practical part of Christianity without any parade or ostentation, and from the assistance which they render to their poor, they give the most convincing proof that they believe "faith without works is dead."

Of Dr. Tilloch's uniformly virtuous and amiable character it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. From the year 1789 his name has constantly been before the public; but we are not aware that through this long march of thirty-six years, it has ever contracted a single stain, and it is now too late for malice and calumny to prevent it from descending unsullied to posterity. From the pen of a gentleman who had been personally acquainted with Dr. Tilloch upwards of thirty years, it is with pleasure that we take the following delineations of his character:—

"He was a man of powerful and cultivated intellect; of indefatigable research and deep reflection; his mind was Johnsonian in its strength, but not arbitrary

and imperative in its expression. Mild and urbane in his manner, the pigmies of literature might have played with him, and fancied themselves ascendant, until warned to his subject, the involuntary action of his superior powers swept his opponents from the field of argument. Studious and domestic, his life was devoted to literature and his family; and without mixing much in the world, his mind was intensely devoted to its happiness and improvement, in the development of philosophical principles and their results. He was a member of several useful literary bodies, and in the Society of Arts he took a distinguished lead; its records witnessing so many valuable propositions and plans, determining in practical benefit, which proceeded from him. As an Antiquary and Virtuoso, he possessed taste, judgment, and industry, and has left behind him a valuable collection of coins, medals, manuscripts, obsolete and unique publications, &c. We have seen among his medals one, considered to have been contemporary with Alexander the Great, struck upon occasion of a sacrifice to Neptune; such was the opinion of the late Vice-provost of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. Barrett, to whose inspection the medal was submitted. Though the greater part of his time was passed in the British metropolis, his accent was broadly national; but within him he had what "passeth shew." Affectionate and conscientious in his domestic relations, warm, generous, and steady in his friendships, a worthier or purer heart never inhabited a human breast."

From another gentleman, who, in former years, was intimate with Dr. Tilloch, we have been favoured with the following observations.

"I know him to have been a very pleasant and agreeable companion, with a mind enlarged by a variety of knowledge, especially on subjects of modern science, of chemistry, and natural philosophy. Upon these he often dwelt with peculiar ardour, and with a freshness of mind which disclosed the interest he felt in themes of that kind. His public labours however, particularly the Philosophical Magazine, afford sufficient evidence in proof of the taste which had been excited in his mind, and the zeal and diligence which he evinced in collecting every new fact that could engage the public attention. He was a man of more than ordinary reading and knowledge. Every thing that was singular or curious came within the grasp of his mind. He examined subjects which many would neglect, or altogether despise.

"About twenty years since, he was proposed by the late Dr. Garthshore, at whose conversations I have met him, as a member of the Royal Society, but it was intimated

mated from some quarter that he would be black-balled, should he persist in the ballot. The reason assigned was, not his want of talent, genius, science, or moral excellencies, but his being a proprietor of a newspaper, and the editor of a periodical publication. He therefore withdrew his name; for in that society, if once rejected, there can be no admission afterwards, though, if withdrawn after proposal, this would not militate against his future election. The narrowness of this policy must be obvious to every impartial mind. Had he been admitted a member of that society, he would have been a very useful and efficient associate, and indeed an honour to that learned body.

"He called on me about two months previous to his death, and not having seen him for some years. I could scarcely recognize him from the alteration in his countenance. When he took his farewell I wished him better; but he shook his head very significantly, intimating that this was not to be expected."

The steam-engine was another subject to which Dr. Tilloch devoted his comprehensive mind, and we have the best reasons for stating that the improvements made on this useful and mighty machine, which goes under the name of Woolf's engine, were suggested and matured principally by Dr. Tilloch; nor did even age or sickness prevent his labours in order to render the steam-engine still more complete; for, among the list of new patents, we find one dated the 11th of January last, only fifteen days before his death, "To Alexander Tilloch, of Islington, Doctor of Laws, for his invention or discovery of an improvement in the steam-engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes." We trust that this discovery will not be lost to the world, and we intreat his executors to examine with great care the papers Dr. Tilloch has left, not doubting but that some of his valuable observations and inventions may be recorded and rendered available.

For some years prior to his death, Dr. Tilloch had been in a declining state of health; but the intervals which his complaints afforded, induced his friends to flatter themselves with a much longer continuance of his life than events have sanctioned. The place of his abode was with his sister in Barnsbury street, Islington, where, during several months, he was almost exclusively confined to his house. The approaches of death, however, were not alarmingly observable, until within a few weeks preceding his death. It was then evident that his useful life was drawing to a close. In this state he lingered until about three-quarters before one, on the morning of Wednesday, January 26, *Genl. Mag. March, 1824.*

when the weary wheels of life stood still.

From the exalted station which Dr. Tilloch sustained in the ranks of literature, few individuals were better known throughout Europe than himself; and as his life had been conspicuous, so his death excited general sympathy.

Dr. Tilloch was somewhat of a connoisseur; he has left a few good pictures, a valuable, though not large collection of medals, an excellent library, and several articles which exhibit a fine taste; the library and medals will, we believe, be sold in the course of the spring, and are well worthy the attention of the public.

In the scientific world his name will be long remembered, and his writings will erect to his memory an imperishable monument. In private life he was amiable; in conversation acute, intelligent, and communicative; few persons possessed a clearer understanding, or a warmer heart. His style of writing was rather strong than elegant, but generally apposite to the subject in hand, and he was never verbose.

For this memoir we are indebted to the *Imperial Mag. Literary Chron.* and *Philosoph. Mag. &c.*

Mrs. BARBAULD.

March 9. At Stoke Newington, in the 82nd year of her age, Mrs. Anna Letitia Barbauld, daughter of the late Rev. John Aikin, D.D., and widow of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld.

This distinguished lady, whose fame was second to none among the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the co. of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her learned and exemplary father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education; a boon at that period, rarely bestowed upon a daughter. In the year 1756, she accompanied her family to Warrington, in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the Tutors of a Dissenting Academy. She published, in 1773, a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother the late John Aikin, M.D. she gave to the world a small but choice collection of Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose.

On her marriage, in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrave in Suffolk, where her "Early Lessons and Hymns in Prose for children," were composed—master pieces in the art of early instruction—monuments at once of her genius, and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise. In 1785, Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrave, and after a Tour on the Continent, and some months

months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead.

Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously, but marked for hers, by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation, and a Poetic Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on his exertions for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during many succeeding years. In 1802, she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother, and desire of enjoying his daily society.

A selection from the *Guardian*, *Spectator*, and *Tatler*, introduced by an elegant Essay; another from the *Manuscript Correspondence* of Richardson, with a *Life* of the Author and a *View* of his Writings prefixed; and a *Collection* of the best English Novels, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure; a higher effort of her powers was, the splendid poem entitled *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*, which appeared early in the ensuing year. This was the last of her separate publications, but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour, nearly to the latest period of her life.

She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering; and with perfect resignation and composure of mind.

The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid, and generous. No one could bear her faculties more meekly: neither pride nor envy had the smallest share in her composition: her benevolence was proved by many acts of bounty, and her courtesy, kindness, and indulgence to others, were unbounded. Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all within her sphere. She possessed many, and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy.

Mrs. Barbauld has left behind her many unpublished pieces, both in verse and prose, and a complete edition of her works, with a selection from her correspondence, may be expected to appear under the superintendence of her family.

LIEUT. COL. SLEIGH.

Feb. 13, 1825. Died at Stockton upon Tees, William Sleigh, Esq. aged 66, a Lieut. Col. in the army, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the co. of Durham, and for the North riding of the co. of York. Col. Sleigh was maternally descended from the family of Bathurst; from a branch of which family,

he inherited one third part of the Lead-mines in Archendale—the late Sir Charles Turner of Kirkleatham, and Charles Forster, Esq. of Northumberland, inheriting the other two-third parts. In very early life Col. Sleigh entered the army. He went into the 19th Regiment of Foot in August, 1775; was made Lieut. 1778, and Captain in 1780. His Regiment was ordered to North America during the war with the Colonies, which he accompanied; and soon after he was engaged in two actions with the enemy, one of which was at Eutaw, in North Carolina, in 1781. After his return to England in 1785, he married Ann, the only child and heiress of John Ward, Esq. of Billingham, who survives him, without issue.

In 1790, he became Captain of the 23d Regiment, and in 1794, Lieut. Col. of the 83d. He afterwards (having retired from the army), accepted the commission of Major in the Durham Regiment of Militia: and, subsequently, was appointed Inspecting Col. of Volunteers, in the several districts of the West-riding of Yorkshire, at Manchester, and in Wales. His last service was Commander of Volunteer Cavalry in his own district: and in all these services he acquitted himself as an experienced and judicious Officer.

In his youth Colonel Sleigh, after being removed from a private school, finished his education under the superintendence of the Rev. Hugh Moises, the distinguished master of the grammar-school at Newcastle upon Tyne; under whom, (though at a later period), the present Lord High Chancellor, and his learned brother Lord Stowell, were educated. Here Col. Sleigh imbibed a taste for classical learning, which he cultivated to the end of his life. His health had rather given way a little previous to his last attack of paralysis, which brought on a gradual decline, and terminated in his death. Colonel Sleigh was distinguished both in public and in private life, by the urbanity of his manners, and disinterested feelings. He was sound in his moral and political principles, and attached to the Established church, of which he was a respected member, and always ready to adopt such a line of conduct as might be generally beneficial in all these respects. In particular he was an useful and upright magistrate in his native town, the interest and prosperity of which he was always desirous to promote, and in which he was held in deserved estimation. He was an amiable friend, a polite scholar, and an accomplished gentleman.

* * * * *
Memoirs of the Rev. and very learned Dr. Parr, and many other eminent individuals, are unavoidably postponed to our next.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Dec. 19. At his Seat Yeo Vale, Devonshire, the *Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison*, M.A. Vicar of Launcells, Cornwall, and a Magistrate for Devonshire. He was of New College, Oxford, M. A. June 26, 1794; and in 1799, he was presented to Launcells by Paul Orchard, esq.

Dec. 20. At his Residence, in St. Giles', Norwich, in his 66th year, the *Rev. Thomas Decker*. He received his Academic education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1786; and M. A. in 1789. In 1791, he was presented to the Rectory of St. Simon and St. Jude; in 1796, to that of St. Swithen; in the following year, to that of St. Margaret, all in the City of Norwich, by the Bishop of Norwich; and in 1808, to the Vicarage of Bawdsey, in Suffolk, by the King. He was the Ordinary of the County Gaol.

Dec. 31. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, *Rev. Robert Norris*.

Jan. 3. At Powick Vicarage, in Worcestershire, in his 29th year, the *Rev. James Field*, M. A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

Jan. 7. After a lingering illness, the *Rev. Wm. Stocking*, eldest Son of the *Rev. Wm. Stocking*, Reader of St James's, Bury. He was student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1817.

Jan. 10. Aged 68, the *Rev. T. Walker*, Vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex; to which he was presented in 1805, by the King.

Jan. 14. At Chichester, in his 81st year, the *Rev. Moses Toghill*, M. A. Canon Residentiary, and Precentor of that Cathedral. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, proceeded M. A. 1795; was presented to the Rectory of Eastergate, Sussex in 1782 by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, and elected one of the Canons Residentiary in 1801.

Jan. 20. At Lavenham, Suffolk, the *Rev. James Buck*, M. A. upwards of 32 years Rector of that parish, and in the Commission of the Peace for the County. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1773 (being the 11th wrangler on the Tripos), and was elected a Fellow. In 1776, he proceeded to the degree of M. A. On the demise of the *Rev. John Davy*, in 1792, Mr. Buck was presented to his living by Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; the *Rev. Dr. Bellward*, who had an anterior claim, having relinquished the title in his favour (who, after an exemplary discharge of his pastoral duties closed his Ministry, aged 73). He married the daughter of the *Rev. George Adams*, formerly Rector of Widdington, in Essex, and sister to Mr. Adams, surgeon of Billericay, an amiable woman who survives him. Mr. Buck abolished in his parish the custom of bull-baiting—not that

he was averse to harmless or innocent amusements, but he thought it repulsive to humanity.

Jan. 22. At Bury St. Edmund, the *Rev. John Mills*. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1804; and M. A. 1807. In the following year he was presented to the Rectory of Low Isham, co. Northampton, by the Bishop of Lincoln. An inquisition was taken on his body, which was found drowned in the River Lark, near Flempton, about five miles from Bury. It appeared that the deceased had had a party at his house, the previous evening, who left him about half-past eleven; that before he retired to rest, he told his man-servant to call him in the morning at half-past eight, which the servant went to perform, but found that his master was up and gone out, as he supposed for a walk. The deceased was found in the river by a carpenter, who was going to repair the locks; his stick was stuck in the bank, and his hat placed on the pales near the spot. The man immediately gave the alarm, and the body was taken out and conveyed to the Church of Flempton, where the inquisition was holden. Twenty-five sovereigns were found in his pocket, and a gold watch in his fob, which appeared to have stopped at half-past three, supposed from having been in the water, as it had been previously wound up. The Jurors' verdict was, "Temporary Derangement."

On the 14th inst. a daring attempt was made to rob Mr. Mills's house. About half-past 11 o'clock at night, as he was sitting in his Library, after his servants had retired to rest, the door was suddenly opened by a man, holding a candle between his fingers, who started back, with an exclamation of surprise, and ran up stairs. Mr. Mills followed and secured him; in reply to the question what he did in the house, he answered that he came as a sweetheart of one of the maids, and had been admitted by the footman. Mr. Mills immediately turned him out; but on the following morning it was discovered that he had entered the house by having climbed a wall, and taken out a pane of glass from a back window, and that his statement was in other respects false. A reward was offered for his apprehension, his name was discovered to be Abraham Somers, a cooper; and on Sunday, he was secured at South Halstead.

Jan. 25. At Thornton Glebe House, aged 42, the *Rev. George Ion*, M. A. son of the late George Ion, Vicar of Bubwith and Wressell, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was Rector of Thorndon, Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1806, and was elected a Bys Fellow. In 1810, he proceeded to the degree

of M. A. He was active and intelligent as a Magistrate, eloquent and persuasive as a Preacher, and exemplary in discharging the duties of social and domestic life.

Feb. 12. At Chester, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas Maddock, M. A. Prebendary of Chester, Rector of the Holy Trinity in that Town for nearly 40 years, and Rector of Northenden in the same County. He was of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he took his Degree of M. A. In 1786, he was instituted to the Rectory of the Holy Trinity, on the presentation of the Earl of Derby; in 1803, he was collated to a Prebend in Chester Cathedral, by the then Bishop of Chester (Dr. Majendie, now Bishop of Bangor), and in 1809, he was presented to the Rectory of Northenden, by the Dean and Chapter of Chester. He was the last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Maddock, M. A. formerly one of the Rectors of Liverpool.

Mild and inobtrusive in his general habits and manners, though firm and decisive in his attachment to the Established Church; his conduct, in the discharge of all the important duties of life, afforded a practical comment on the benevolent principles inculcated by the religion of which he was, during forty years, an active and zealous Minister. He was firmly attached to the Constitution in Church and State, which he strenuously supported on all occasions, both by his doctrine and example. The memory of his numerous good qualities will long be cherished with affectionate regret by his family, and by those friends who most intimately knew him.

March 8. At his lodgings in St. Alban Hall, Oxford, in the 52nd year of his age, the Rev. Peter Elmsley, D. D. Principal of St. Alban Hall, and Camden's Professor of Ancient History, in the University of Oxford; a memoir of whom will be given in our next.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. Mrs. Eneas Macdonnell.

At the very advanced age of 94, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Archd. Clive. She was the 8th child of Rich. Clive, Esq. M. P. for Montgomery, by Rebecca, dau. and coheirress of Nat. Gaskell of Manchester, Esq.; was born Oct. 13. 1730; married Nov. 26, 1750, to the Rev. Robert Clive. She was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clive.

Jan. 7. At the Chambers of a Gentleman in Gray's Inn, after a few hours' illness, Edward Cullen. He was the son of a Suffolk Clergyman, had received a liberal education, and was once possessed of a handsome property; but lost it in some delusive speculation. For many years he was employed to go of errands and perform menial offices

for the gentlemen in Gray's Inn, in which employment he conducted himself with strict propriety, being sober, obliging, and honest. He was to the last a hale and active man, apparently not more than 65, though it appeared on his death, by a certificate of his baptism, that he was 79 years of age. He was buried at the expense of the Society of Gray's Inn. He was very kindly noticed, and frequently relieved by Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Selby, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn. An inquest was held on the deceased, upon which it appeared he died of an inflammation in the bowels.

Feb. 16. In Wheeler-street, aged 20, Daniel, son of Mr. F. Culver, printer, of Maidstone.

Feb. 21. Aged 74, Catherine, wife of Benj. Hodges, Esq. of Cadogan-place.

Feb. 22. In Portman-street, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Mills, esq. of Gt. Saxham Hall, Suffolk.

Feb. 23. The wife of John Farey, jun. Esq. Civil Engineer.

Feb. 26. At Hatley, Capt. Dury, R. Art. eldest son of Col. Dury, of that place.

At Norwood, aged 53, John Wyatt Doble, esq.

March 1. In Russell-sq. Willoughby Rackham, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

March 2. At Hampstead, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Ann Scriven.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, aged 77, Stephen Pilgrim, esq. late of Epsom.

March 3. In Blackfriars, aged 86, Joseph Bradley, esq.

Frances, wife of Thos. Read Kempe, esq. M. P. for Arundel.

March 4. Mrs. Dove, of Hampton Court, aged 68.

March 5. In his 64th year, Mr. Charles Bell, of Brunswick-street, many years printer of the Times newspaper.

March 6. At Camberwell, Eliza Jekyll, wife of Rev. Geo. Henry Storie, of Thames Ditton and Camberwell, and formerly Rector of Stow, Essex, and daughter of late Lieut.-Col. Chalmers.

In Gt. Pulteney-street, Sam. Jackson esq.

March 7. At Paddington Green, aged 33, Louisa, wife of Mr. Rice Ives.

In Montagu-street, Portman-square, aged 86, Andrew Allen, esq.

March 8. Aged 68, Catherine, relict of Thos. Puckle, esq. of Clapham-common.

March 9. In Gt. Portland-street, aged 85, Mrs. Jane Ross.

March 10. At Knightsbridge, aged 2, Mary Ann Gregory, daughter, and on the 15th, aged 8, Thos. Wycliffe, third son of R. M. Stapleton, esq.

Edm. Hay, infant son of Dan. Gurney, esq. and Lady Harriet Gurney.

At Camberwell aged 62, Isab. Maria, wife of Robert Puckle, esq.

March 12. Aged 7, Sarah Charlotte, youngest daughter of E. R. Pickering, of Clapham.

March

March 18. Aged 89, much respected and lamented, Daniel Rainier, esq. of Highbury Grove.

BERKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Binfield Lodge, aged 84, Thomas Neate, esq.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Amersham, Mary, relict of Rev. W. Bradley, Rector of West Hendred and Hamstead Norris, Berks.

Feb. 26. Aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Crook, of Long Crendon.

CHESHIRE.—*March 4.* At Wheelock-house, Sandbach, the residence of Lieut.-Col. Tryon, Mrs. Margaret Williams, of Alsager, and of Percy-st. London, aged 81.

DERBYSHIRE.—*March 6.* At Balbro' Hall, Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* In William-street, Morice-town, of dropsy, aged 60, Mr. Henry Spens. This brave fellow had both his legs carried off by a 32-pound shot, in the *Rusel*, commanded by Sir Henry Trollope, in the very onset of the conflict. He bore this operation with that cool determination which so pre-eminently distinguishes British seamen; and whilst declaring to his surgeon that he still hoped to live again to face the enemy, a shot entered the cockpit, which swept down nine women, upset the table upon which Spens was undergoing amputation, and brought him to the deck; but notwithstanding this appalling disaster, he coolly addressed himself to his surgeon, quite a youth, observing, "Never mind, young gentleman, cut away again!" He rapidly recovered from the loss of his limbs, and in two months afterwards married a respectable woman, in whose house he was lodged during the cure at Yarmouth, by whom he had a large family. Through life he evinced a regard for his surgeon, amounting to enthusiasm, and declared his last illness was divested of most of its suffering, from having his professional attendance.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Feb. 8.* Aged 56, the wife of W. Henning, esq. of Froome-house, near Dorchester.

DURHAM.—*March 7.* At Westoe, the relict of William Ingham, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 31.* At Great Baddow, aged 81, Walter Urquhart, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 9.* At Cheltenham, aged 76, the relict of E. Witts, esq.

Jan. 12. At Clifton, Caroline Mary, youngest daughter of late Samuel Pest, esq. of Calcutta.

Jan. 23. In Park-row, Bristol, Benjamin Charley, esq.

Jan. 26. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Laynge, esq. of Darlington-court-house.

Feb. 25. At Cheltenham, Henry Heyman, esq.

HANTS.—*Jan. 14.* In her 90th year, the relict of Thos. Graves, esq. Gothic Lodge, Romford.

Jan. 15. At Bentley Cottage, aged 81, Mr. Elmore.

Jan. 20. At Romsey, aged 80, Mr. Robert Clarke.

Feb. 8. In High-street, Winchester, aged 82, Mrs. Rose.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* At Berkhamstead, aged 46, Lieut. Edwards, R. N. grandson of late W. Edwards, esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire.

KENT.—*Feb. 27.* In her 77th year, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Gravenor, solicitor, Dover, Frances Johnson, wife of John Waller, esq. of Soimerfield Court, and late of Chapel-house, near Faversham.

March 3. At Deal, Edward Chambers, esq. surgeon.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 28.* At Shipley-hall, aged 71, the relict of William Wainman, esq. of Carhead and Shipley-hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Ravenstone, aged 76, Robert Creswell, Esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* In Castle-gate, Nottingham, aged 59, Robert Bigsby, esq. for 30 years Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham.

Feb. 25. Sarah, wife of Wm. Melville, esq. of Standard-hill, near Nottingham, and eldest daughter of late Wm. Townsend, esq. of Ardwick-place, near Manchester.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 94, Mr. John Beale, the oldest member of the Company of Weavers, in Newbury.

Jan. 26. Aged 90, Thomas Wapshott, esq. of Chipping-Norton.

Jan. 31. At Great Milton, aged 86, the relict of Mr. Eldridge.

March 1. Aged 88, Mr. Noah Crook, of Wheatley.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Oxon, near Shrewsbury, John Spearman, esq.

Jan. 6. At Pradose, aged 15, the eldest daughter of Hon. Thos. Kenyon, by Charlotte, sister to W. Lloyd, of Aston, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Brislington, aged 79, the relict of James Batten, esq. of St. George's, Gloucestershire.

Lately. At Wilton, near Taunton, in her 90th year, Mrs. Muttelbury, foster mother to the Princess Royal of England, the present Queen of Wirtemberg.

Jan. 4. At Taunton, after a protracted illness, aged 38, Elizabetha, wife of Richard Meade, esq. solicitor.

Jan. 19. At Bath, Mr. James Henry Master, Commoner of Balliol College, Oxf. and son of Captain James Master, R. N. of Bath.

Jan. 20. At Bath, Mary, youngest dau. in her 9th year; and on the 22d, aged 44, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Rouse, esq. of Blenheim-house, Southampton.

Jan. 22. At Bath, Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of late Edw. Scroggs, esq. formerly of Chute Lodge, Wilts.

Jan. 26. At Bath, aged 75, John Barnett, esq. formerly of the British Factory at St. Petersburg.

Feb. 6. Ann, wife of Mr. Sam. Andrews,

of Langport, shoemaker, aged 84; and on the following day, suddenly, the husband, aged 84. They had lived happily together 63 years.

March 3. At Bath, aged 85, Louisa, relict of George Frederick Risao, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*March 18.* At Bilston, aged 18, of a lingering consumption, Charlotte, wife of J. G. Bisset, of Bilston and Bradley Iron Works, and daughter-in-law to Mr. J. Bisset, of Leamington. She was a most amiable and interesting young lady, and bore a lingering consumptive illness with great patience, fortitude, and resignation, and her loss is deeply regretted and sincerely lamented by her disconsolate husband, relatives, and friends.

Jan. 26. Aged 81, Mrs. Harriot Bagot, last surviving daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, bart. of Whitfield, Staffordshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 12.* At Southtown, Tho. Richard Priestley, Gent. late Purser of His Majesty's Ship the Danemark, and son of Rev. Thos. Priestley, Vicar of Snettisham and Heatham, in Norfolk.

Feb. 13. At Hopton, Nathaniel Fowell, Gent. Attorney.

Feb. 20. At Ipswich, Lætitia, wife of Wm. John Symons, late of Bury St. Edmund, esq.

Feb. 22. Aged 62, the wife of Robert Offord, of Hadleigh Hall, Gent. Attorney.

March 2. Aged 80, after a 15 years' confinement to her bed, Lydia, relict of Mr. W. Rose, surgeon, of Boxford.

Aged 85, Mrs. Isabella Barry, of Syleham, the last survivor of an ancient family, long and deservedly respected in that place.

March 15, aged 68, Mr. Topple, of Bury St. Edmund, Attorney.

SURREY.—*March 9.* Sarah, wife of Daniel Haigh, esq. of Streatham.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 3.* At Brighton, Sir Geo. Shee, bart. of Lockleys, co. Herts, and of Dumore, co. Carlow. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir George Shee, bart. of Mudford-house.

March 9. At Rye, Anne, wife of Mr. T. Godfrey.

WILTSHIRE.—*March 10.* Suddenly, after retiring to rest in good health and spirits, aged 28, Maria, youngest dau. of Mr. James Easton, Printer, &c. Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 2.* At Stourbridge, aged 84, Samuel Bate, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan. 5.* Aged 60, Mr. John Sutcliffe, of York, chemist, &c. He served the office of Sheriff in 1799-1800.

Jan. 22. Aged 95, Mr. T. Dodsworth, of Sinnington.

Jan. 24. In York, Mrs. Catherine Wyvill, aged 81, sister of the late Rev. C. Wyvill, of Constable Burton, near Bedale, and aunt to M. Wyvill, Esq. M. P. for that city.

Jan. 24. Anne, wife of the Rev. W. Lindley, of St. John's, Wakefield.

Feb. 5. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. R. Astley, Halifax, aged 72, Anne, relict of Sam. Heywood, esq. of Nottingham, solicitor.

Feb. 7. Aged 64, Wm. Moxon, esq. of Cottingham, near Hull.

Feb. 9. Aged 87, Mrs. Bullock, of Bridlington.

Feb. 13. Aged 51, Hannah, widow of J. Radcliffe, esq. of Roukhouse, Saddleworth.

WALES.—*Jan. 28.* At the Rev. Vaughan Thomas's, Holywell, co. Flint, Elizabeth, eld. dau. of late Rev. J. Williams, and sister to G. Williams, M. D. Prof. of Bot. Oxf.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 18.* George Gordon, esq. of Crenckley, N. B. and of Great Milton, Oxfordshire.

Feb. 16. At Edinburgh, John Menzies, esq. Solicitor of Customs for Scotland.

IRELAND.—*March 8.* In Stephen's-green, Dublin, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Ephraim Carroll, esq. distinguished through a long life by the strictest integrity and the most amiable disposition. He was a Member of the Irish House of Commons for nearly twenty years, and, though remarkable for his loyalty, retired upon the agitation of the question of the Union, feeling a decided repugnance to a measure which neither the urgency of his friends, nor any prospect of personal advantage, could induce him to support.

ABROAD.—*Sept. ...* At Madras, the relict of Sir Willingham Franklin, knt. daughter of late Mrs. Burnside, of Nottingham.

Lately. Suddenly, at Moulins, one of its most worthy citizens, M. Jaladon, Deputy Receiver General of the Department of Allier. According to custom, arrangements were making with the Priests for the ceremonies usual on such occasions, when an order arrived from the Bishop of Moulins, forbidding them to admit the mortal remains of the deceased, on the grounds that, having been seized with apoplexy, and carried off suddenly, he had not confessed. It is important to make known, as often as occasion permits, such acts of fanaticism; and, indeed, such occasions present themselves but too often.

At Madeira, aged 27, William Bradney, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 7. At Paris, Anne, third daughter of late Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart. of Dean's-court, co. Dorset, by Jane, niece and sole heiress of William Phillips, esq. of Corfe Mullen.

Jan. 12. At Demerara, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hare, C. B. 27th Regiment.

Feb. 24. At Florence, Anne Janot, wife of W. G. Johnstone, esq. and eldest daughter of Simon Halliday, esq. of Lower Berkeley-street.

March 1. At Paris, Samuel Fyler, esq. of Twickenham.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 23, to March 22, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males - 1271	2478	Males - 1010	1930		2 and 5	168
Females - 1202		Females - 920			5 and 10	73
Whereof have died under two years old		531		10 and 20	80	
				20 and 30	145	
				30 and 40	146	
				40 and 50	184	
				50 and 60	181	
				60 and 70	198	
				70 and 80	144	
				80 and 90	72	
				90 and 100	6	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending March. 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Poss.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 1	40 6	23 6	41 7	38 0	40 9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 21, 52s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 16, 48s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 24.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 8s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 12s. Clover 5l. 5s.—Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 0s.
 Straw 2l. 10s. Clover 5l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay, 5l. 0s. Straw, 2l. 8s. Clover 6l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 25:	
Veal.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	487
Pork	5s. 2d. to 6s. 2d.	Calves.....	132
		Sheep	1,320
		Pigs	100

COAL MARKET, March 24, 30s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48s. 0d. Yellow Russia 44s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 84s. 0d. Curd 88s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of February and 25th of March 1825), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,100l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 450l. Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,250l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 780l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 290l.—Old Union, 4l., price 100l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 12. 10s.; price 48l.—Lancaster, 12. 10s.; price 47l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Huddersfield, 12.; price 35l.—Shropshire, 8l.; price 185l.—Ellesmere, 8l. 10s.; price 108l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 27l.—Grand Surrey, 2l.; price 58l.—Regent's, price 56l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l. 10s.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 220l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 105l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 135l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 80l.—West Mid-derland, 2l. 10s.; price 76l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—British Fire, 3l.; price 65l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 70l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, dividend 2l. 8s.; price 54l.—Phoenix, 27l. paid; price 14l. prem.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares paid up, price 17l.—Waterloo Bridge, price 10l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 25, 1824, to March 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Feb.	°	°	°				Mar.	°	°	°			
25	37	40	35		30, 40	cloudy	12	44	50	42		30, 24	fair
26	35	37	37		, 25	snow	13	43	45	46		, 13	rain
27	36	44	40		29, 67	rain	14	33	36	34		, 14	cloudy
28	36	42	40		, 60	cloudy	15	33	36	32		, 25	cloudy
M. 1	34	46	39		, 62	cloudy	16	34	37	32		, 26	fair
2	40	46	40		, 27	cloudy	17	28	36	31		, 40	fair
3	34	44	35		, 48	fair	18	32	44	32		, 58	fair
4	34	42	35		, 80	cloudy	19	32	45	37		, 67	fair
5	33	42	36		30, 30	cloudy	20	35	50	40		, 65	fair
6	37	44	40		, 11	cloudy	21	36	47	40		, 56	fair
7	40	46	44		29, 70	cloudy	22	36	40	38		, 32	cloudy
8	40	48	44		30, 20	fair	23	40	46	35		, 17	fair
9	44	50	50		, 18	cloudy	24	34	46	38		, 03	fair
10	50	51	50		, 30	cloudy	25	40	49	39		29, 85	fair
11	47	52	47		, 14	rain	26	40	54	41		30, 05	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 26, to March 26, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 5½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l. at 2d. per Day.	Ex. Bills 1000l. at 1d. per Day.
26	238 3/4	94	93	101 1/4	106	23	285 1/2	97 pm.			56 60 pm.	
28	238 3/4	94	93	101 1/4	106	23	286				56 58 pm.	
1	238 3/4	94	93	101 1/4	106 1/2	23	285 1/2	96 pm.		56 57 pm.	56 58 pm.	
2		94	93	101 1/4	106 1/2	23	285	97 pm.		53 54 pm.	53 57 pm.	
3		94	93	101 1/4	106 1/2		284	97 pm.			55 57 pm.	
4			93	101 1/4	106 1/2			97 pm.			55 57 pm.	
5			93	101 1/4	106			98 pm.			58 56 pm.	
7			93	101 1/4	106			96 pm.			56 58 pm.	
8			93	101 1/4	106 1/2			97 pm.			58 55 pm.	
9			93	101 1/4	106			90 pm.			57 54 pm.	
10			93	101 1/4	106			90 pm.			54 57 pm.	
11			93	106 1/2	6			90 pm.			56 57 pm.	
12			93	106				89 pm.			55 57 pm.	
14			93	106 1/2	6			85 pm.			56 58 pm.	
15			93	105 1/2	6			84 pm.			54 56 pm.	
16			93	106				85 pm.			58 55 pm.	
17			93	106							55 58 pm.	
18			93	105 1/2	5			84 pm.			53 55 pm.	
19			93	106 5				84 pm.			56 54 pm.	
21			93	106 5				83 pm.			52 55 pm.	
22			93	106 5				80 pm.			52 55 pm.	
23			93	105 1/2							58 51 pm.	
24			93 3	105 1/2				75 pm.			51 54 pm.	
25	Hol.											
26			92 3/4	105 1/2							51 55 pm.	

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Corahill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit Press--M. Adver.
Courier--Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Brit. Traveller
St James's & Gen. Eve.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath & Berks. Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol & Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge--Carlisle 2
Carmarth--Chelms 2
Cheltenham--Chert. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2 Cumberl
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonp. Devises
Doncaster--Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
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APRIL, 1825.

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Embellished with a View of CAMBERWELL CHURCH, Surrey; also
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES found at Coddendam, Suffolk;
ARMORIES of the Whotton Family, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales Northamp.
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
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Shrewsbury 2
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Southampton
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Taunton--Tyne
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West Briton (Turo)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2--York 4
Man 2--Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. H. observes, "The anecdote relative to the late Viscountess Newcomen (see p. 179), must be either imperfectly or erroneously detailed. How could Mr. Johnstone *suffer death* for an *unsuccessful attempt* at abduction?—The remark in the note applies to descendants in the male line only; in the female line the late Lord Newcomen's sisters represent the elder and *legitimate* branch of the ancient family of Newcomen, whose title of Baronetage conferred in 1633, expired for want of male heirs in 1789, in the person of Sir Thomas, the eighth Baronet.—Lord Newcomen's estates out of settlement appear to be fully sufficient to meet the Bank claims; the settled estates devolve to his Lordship's sisters.—Lord Muskerry (see page 182) was succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. Matthew Deane, now third Lord and eighth Baronet."

"CLIONAS will pardon J. J. K. if he takes the liberty of pointing out to him the manifest error he has fallen into, as to the Musgrave family, and the descent of the Keigwins, in the female line from them. In your Magazine of September last, he states, George Musgrave of Nettlecombe, esq. who married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Bere of Hansham, co. Devon, to have been the ancestor of J. J. K.; whereas it was Geo. Musgrave who married Mary, third daughter of Edw. Clarke, of Chipseley, esq. who had issue by her, with other children, George, his eldest son and heir; and Juliana, his eldest daughter, who was married to James (not John, as stated in your Magazine,) Keigwin, of Mousehole (not Roushole), co. Cornwall; and not John Davie, as represented by CLIONAS.—George, the eldest son of the above George Musgrave, married the eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester of Youlstone, co. Devon; but the male issue in that descent becoming extinct, by the death of Thomas Musgrave in 1770, who previously had suffered a recovery in 1763, gave the estate to Lady Langham's second son, as already stated in your Magazine of August last, else it must have descended to James Keigwin, esq. of Camborac in Cornwall, he being the descendant of Juliana, the eldest daughter of the above-cited George Musgrave, who in default of male issue, being the next in tail, must have secured the estate in the female line.—James Keigwin of Camborac having succeeded to considerable property, in consequence of being the heir of the above-mentioned Juliana Musgrave, puts the matter out of question.—J. J. K. having not seen your Numbers of Aug. and Sept. 1824, till the 27th

of March, 1825, must account for CLIONAS's mis-statement not having received an earlier reply."

I. A. R. says, "Returning from a tour in France, I visited Dover Castle, and my attention was attracted by the remains of a curious Roman Church; great was my disappointment at not being able to view the interior of that remarkable building, as it is unfortunately turned into a coal-house! Surely John Bull, with all his love for economy, would not refuse Government a small sum for erecting a few sheds for coals."

A CONSTANT READER observes, "In the Number of your Magazine for April 1793, p. 296, a Correspondent inquires whether and where (supposed in the county of Devon) any of the family of More or Moore, descendants of Sir Cleone Moore, a family resident at Bank Hall near Liverpool, during the civil commotions of Charles I. now reside. Upon their retreat or dispersion from Liverpool, one branch of the family settled in Ireland, in which country Roger Moore was a violent rebel, as described by Bishop Heber in his Life of Jeremy Taylor. Another branch settled at Great Torrington in Devonshire, and have continued to reside there and in the neighbourhood to the present day. Two generations back they were strict Presbyterians, but the only male descendants now bearing the name, are the present Archdeacon of Exeter and his son, the son of the late Archdeacon of Cornwall having left no male issue."

CLIONAS will be obliged if any of our Correspondents can inform him whether a portrait of Robert Beale, Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and the bearer of the warrant for the execution of the Queen of Scots, be extant?

ERRATA.—Vol. xciv. Part i. p. 227, l. 39, for 1603, read 1613.—P. 570, b. l. 27, for Pains, read Princes.—Part ii. p. 357, l. 2, for B. Manna, read B. Maund.—P. 573, b. l. 84, for Sept. 18, read Sept. 13.—P. 602, b. l. 37, read vol. I. col. 635; l. 46 and 47, read twenty; l. 56, read Godly.—Since the last Catalogue was printed, the British Museum has acquired a copy of Sorocold's "Supplications," edit. 1723.

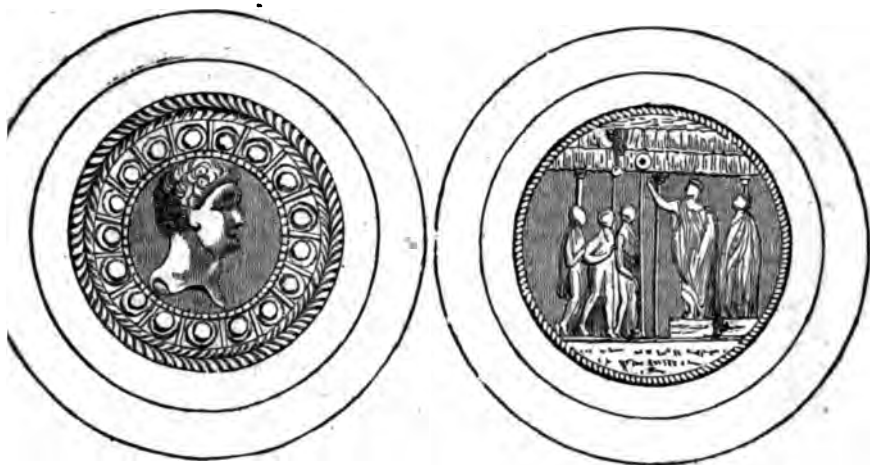
VOL. xciv. page 122, b. l. 32, for Or, &c. read Argent, on a fess Sable, 3 boars' heads couped Or.—P. 123, a. l. 2, 3, read 2d and 3d, per pale, Gules and —, on a chief, &c.—Line 9 from bottom, for at of Lond. read cit of Lond.; b. l. 5, for usual read small.—P. 200, l. 18, for I concur, read and concur.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT CODDENHAM, SUFFOLK.



MR. URBAN, *Coddenham, near Ipswich, March 26.*

I BELIEVE it is no new remark, that less is known with precision as to the sites of Roman Stations and the course of Roman Roads in the county of Suffolk, than in most other English counties. Every new discovery, therefore, which may contribute in any degree to elucidate these objects of Antiquarian research, will, I am persuaded, be acceptable to some of your numerous friends who are engaged in such pursuits. Under this impression, I send you the following account of some Roman Antiquities discovered in December 1823, in an inclosure near the banks of the river Gyppen, in the parish of Coddenham.

I will premise, however, that three years ago, on opening some ditches on the property of Sir Wm. Middleton, on the West of the present turnpike road from Ipswich to Scole (the Pye road), and near the seven mile stone,

the labourers came to a solid artificial stratum of stone and gravel, about six or seven yards in breadth,—evidently an antient road, British or Roman. This has since been satisfactorily traced in nearly a straight direction to the river Gyppen, where there was formerly a ford. It is remarkable that the meadow next the river on the North side still retains the name of *Sharnford*, q. d. the *Causeway Ford*; and that adjoining the river on the South is now called *Causeway Meadow*. This antient road is supposed to have been a British trackway subsequently used by the Romans; and may have been the line of communication between the *Statio ad Taum* (Tasborough in Norfolk, near the Venta Icenorum), and the *Statio ad Ansam* (Stratford on the Stour, on the borders of Essex).—The distance from the *Statio ad Taum* to the *Statio ad Ansam* considerably exceeding the usual distance between one Roman station and another, there can be

be little or no doubt but that an intermediate Station existed in this vicinity, although no clear evidence of its actual site has been hitherto discovered. A small bronze statue (as supposed) of Nero, which was found some years since on the Earl of Ashburnham's property in the adjoining parish of Creting, and presented by his Lordship to the British Museum, and various Roman coins, found in the neighbourhood, strengthen this opinion.

In December 1823, in an inclosure through which the above antient road passes, and at about 40 or 50 yards from its course Westerly, on removing some earth about two feet from the surface, the labourer struck his spade on a Roman urn and broke it; on taking up the fragments, it was found to contain a small quantity of human bones, having the appearance of being partly burnt. This urn, judging from the fragment, was about the capacity of three quarts. It is of coarse slate-coloured earth, without any ornament. Within a foot of this was at the same time taken up a smaller vessel, of a very fine light red earth; and by the side of these was found a circular flat bronze box of extremely beautiful workmanship, and in a high state of preservation. On opening it, it was found to contain in the lid a small convex metallic *speculum*, and in the under-part a larger one. They appear to be of silver highly polished. Indeed they are now but little corroded, and still retain a considerable degree of polish. On the outside, in an ornamental circular compartment of the lid, is a medallion, probably of Vespasian (fig. 1, p. 291), and on one on the under-part, an "*Adlocutio ad Milites*," (fig. 2.)

The attitudes of the figures are very spirited, and the design and execution masterly and elegant. Under this group appears to have been an inscription; but this unfortunately is completely obliterated. The diameter of the box is 2 inches and $3\frac{1}{2}$ tenths. The depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of an inch. These remains were found deposited in the earth, without any surrounding cist or other protection.

The discovery of these antiquities induced a further search in the same inclosure; all, however, that has since been found there, is a great quantity of fragments of Roman pottery, of various coloured earthen, some having the marks of combustion on them and others not;

fragments of what has been called the *Samian* ware, an extremely fine earth, still retaining a varnish of bright coral colour, and pieces of Roman bricks and tiles, all which are scattered through great part of the field; a quantity of ashes and some iron cinders, large oyster-shells in a state of decomposition, also part of a stone wall about 30 yards in length, and 2 feet in thickness, running nearly East and West; but whether this be Roman may perhaps admit of doubt.

It is observable that, with the exception of the funeral urn and vase first above mentioned, no other earthen vessels have been found perfect; although the inclosure is strewn with fragments of them from the depth of one to three feet or more. Nor has this pottery been broken by the plough; for the soil, although long in cultivation, seems not to have been disturbed deep enough to turn up these fragments till this last winter. Hence arises a plausible conjecture, that this has been the site of a Roman villa, which, with its inhabitants, may have been destroyed in the revolt of Boadicea, who, as we know from Tacitus, Annal. lib. 4, c. 31 and seq. with the Iceni and Trinobantes, took and burnt the Roman colonial Station of Camelodunum (Colchester), and devastated with fire and sword this part of the country.

The low situation of this inclosure, almost surrounded at no great distance by hills, precludes the idea of its having been the site of a Station. And the species of pottery not being such as is commonly found to have been used by the Romans for sepulchral purposes, with the single exception of the urn and vase above mentioned, renders it improbable that it was the burial place to a Station. But that the undecided Roman Station called *Combretonium* in the 9th Iter of Antoninus and *Cambretonium* in the 3d Iter of Ricard. Cicestr. was situated in this vicinity, may be strongly suspected. Both these authors state the distance from the *Statio ad Ansam* (Antonin.) or *ad Sturium Annem* (Ricard. Cicestr.) supposed to be Stratford on the Stour, to *Combretonium*, to be XV Roman miles; which favours an opinion that this Station was at or near Creting, which place, concluding the road to have been nearly in a straight direction, corresponds well with the distance in the Itineraries; and that its name (*Combretonium*) lies
hid

the present Creeting. Here an
spot of ground, commanding
ensive prospect to the S. W.
gentle declivity to the South,
bottom of which flows the
typpen, affords precisely the site
selected by the Romans for a
ent Station; and near this was
the above-mentioned bronze
of Nero. This at least appears
a more probable supposition
hat of Gale, who places the site
ibretonium at Brettenham, with
village the distance from the
ad Ansam is completely at va-
: and indeed he seems to have
t there solely from a similarity
name. This point, however,
ed as the sites of these Stations
some obscurity, must remain at
t matter of probable conjecture
future inquiries may possibly
some light upon it.
nd near the place where the re-
which are the principal object
memoir were discovered, have
een found the following Roman
viz. a Nero, middle brass;
t, ditto; a supposed colonial coin
adius, but doubtful, being very
ect; Vespasian, middle brass;
ian, denarius; Crispina Au-
silver; Magnentius, small brass;
inian, ditto; Constantius, ditto.
ours, &c. J. L.

URBAN, Feb. 8.
E passage quoted from Adam
mith, in the Resolutions pub-
by the Common Council, is
ly stated from vol. II. p. 316.
irs after a very mature discussion
same question of the policy or
ice of opening the ports of Bri-
exportation and importation.
had before advanced, p. 297.
a years of scarcity the inferior
of people impute their distress to
rice of the corn merchant, who
es the object of their hatred and
ation. Instead of making profit,
re, upon such occasions, he is
n danger of being utterly ruined,
having his magazines plundered
stroyed by their violence. It is
rs of scarcity, however, when
are high, that the corn mer-
expects to make his principal
he is supposed to be in contract
me farmer at an ordinary price,
sell for a much higher price as
mand increases, the risk of
he takes upon himself.

The ancient Statute of 5 and 6 Ed-
ward VI. c. 14, deals with the person
who purchased with intent to resell,
as an engrosser, who was visited with
two months' imprisonment, and for-
feit of the corn; this was enlarged for a
second offence.

The necessity of importation of fo-
reign Corn has gradually arisen from
our increased population, and also from
the greater extent of pasture lands, so
as to render this statute obsolete, and
foreign commerce has thus created at
length almost a stronger reliance on
its supply than on our own farms.—
“The ancient policy of Europe endea-
voured in this manner to regulate Agri-
culture, then the great trade of this
country, by maxims quite different
from those which it established with
regard to Manufactures, the great trade
of the towns. By leaving the farmer
no other customers but either the con-
sumer or their immediate factors, the
kidders and carriers of Corn, it endea-
voured to force him to exercise the
trade not only of a farmer, but of a
corn merchant, or corn retailer.” (P.
299.—The consequence was, a very
wholesome practice, that he sent his
team to market, and sold it at the best
price of the day, and when his wain
had delivered its cargo, it returned
home with manure or other necessities
for the farm; but since the excessive
importation has been admitted, and the
foreign markets have been resorted to,
an average price has been fixed for
English Wheat, which has been
deemed the best evidence of the public
demand; and thus has determined the
admission of foreign grain to our mar-
kets. At the same time, to meet
the difficulty of sending home a corn
vessel, which may have arrived when
the price was lower than this maxi-
mum, she has been suffered of late
years to discharge her cargo into ware-
houses for deposit until the period of
the maximum shall occur; the ex-
pense and loss of which are too ob-
vious to be discussed, whether it be
the imported property of either a fo-
reign or a British merchant. Now it
appears most clear, that if the importa-
tion had been allowed, the Corn would
have found its fair prices, as all other
commodities do, according to the quan-
tity brought into the market; and the
consumer, or at least the retail dealer
at home, would have reaped the benefit
of a moderate price.

“After the business of the farmer,
that

that of the corn merchant is in reality the trade which, if properly protected and encouraged, would contribute the most to the raising of Corn. It would support the trade of the farmer in the same manner as the trade of the wholesale dealer supports that of the manufacturer." (P. 304.) "The Statute of Edward VI. by prohibiting as much as possible any middle man from coming in between the grower and the consumer, endeavoured to annihilate a trade, of which the free exercise is not only the best palliation of the inconveniences of a dearth, but the best preventive of that calamity; after the trade of the farmer, no trade contributing so much to the growing of Corn as that of the corn merchant." (P. 306.)

This doctrine may have been good in the year 1793; but since Dr. Smith wrote his 7th edition, we have happily seen the wars of Europe closed, and the foreign Commerce and Manufactures resuming all the results of Peace; and probably it may be found that the corn merchant finds or may find a better speculation in the foreign market, than in the farms of his own country; which may tend to account, if this be true, for the recent, and I hope now past, discouragement to the Corn agriculturists at home, and the high prices of grain in the corn markets. The Stat. of 15 Car. II. c. 7, fixed a maximum at 48s. and defined forestallers to be those who sold again at the same market during three months; and the Act of 12 Geo. III. which repealed the former Acts, did not repeal the restrictions of Car. II.

"The proportion of the average quantity imported to that of all sorts of grain consumed, does not exceed that of 1 to 570. For supplying the home market, therefore, the importance of the inland trade must be to that of the importation trade as 570 to 1. The average quantity does not exceed the one-and-thirtieth part of the annual produce." (P. 310.) The author proceeds in his temperate way to consider the effect of these regulations and of the bounty; and alleges, that "had the English system been good in the expedients adopted of prohibiting the exportation, and taking off the duties of importation from time to time, we should not so frequently be reduced to the necessity of departing from it." This brings him to

the sentence above cited. "Were all nations to follow the liberal system of free exportation and free importation, the different States into which a great Continent was divided, would so far resemble the different provinces of a great empire." He adds, "The freedom of the Corn Trade is almost every where more or less restrained, and in many countries is confined by such absurd regulations as frequently aggravate the unavoidable misfortune of a dearth into the dreadful calamity of a famine; and that the unlimited freedom of exportation would be much less dangerous in great States, in which the growth being much greater, the supply could seldom be much affected by any quantity of Corn that was likely to be exported." (P. 317.)

The above is a faint outline of the sentiments of so experienced a writer on political economy as Dr. Adam Smith. Indeed it may be truly said that he laid the foundation of many inquiries, and consequent improvements of that political economy which constitutes and embraces the internal wealth of nations, draws forth their resources, and unfolds the hidden causes of their strength and power; and although the subsequent period of 30 years has elapsed, and although the circumstances of war and peace have greatly affected the management of many of the concerns which were the subjects of his animadversions, yet much remains in his able work, as the structure of modern wealth in the arts, manufactures, and commerce. A. H.

◆
Mr. URBAN, *Oval, Kennington,*
11th April.

IT is with regret I observe that the bill of 1825 against bull-baiting, and other similar sports, has, notwithstanding the numerous petitions in its favor, shared the fate of a similar bill of 1824, to prevent cruelty to animals; though it is to be hoped, from the ability and good sense evinced by several Members of Parliament in their defence, that humanity will at length prevail. The arguments, or rather the pleasantries, opposed, were indeed as persuasive as any that could possibly have been adduced to prove that the sanguinary sports of ancient barbarism ought to remain in a civilized public; but it cannot be maintained that cruelty is right, the term itself being merely another

another word for moral guilt and impiety, and to own this vice, would virtually and simply be professing to be wicked. But it would be absurd to suppose that the cause of humanity has been disregarded in a British Parliament; though some may, in the fear of triflingly infringing the enjoyments of mankind, have overlooked the most serious concerns of dumb animals.

The chief objection to the bill of 1824 arose from its restriction to horse-proprietors from exercising with impunity their barbarity on their horses, and of deriving the full profit from their labours. Great compassion indeed for the former! who sit at their ease, and ply the lash on the smoking and jaded bodies of their dying victims, which, in their intervals from violent exertion, are at times tormented with burning irons to their overstrained muscles, to render them again fit for service.

Even admitting that cases might sometimes occur that would be wrongly adjudged to the disadvantage of the horse-proprietors, the best disposed of them would cheerfully submit to this inconvenience instead of allowing such an Act to fail, as they have, much to their credit, shewn in their address to Mr. Martin, for the great benefit, instead of injury, they had received from his exertions.

"We do not legislate for brutes," was the first observation against the Bill of 1825. How, then, came the Act of 1822 to pass? And why should we not legislate for brutes? Is it impossible, or is it improper to protect them by laws? Weak must be a Government that would fail in such an attempt, and impotent those arguments that would teach it to be improper.

It is then conceded, that injuries to brutes ought to be prevented by education, yet not by law. But how is this to be done, while the best educated continually give examples of the greatest cruelties? And why then should we expect from education what education so seldom performs? Who would imagine that the injuries, even between man and man, could be prevented by education alone, each being provided with speech and self-defence? but where one being is entirely at the disposal of another, who delights in its misery, as in the case of man and other animals, how education,

unassisted by control, can afford the necessary protection, requires, indeed, a stretch of genius to comprehend.

It is then observed, that we cannot attack the sports of the poor (of bull-baiting, &c.), while the rich are allowed to hunt a fox or a stag. It is said, "there must be no favoured class of suitors; let the Bill include the prohibition of these sports also, and let it then be seen what success will attend it; but on no other terms can we in justice allow it to pass." It is also remarked, that "such laws would become too numerous. There must be one law for monkeys, another for cock-chafers, and others *ad infinitum*."

But to what do all these observations amount, but this: were fox and stag hunting included, the Bill would most probably be lost; *therefore include them*, otherwise these sports of *ours* may, while we are meddling with those of others, be surprised and overturned themselves. Then if impracticable to include field sports, would it not cast an odium on the rich to preach what they do not practise? We will not dispute this point, but are we for such a plea to be deterred from preventing so many serious evils, when, if we do not redress more of them, the *will* may be taken for the *deed*? And with regard to any unfairness in preventing *only* the sports of the poor, it is to be observed that injustice would certainly exist in this, were the rich and the poor the only parties concerned, but here there is a third party to be taken in the account, and composed of the animals sacrificed; these being in fact, in this case, the only party having a claim to our consideration. It matters little whether the rich or the poor be affected by the prevention of immoral sports, as whichever engages in them, commits a breach of the laws of justice, and neither of them can by justice be sanctioned to violate her rules.

This view must appear true to all but those who are unable to bring their minds to conceive the happiness or misery of dumb animals as important, or that they possess rights.

As if, for instance, they were to behold a child being ill-treated by a man, they would not say, our interference would be unjust, because we could not interpose in the case of an army which might inflict even a greater injury upon an individual.

It would be well if so nice a conscience generally existed in matters relating to the poor; and if the same good intentions were to dictate the amendment of all those Acts instituting *finés* for offences; it being here evident, that the monied man can purchase his liberty of transgressing our laws, while the poor man is obliged for similar crimes, to languish in a jail, or even to become nonsuited in a good cause, for want of means of obtaining counsel to plead his case.

The long exploded notion of the necessity of these sports, as a spur to the courage and manly spirit of our countrymen, has also been again brought forward, as if cruelty and bravery were by necessity allied; and although obvious that bravery itself had better be suppressed, than to flourish at the expense of justice and benevolence, the greatest heroism only being admirable when its object is good: but when courage becomes the source of oppression and crime, it is only acknowledged under the term ferocity; and who will assert that this is the highest qualification of a human being? But this mistaken notion of bravery does not confine itself to cases of dumb animals, it is not their conflicts alone that will satisfy our appetites for sanguinary amusements, but our very public schools are rendered the scenes of gladiatorial exhibitions; the high spirit of one child, instead of being applied to objects of utility and enterprize, is taught to be used merely as the means of mortification to another, less robust and less able than himself; while the seeds of animosity and contention are sown and fostered in the infantine mind, till it becomes matured for the commission of crimes of the deepest hue. But true valour would scorn a misuse of her powers, and avow it to be the only means to render her odious.

With regard to the surgical experiments of Majendie and others on living animals, it is a matter of some surprize that such should have been defended by one acknowledging the most humane of the experiments unfit for discussion, and by so able an advocate of the Bill. The truth is, that some of the operations are of a description to rouse the indignation of all possessed of common feelings, against those, who, under the cloak of science, disgrace her name. What, if some few results, beneficial to *ourselves*, are discovered amidst the heaps

of crime we commit, and the horrible tortures we inflict on *other beings*, in these attempts, what right have we to commit them at all? It has been advanced, that it is as allowable to perform experiments on them for the purpose of curing the diseases of mankind, as to slaughter them for food. But in what instance need such protracted sufferings be inflicted, and with so little chance of benefit in the one case as in the other. For a detail of these experiments, I refer to an excellent work, entitled "*Zoonomia*," by Henry Crowe, hoping that, however such recitals may disgust, publicity may still be given to these physiological recreations.

To urge the necessity of the infliction of injuries on any animal for trifling and unworthy purposes, is indeed a sad perversion of the wisdom of man; and from whatever mouths such doctrines emanate, they must be injurious; but when they proceed from men of power, and of eloquence, to whom the public look up as patrons and as instructors, what mischief must *not* result from such errors, even on mankind itself! It is to parliamentary men we trust for support. They have but to speak, and the thing is done. *If they say let there be cruelty, cruelty will be.—If they desire humanity, much good will presently appear.* But a few inadvertent words from them may be the cause of the most serious sufferings to millions of other beings, which even in this case may be as sensible of pleasure and pain as themselves, and alike the works and care of the great Author of their own existence. While to each animal thus sacrificed, its own feelings are *ALL* that is of importance.

It is frequently the case, that humane persons are deterred from dwelling on the sufferings of dumb animals, lest the contemplation should seduce them beyond their powers of pursuit. They observe that one step leads to another, without allowing any resting place. *Scruples*, they say, may begin with a horse, or a dog, and may extend to vegetables and even to mineral substances; but if this be the case, *Why begin at all?* Why vote for humanity to our own species? A satisfactory answer must be given to this before such a principle be acknowledged. Till then, let mercy be shown to our inferiors, while we hope for mercy to be granted by our Superior.

LEWIS GOMPENTZ.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BUCKINGHAM



Mr. URBAN, Oct. 29, 1824.
THE Village of Camberwell is situated South of London, "at such equal distances from the three bridges, that were as many radii to meet in a focus at three miles distance, this happy spot would be pointed out*." Mr. Salmon says, "it seems to be named from some mineral water which was anciently in it:" and which he supposes came afterwards into a quagmire or was forgot†. There is certainly some plausibility in this idea, for I have heard an "old saw,"

"All the maydes in Camberwell
 Can dance in an egg-shell:"

and find, on reference to Mr. Bray, that he has recorded it, together with an answer equally witty:

"All the maydes in Camberwell towne
 Cannot dance on an acre of ground‡."

But whether the *well* which gives this distich what little point it has, be the identical spring rising on Grove-hill, I leave for "time and the curious to construe."

The name has undergone but little change during a course of near 800 years which it has been on record. In the Conqueror's survey it is called Ca'brewelle, and two hundred years afterwards by its present name§. In records of this date, and for subsequent centuries however, it is most usually termed Camerwelle||, and sometimes Cammerwell. And these, for the sake of brevity, have been contracted into Camb'well, Camwell, and Kamwell¶.

* "Village Society," by Dr. Lettsom.

† History of Surrey, by N. Salmon, 8vo. 1786, pp. 20, 21.

‡ Vol. iii. 404, note. This proverb, which lays some claim to antiquity, shows Camberwell to have been a place of no little note in "olden tyme." Few notices of houses or buildings occur previous to the 14th century, though the land here given by Nicholas Pointz to Halliwell Priory at an earlier period is described as extending "de duna nostra usque ad horreum monachorum sancti salvatoris." In 1307 a capital messuage and a windmill, the former valued at 6s. 8d. and the latter at 10s. per ann. are noticed. In 1315 and 1329 mention is made of *tenements* here. One called Roderhull in Camberwell, is said to belong to R. Barnard in 1408. And these, with a few others, and the respective manor-houses, were all that once existed of this increasing neighbourhood.

§ Each. 13 Edw. I. || Each. passim.

¶ Ibid. Testa de Nevill.

Gent. Mag. April, 1825.

Camberwell consisted but of one manor at the time of compiling Domesday-book. It afterwards branched out into several; Mr. Bray enumerates eleven, but of these, Peckham and Hatcham, which do not strictly belong to the district, are separately noticed in the record alluded to. In Pat. 31 Hen. VI. No. 31, mention is made of Stockwell, Knolls, and Lenehirst manors, "in parochiis de Camerwell et Lambhith"—this last has, I think, passed unnoticed by Mr. Bray.

The village is pleasantly situated, and from its proximity to the Metropolis, it enjoys many advantages. Dr. Lettsom celebrates it for "salubrity of air," and Mr. Lysons remarks, "it has the reputation of being healthy." If longevity be any criterion, I might notice the extreme age attained by many of its inhabitants. The place is daily increasing in importance. In 1789 the number of inhabitants was 3763*. A table of the population returns will be found in the note†. The census of 1801 is exclusive of Hatcham hamlet.

Harrison, who published his "History of London" in 1776, says, "it is rather of a straggling form, but there are many good buildings in it inhabited by the gentry and citizens of London‡." Dr. Lettsom, in the tract before quoted, speaks of its inhabitants in similar terms: "they chiefly consist of respectable merchants and tradesmen, and of those holding eligible situations in the public offices."

The old Church is dedicated to St. Giles, and is in the diocese of Winchester and deanery of Southwark. The present structure, with the exception of the South side, is built of flint-stones and chalk, plastered over and rough cast. It is situate on the road leading to Peckham and Deptford, and is approached by a covered way and low porch, the front of which was formerly, says Mr. Bray, ornamented with "bunches of grapes and vine-leaves."

It appears from Domesday-book, that there was a Church here at the time of making that survey.

In 1154 William Earl of Gloucester gave "to God, and the Monks of St.

* Lysons, vol. I.

	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
† 1801	1299	3084	3975	7059
1811	2166	4854	6455	11309
1821	3053	7504	10372	17876

‡ P. 558.

Saviour,

Saviour, Bermondsey," the Church of Cambyrwell*, and though this donation was confirmed in 1159 by Henry II.† the Earl's descendants disputed the Abbey's claim‡ till a final agreement between Richard de Clare Earl of Gloucester, and Ymberton prior of Bermondsey, took place in 1247, the Earl levying a fine, and releasing his claim to the said Prior and Convent for ever§. In 1370 they are said to have the Church to their own proper use||.

From the style of its interior, Mr. Lysons refers the erection of this Church to the time of Henry VIII. Previous to the enlargements now in progress, it was capable of containing 1300 persons. The nave is separated from the aisles by clustered columns and pointed arches. Over the crown of one, stretching from the range on either side, across the body of the Church, are the Royal arms. From the spring of this arch depend the banners of the Camberwell volunteer corps: the one bears the motto "Concordia victrix," and the other, the cypher "C. A."

The Church has undergone numerous repairs; the most material were those which took place in 1786 and 1799. In the former, the South wall was in part pulled down and thrown back, in order to make room for the increased population: the new erection is shewn to the left-hand of the annexed view: (see *Plate I.*) in the centre, is the part now in progress, standing partly on the site of "our Lady's Chapel," and partly on ground encroached from the Churchyard. To the right is seen the old Chancel. In the other repair alluded to, the tower was pulled down and rebuilt, "the cupola of wood, with one bell and a weathercock," substituted by an elegant turret, the windows new glazed and enlarged, and the whole beautified at the expence of the parish¶.

The Chancel has been more than once noticed for its singular form, which is the section of a hexagon or rather of an octagon: "a mitre and crosier staff through it," in stained glass, between the letters *R. W.* formerly ornamented its East window**. The initials are most probably those of

some Bishop of Winchester, who either set up, or repaired this window, or was otherwise a benefactor to the Church. In its South wall are what Mr. Lysons calls "two stone stalls and a piscina of elegant Gothic architecture,"—till within a few weeks they have been partly hidden by the wainscot, set up in 1715, but are now exposed*. They are noticed in the will of Sir Edmond Bowyer, "the place where the holy water formerly stood†."

The altar-piece is of brown oak, divided into three compartments by coupled pilasters. On the North side of the chancel is an inscription, by which we learn that it "was railed in, the area paved, and the altar-piece set up at the sole expence of Mrs. Catherine Bowyer, widow, A. D. 1715." The communion table, recently removed, had the words "Lift up your hearts" inlaid on the front, and in its upper surface, surrounded by a glory, a triple triangle emblematical of Trinity in unity. Sir Edmond Bowyer gave for the service of the Church two gilt chalices with covers, weighing together 44 oz. 13 dwts.

In 1674 "the Lady Marsh gave a silver dish for the Offertory, weighing 17 oz. 4 dwts. A silver patten gilt, was given by Mr. Theodore Cock; and two silver flaggons weighing together 137½ oz. were the donation of Mr. John Byne in 1691.

The sacred utensils, with other property, were stolen some years since from this Church; in consequence of which, the present are now secured under lock and key.

In June last, the Church was again sacrilegiously entered, and several articles of little value stolen.

The tower is now furnished with a ring of eight bells: an inscription in the belfry states, that on *Sunday Jan. 28, 1798*, "the junior society of Cumberland youths rang in this steeple (sic) a full and compleat peal of grandsire tripples, consisting of 5040 changes, in two hours and thirty-seven minutes."

In the East window of the North aisle, which was of "four lights above, and three below," were several figures and arms in stained glass, an account of which would occupy at present too

* Dugd. Monast. I. 640.

† Ibid. I. 641. ‡ Bray, III.

§ Dugdale, I. 641. || Bray, III.

¶ Bray, Lysons; from the information of the late Parish Clerk, &c.

** Strype.

* A description of a curious Monument brought to light by the late repairs, has already appeared in p. 122.

† Bray, III. 409 note.

much room in your valuable Miscellany.
D. A. BRITON.

* * We cannot insert the preceding account of Camberwell, without adding, that GROVE HILL in this parish was for many years the place of retirement, but the short intervals of professional avocations, of our late valued Correspondent, the benevolent Dr. LETTSOM. The beauty of the spot had in early life attracted his attention, and he then resolved to become master of it, should his circumstances ever become sufficiently prosperous. His wishes were gratified; and the natural beauties of the situation were improved, and brought to the utmost perfection by his taste and care. Two eminent poets, the Rev. W. Maurice and John Scott of Amwell, have celebrated the beauties of Grove Hill, and paid just tributes to the character of Dr. Lettsom. A particular account of Grove Hill was published in Edwards's Survey of the Roads from London to Brighton; which was afterwards reprinted in 4to, under the title of "Grove Hill, an Horticultural Sketch, London, 1794," accompanied by five plates. Grove Hill is now the residence of Charles Baldwin, esq.—
EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Cottingham Castle,
near Hull, Feb. 28.*

YOU will probably allow me a few pages in your valuable Magazine for some observations on the criticism of your learned reviewer, on my "History of the Church and Priory of Swine." I can, however, assure the reviewer, that I am incapable of using any language in opposition to his critique, which can excite any feeling in his mind different from the courtesy which he has expressed towards me, and that I have not the least desire to enter into any thing like controversy, otherwise than as a candid discussion of the subject in question may tend to elicit facts.

I contend not against the accuracy of the description of a Roman camp, as given us by Polybius. But let it be remembered, that Polybius flourished about one hundred and fifty years before Christ, and that he could speak only of the manner of castrametation as it was known at the time in which he lived. Although a Greek, he was

closely attached to Scipio the Roman general; and he undoubtedly knew that the Roman camps were generally correct squares, as well as he knew that the Grecian camps were of various forms.

The *speculatores*, or scouts of the Roman armies, were usually sent before to reconnoitre the ground on which a camp might be formed; and when the place of encampment was determined upon by the tribunes and other officers, the *metatores* proceeded to measure, by known rules, the distances and dimensions of each part of the camp, after the site of the General's tent was fixed; and the troops, as soon as they arrived, began to dig the fosses, and to throw up the ramparts.

The camps being of the same form, each division of the army knew its place in the new camp, as well as in that which it had previously occupied; and it is evident that numerous advantages would arise from the uniformity of quadrangular camps.

The description of such camps is given by Polybius with great particularity; but it has been observed, as an omission in his description, that he does not mention the names or number of the gates in a Roman camp. We however know the number of gates from other authorities, as certainly as we know from Polybius that the camps in his time were square.

Josephus, whose military talents were shewn in his defence against Vespasian and Titus, confirms the account which is given by Polybius of the form of the Roman camps, and it may be concluded that he stated what he knew to be the fact.

But while the accuracy of the general assertions of Polybius and Josephus is not doubted, it is by no means admitted that every part of the military system of the Romans remained the same when the people became venal and corrupt, and the soldiers contracted all the vices of the nations which they conquered. It is correctly observed by Gibbon, that the Roman legions as they are described by Polybius, in the time of the Punic wars, differed very materially from those which achieved the victories of Cæsar; and we know that in the time of Marius, the cavalry consisted not of Roman *equites* only, but of horsemen of the provinces; and the infantry were com-

composed of the poorer citizens, which led to a relaxed discipline, and ultimately greatly reduced the power of the empire.

In besieging a town, several camps were often formed and joined to each other by lines of circumvallation and countervallation; but when Cæsar encamped against *Avaticum*, the nature of the ground prevented his proceeding in this manner (Bel. Gal. lib. 7, 17); he still, however, raised a mound which he supported by artificial means, and continued the attack. When he could not choose his ground, it cannot be supposed that he would abandon a favourable situation because he could not make his camp of the exact form which he would adopt under other circumstances.

Cæsar was famous, as a general, for his judgment in the choice of places of encampment, and so was Agricola, who has left proof of his talents in this respect in Britain. It is said by Tacitus, that not one of Agricola's fortified posts was taken by storm, or abandoned as indefensible, so great was his skill in castrametation (Tacitus, Vita Agric. sec. 22).

Hyginus, who may be supposed to have lived in the beginning of the second century after Christ, appears to have been a measurer of camps and land in the times of Trajan and Hadrian. In the very imperfect scroll which is left us, his account of the castrametation of the Romans differs from that of Polybius, and gives us proof that the Roman camps were not always of the same form (*προς παντα καιρος και τοπος*) in every time and place. Hyginus says, that every camp, as often as circumstances will permit, should be one half the breadth longer than it is broad, or its length to its breadth in the proportion of three to two. Such a camp he calls *Castra tertiata*. When the camp was longer than in this proportion, it was called *Castra classica*, because a general sounding of all the martial instruments together became necessary, in order that the sound might be heard in the distant parts of the camp.—*Castra*, in quantum fieri poterit, tertiata esse debebunt; ut flatus aurâ æstus exercitus leniat. Hoc dixi tertiata, ut puta longum p. ꝑccccc. latum p. mdc. si longiora fuerint classica dicentur, ne buccinum in tumultum ad portam Decimandam facile poterit exaudiri." (Hygini Gro-

maticus, ed. a Petro Scriverio, 1607, p. 74*).

In the camp of Hyginus, the same number of troops were confined to a much smaller space than in the camp of Polybius; and the proportions in the interior divisions of the camp, as specified by Polybius, could not always be adopted, but must have varied as the camp deviated from a square. In the degree in which the original character of the Roman soldier was lost, and discipline was relaxed, the armies were less inclined to submit to labour and fatigue, therefore the entrenchments were reduced in dimensions, and as many men as possible were crowded into a camp of a given area. The cavalry were increased, and were exempted from working in the entrenchments. The exemption from labour was also purchased of the centurions for money, by certain parts of the infantry, and of consequence the burden on the *munifices*, or those who were obliged to work, became intolerable. These circumstances would, no doubt, lead to many alterations in the form of the ancient camps, and induce the Roman generals, in their encampments, the more readily to take advantage of the bank of a river, or the borders of a morass, or the ascent of a rock or hill, although these adventitious conveniences were neither in circular or right lines. In Britain, the Roman armies would very frequently save much labour by taking possession of ancient British encampments, even in cases where they might think it necessary to make considerable improvements in them.

The irregular figures of camps on Trajan's pillar are in direct opposition to Polybius's statement, taken in its universal sense; and Am. Marcellinus, who attended the Emperor Julian in his Persian expedition in the fourth century, informs us that Julian's camp was of a circular form, and adds that, in the situation in which the army was placed, that form was the most defensible.

We now come to Vegetius's account of the Roman camps, the accuracy of which has been disputed, but which the reader may think has been in some

* The text in this place is certainly corrupt, but the length of the camp in the example put by Hyginus, is 2600 feet, and the breadth 1600, or in the ratio of 3 to 2. degree

degree confirmed by what has already been stated. Vegetius lived in the fourth century, under the reign of Valentinian, and he dedicated his book *De Re Militari* to that Emperor.

The military talents of Valentinian were manifested in his victories in Gaul and in Africa, and on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. In his reign was recovered also from the Picts and Scots the province which the Romans had held in Britain. In a military history dedicated to such a man, the writer would be cautious not to give an erroneous account of the camps which the soldiers daily occupied. Valentinian died an. Dom. 375; and it is probable that Vegetius was as well acquainted with the forms of the Roman camps at the time when he wrote, as was Polybius in his time. Vegetius knew the forms of the camps in Britain and in many other parts of the world in the fourth century, of which it was impossible that Polybius could know any thing.

Vegetius says, indeed, that he has given a digest of all the authors who had written before his time on the art of war, with the express intention of encouraging the Roman soldiers to the imitation of the valour and science of their ancestors ("hæc fidei ac devotionis intuitu, Imperator Invicte, de universis auctoribus qui rei militaris disciplinam literis mandaverunt, in hunc libellum enucleata congesi," &c. Vegetius, lib. I. cap. 28), and his work, which cannot be easily discredited, certainly contributed in a considerable degree to the establishment of military discipline in Europe.

He complains that the science of castrametation had been neglected or lost; and that, for a long time, no camp had been regularly formed by ditches and fixed piles, and that in consequence the armies had suffered much from the sudden attacks of the barbarian cavalry, and were deprived of every refuge in case of a retreat, (Vegetius, lib. I. c. 21.) He mentions the forms of camps several times, and says that such forms were to be determined by the nature of the ground. "Pro necessitate loci, vel quadrata, vel rotunda, vel trigona, vel oblonga, castra constitues. Nec utilitati præjudicat forma." Vegetius, lib. III. c. 9.

It may be observed that Vegetius wrote about five hundred years after Polybius, and two hundred years after Hyginus; and after the numerous

changes which had arisen in the Roman government, in the manners of the Roman people, and in the discipline of the Roman armies, it may not be easy to prove that Vegetius's description of castrametation in his time is erroneous, because it differs from that of Polybius.

The opinions of modern writers relative to the forms of the Roman camps might be quoted at great length, and many of those opinions deserve the more notice, as they are founded on the examination of various facts which are now visible, and attend the remains of military stations which were undoubtedly Roman.

Montfaucon says, that "Greek writers furnish us almost with as many different encampments as historical relations, and the Latins likewise; it seldom happening that the circumstances of these are the same. Thus a General, when he is about to encamp, has always new occasion to exercise his genius; and it is the part of a skilful officer to contrive such new encampments as are suitable to time and place and other circumstances."

"The camps of the Romans were generally of an exact square form, or else oblong; though this without doubt was often accommodated to the situation of the place. Nay, we find it so in fact upon Trajan's column, where they are exhibited both of a round and oval figure." (Antiquities explained and represented in Sculptures, lib. 5, c. 1, 2.)

He gives drawings and descriptions of some of the camps, and of the tents within them, as represented on Trajan's pillar, and mentions the camps called *Stativa*, many of which were upon the Rhine, where the Roman armies were stationed to prevent the passage of the *Germans* into Gaul.

Dr. Adam has shewn much industry in his collections from various writers on the discipline, marches, and encampments of the Romans; and he gives minute references to his authorities. He says, that the form of a camp was a square (*quadrata*), and always of the same figure, but that in later ages, in imitation of the Greeks, the Romans sometimes made it circular, or adapted it to the nature of the ground, and he refers to Vegetius, L. I, c. 23.

There is great probability of truth in General Roy's observation, that in the period which intervened between Agri-

cola's

cola's leaving Britain, and Hadrian's coming, the Romans made some changes in the mode of encampments, particularly with regard to the number of gates. This they might find convenient in later times, when their cavalry was greatly augmented; and accordingly we see in those small camps of 300 yards square, which would hold only about 4000 men, an appearance of 8 to 10 or even 12 gates.

The number of fosses and ramparts for the defence of the camps was often increased, according to the exigency of circumstances. At *Ardoch*, in that part of Scotland rendered interesting by the campaigns of Agricola, is a Roman station of mere earth-work, which has not only one entrenchment, but even two or three other entrenchments nearly adjoining. These Gen. Roy apprehends to have been prior in existence to the regular station itself, and to have been mere temporary camps of Agricola. The three sides of the camp which have not the advantage of any bank, had five, and on one side even six fosses of great depth, with ramparts of correspondent height between them; but on the side next the steep descent there is only one foss. Here it may be added, that the situation of *Verulam* on a sloping track of ground, where there was a great extent of marsh, was of an irregular and peculiar form; and it must be that several *castra* were made conformable to the irregular figure of the ground on which they were situated. (King's *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. II. p. 37, 69, 71, 151.)

Sir Richard Colt Hoare seems to be of opinion, that when the camps in England are of an irregular form, with single and slight banks and ditches, we may conclude they are of *British* origin; but when we find the entrenchments multiplied, and distinguished by the vastness of their banks and depth of their ditches, we may suppose them to have been the works of people better versed in castrametation than the ancient Britons. And he adds, that whenever we meet with works of a square or oblong form, bounded by straight lines, with angles rounded off, we may pronounce them to be the work of the Romans. (Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. I. p. 17.)

Many of the writers respecting *Silchester* have doubted of the high antiquity of this station, but none have en-

tertained doubts of its having been constructed by the Romans, though perhaps towards the latter end of their reign in Britain. It will be observed, that its plan varies from the one generally adopted by that people, being angular, and not square: but *Silchester* is not the only example of this variation in design; for we find instances at *Kenchester* near Hereford, the *Magna* of the Itinerary, &c. &c. (Sir R. C. Hoare's *Ancient Wiltshire*, Roman *Æra*, p. 57.)

The form of the Roman station at *Kenchester* is described as an irregular hexagon. Mr. Gale says, the site is oval, of 50 or 60 acres, with four gates or openings, two on the West, and two on the North side. There appears no sign of a foss or ditch round it. The site of the place is a gentle eminence of a *squarish* form, full of cavities, where many coins have been found. (Gough's *Camden*, vol. III. p. 74.) This is part of the description given in Gough's *Camden* from different authorities, which is in some respects inconsistent with itself; but still it shows that the station was of an unusual form.

I am far from thinking that the camp at *Swine* was a square of the Polybian form, as the remains of it which are one side and an end, show directly the contrary. But that it was a parallelogram of the Hyginian form, I think there are strong proofs. It is very possible, however, that it might be an ancient British earthwork before it was a Roman camp; and it might be occupied by the Danes or Saxons after the Romans had left it.

If it be supposed that Vegetius did not properly distinguish between the Roman and the Greek forms of castrametation, I think that the supposition is without foundation. Vegetius had studied the various forms of encampment of various nations, and if he mentions the Roman camps which were in some degree of the Greek fashion, there can be little doubt that several such camps were in existence in his time. It appears to me that your Reviewer attaches too much of universality and too long endurance to the strict square and oblong forms of the Roman camp, and that he does not make sufficient allowance for the alterations which must have taken place in the military practices of the Romans in the lapse of 500 years from Polybius to Vegetius.

The passage which the Reviewer
says

misled many English Antiquaries, is found in the commencement of the 24th chapter of the 1st of Vegetius, and is certainly obvious.

"Castroꝝ autem diversa tria munio est." But the meaning becomes clear, on comparing this with the 8th chapter of the 3d of Vegetius, the title of which is, "Quemadmodum castra debeant ordinari." In the latter Vegetius varies the expression, "Tribus autem modis difficilia castra muniri posse." Here there is no doubt that the author is speaking of three different modes in which a camp may be fortified, and it means that the fortification of it is various and threefold. Only considering the meaning and of the two passages in the 1st and the 3d book, it must be decided that the latter is explanatory of the former. Vegetius goes on to mention what circumstances these modes are to be made use of; in a transitory occupation of land, when the sods are firm, so a rampart can be built of them; but, when the earth is so loose, a sod cannot be cut in the form of a brick (ut ad similitudinem lateris non possit abscindi); and the mode is to be applied when an army is to take up a permanent station in encampment.

There is no natural hill at Swine which an enemy could command the camp, and the tumuli on the outside ramparts may have been added to the camp, or the remains of works raised at different periods by different people. The angle of the works appears to have been rounded, as was often the practice in camps of oblong form, and the double rampart and foss are very evident on one side, although towards the other, on the North and West, there are the marks of more than a single rampart and a foss.

Roman antiquities found at Swine leave no doubt that the Romans were here, and it is certain they would have remained there for a night without leaving their encampment by earthworks of some kind; and here the nature of the situation for more than a century camp, seems to have been as it is in all respects as the skill of the Romans under could have discovered in the tract of country of which he had possession.

referring to that valuable work

just completed, the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," by the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, I am glad to find that my observations on Roman camps are not in material variation with his articles on *Earthworks and Camps*. He is of opinion that the camp, which is near *Milberdown*, shews the Roman improvement and regularity grafted on the ancient triple-ramparted British camp, and that such triple-ramparted parallelograms are Roman-British camps, and that the third vallum distinguishes them from Roman, because the Romans, according to the annotators on Hyginus, did not exceed two trenches. I think, however, that a third vallum is not always decisive proof that the camp was not originally Roman.

The students of ancient history will find themselves under great obligations to Mr. Fosbroke for his various publications, and especially for his care in referring to the authorities with which his works abound, and which shew the great extent of his researches.

Every scholar who looks into Mr. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, or into the last edition of his *British Monachism*, would be glad to hear that the author had obtained such reward of his talents and industry as would remove all his regrets arising from a narrow income, and enable him to indulge in such studies as his learning and taste have peculiarly fitted him to pursue.

T. THOMPSON.

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SACRED MUSIC.

From the Introduction to "The Protestant Beadsmen," reviewed in p. 251.

WE are told, both in the Old and the New Testament, that Almighty God is well pleased with Hymns and Spiritual Songs, and esteems such as proceed from a pious heart above any sacrifice. All that is revealed, in Scripture, of the pleasures of Heaven, is simply this; that "they consist in the practice of Holy Music and Holy Love, the joint enjoyment of which is to be the happy lot of all pious souls to endless ages."

There is reason to believe, that our first Parents were not unacquainted with this delightful mode of worship; for Song seems as natural to an innocent and happy man, as to the birds of the air: and if the blessed Angels visited the garden of Eden, and walked with man, the praises of God and their own

own heavenly occupation would naturally be subjects of their conversation. Instrumental music, "the harp and the organ," were invented by Tubal, the seventh only in descent from Adam; and vocal music would, naturally, have a much earlier origin: for music, in its rudest state, is but a vocal imitation of natural sounds*.

Archbishop Secker remarks, "As singing is capable of expressing strongly every state in which the mind can be, toward every object, so there never was perhaps any one nation upon earth, civilized or barbarous, that did not make this a part of the honour paid by them to the God whom they adored." The earliest regular form of Divine worship introduced Sacred Hymns, or Psalms, by the appointment of God himself. That Songs were generally known in the world before the time of Moses, may be inferred from the remonstrance of Laban with Jacob; but the first Hymn on record is that which Moses and Miriam sang after the Lord had brought his people out of the bondage of Egypt. This was sung in alternate parts, by the men and women of Israel, A. M. 2513, B. C. 1491. In the following year the Tabernacle was reared, and the Ark brought in, and we find it commanded that the Ark should both set forth and rest with an anthem; the form of which, as given by Moses, was preserved and enlarged by David. Between the times of these two eminent servants of God, the Jews acknowledged every signal blessing or deliverance, by a song of praise and thanksgiving. That of Deborah and Barak is pre-eminent in dignity and beauty. The Psalms, which bear the name of David, require no comment. There are few people, I trust, who have not experienced the comfort which they give in private sorrows, and the delightful fervour which they impart to public devotion. Bishop Horne compares them to the garden of Eden, as "containing in a small compass all that is salutary, beautiful,

and good." And the learned Mr. Hooker observes, that "the choice and flower of all things profitable in other books the Psalms do contain, and also more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written."

Christianity, it may be literally said, was introduced into the world by singing, and melodies of joy. The blessed Virgin took the lead with the well-known Hymn recorded by St. Luke; and from her example Bishop Sparrow infers the propriety of that ordinance of our Church, which directs that an Hymn shall be sung after the Revealed Will of God has been read. Zacharias followed the Virgin, with another Hymn of equal beauty. At the birth of Christ, there was no less than a chorus of Angels, audibly returning praise to God; and his Presentation in the Temple was celebrated by the Hymns of Simeon and Anna. Our Saviour's ministry may, in like manner, be said to have terminated with singing; for on the last evening which he passed with his disciples, immediately after he had instituted the Sacrament of the Holy Supper, he sang an Hymn with them; and, while he hung expiring on the cross of shame, his last breath was mingled with a Psalm of David.

With the example of their Lord before their eyes, it might be expected that the Apostles would recommend Hymns and Spiritual Songs in their writings, sing them in their public meetings, and fly to them for comfort in their private calamities. This, accordingly, was the case. Paul and Silas, when they were imprisoned at Philippi, "prayed and sang praises unto God at midnight." In his first Epistle to the Corinthians, St. Paul gives them some directions for regulating their public singing; and he strongly recommends the use of "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs" to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Romans. Saint James does the same in his Catholic Epistle. From the time of the Apostles, Hymns have been in general esteem among Christians of every church, and every sect; an unique and wonderful concordance!

Music and more elaborate singing were first introduced in the church of Antioch, by Flavian, A. D. 347; and they were brought to great perfection in the church of Rome about A. D. 620 by Pope Gregory the Great.

* At liquidas avium voces imitatur ore
Ante fuit, multò quàm levia carmina cantu
Concelebrare homines possent, auresque ju-
vare; [primum
Et Zephyri, cava per calamorum, sibila
Agrestes docuere cava inflare cicutas.
Inde minutatim dulces didicere querelas,
Tibia quæ fundit digitis pulsata cæmentum.

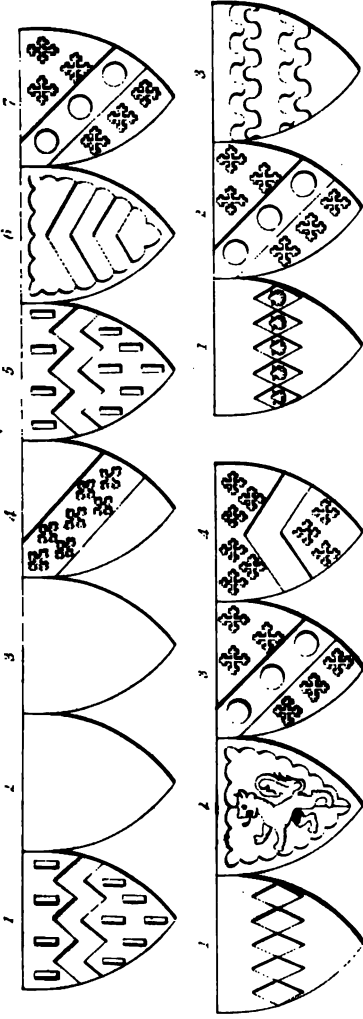
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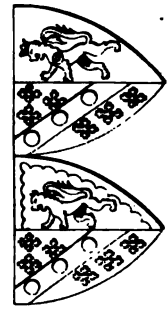
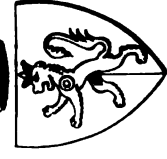
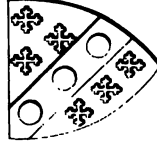
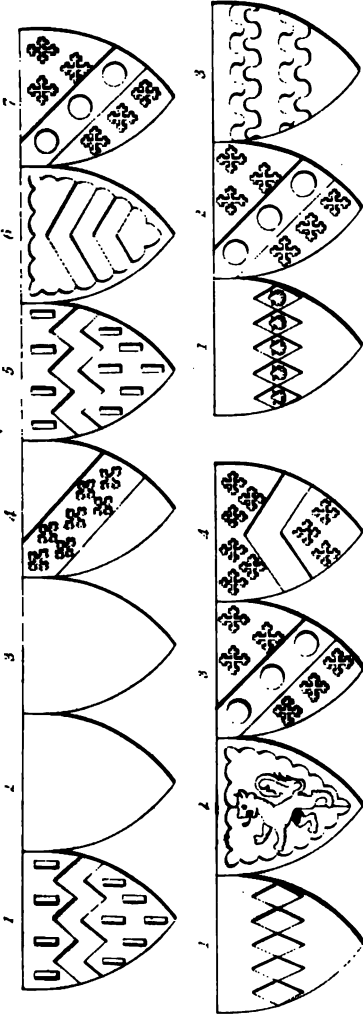
See p. 37.



See p. 108.



See p. 108.



Henrys whatton.

ARMORIES OF WHATTON.

DESCENT OF WHATTON.

(Continued from p. 204.)

[With a Plate.]

WILLIAM WHATTON, of Newton Lynford, in Leicestershire, eldest son of John and Sence, married Anne daughter of Tildesley Monk, by whom he had a son William, and a daughter Mary, who married William Rolleston, esq. descendant of Sir Benedict de Rolleston, of the county of Nottingham, and whose bearing was: Argent, a cinquefoil Azure, on a chief Gules a lion passant Or.

William Whatton the elder died in 1642. His nephew Sir John Whatton, of Chain Hall, near East Sheen, in the county of Surrey, was employed in a diplomatic quality abroad, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacre, of St. Andrew le Mott in Hertfordshire; he was a branch of the noble family of Dacre, of the North, and used these arms: Argent, a chevron Sable between three Torteaux, on each an escallop Argent.

Her monument in Cheshunt Church has the following inscription:

"To the dear and precious memory of Margaret, second daughter of Sr Thomas Dacres, jun. and the dearly loving and as dearly beloved wife of Sr John Whatton, Kt. She was:

Fair as an Angel, virtuous as a Saint,
Whose beauty and whose grace noe art
can paint,

Highly belov'd by all, and so admir'd,
As much bewail'd, when she from hence
retir'd; [saw'd,

Her Soul too pure for Earth, to Heaven
There to enjoy the God she here ador'd.

Her body sleeps within th' adjacent vault,
For ever freed from pain, and grief's assault;
Both shall at the last trump's awaking
sound

Unite, and with immortal bliss be crown'd."

"She had issue only two daughters, Angelia, born in France, and Margaret, of whom she died in child-bed, July 24th, anno 1675, ætatis 23."

ON ΦΙΛΕΙ ΘΕΟΣ ΑΠΟΘΝΗΚΕΙ
ΝΕΟΣ.

Ann Whatton, niece of Sir John, who reposes with his wife and children, succeeded by bequest to part of his estates, and married Trafford Smyth, eldest son of Sir Robert Smyth, of Upton in the county of Essex, bart. whose ensign was: Azure, two bars wavy Ermine, on a chief Or a demi-lion rampant Sable. His first wife

GENT. MAG. April, 1825.

was Conway, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hackett, Bishop of Down and Connor, by whom only he had children*.

WILLIAM WHATTON of Newton Lynford (son and heir of William and Anne), Justice of the Peace for the county, and in commission for assessing the subsidies; married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Babington of Rothley Temple, esq. whose bearing was: Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1, with a label in chief of three points, Azure. This ancient seat of the Babingtons is memorable in the county, being the site of a preceptory belonging to the Knights Templars, "a species of mongrel monastics, who attempted to blend the different and opposite characters of soldiers, devotees, and gallants."

William Whatton had eight children: William who died issueless at London; Thomas who died in his infancy; John who died without issue; Matthew who died an infant; Babington; Tildesley who died an infant; Henry a student in Trinity College, Cambridge; and Catharine.

Babington Whatton had a son William, who had several children: William, and Babington, who died issueless; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Hunt; Lucy, and Sence, who died unmarried; and Mary, who by her first husband George Abel had a daughter Elizabeth, and by her second husband Thomas Cheetham, a son, Thomas, who died without issue; Elizabeth Abel marrying Thomas Aspinshaw, his son the Rev. John Aspinshaw (or Staunton), D.D. of Staunton Hall in Nottinghamshire, succeeded to the remaining property of the Whatton family, at Newton Lynford, of which he is the proprietor at this day.

In Newton Lynford Church, is a mural monument in memory of Mary, the daughter of William Whatton, and her second husband. She died 23 March, 1777, aged 65.

It appears from the Visitation of 1683, that the former William Whatton set forth his genealogy, commencing with his grandfather, and gave for his crest, a boar, and alleged his arms to be (as his uncle had done) Azure, three boars Or; whereupon he was required to bring better proof, before he

* Vis. Lestr. 1683, p. 234, 235. Ex Mon. apud Chesh: Chaunc. Herts. pp. 298, 301, 302.

could

could be allowed the bearing of the same. The error is attributed to Heriz's* coat of arms: Azure, three hedge-hogs Or, quartered by Whatton, being inadvertently selected and transformed into boars. A pedigree of the Farnhams, which deduces their descent from Robert Farnham and Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Whatton before alluded to, quarters: Azure, three boars Or, which are depicted upon the monument of Sarah Farnham, Countess of Denbigh, in Quorndon Church. This erroneous allegation, however, has afforded several indubitable proofs of descent and affinity, and its rejection in 1683 was a complete confirmation to the family of their ancient and proper shield, which (except in the instances quoted) they have invariably borne†.

HENRY WHATTON, Vicar of Humberstone in Leicestershire, son of William and Lucy, whose bearing was: Argent, on a bend Sable between six cross crosslets Gules three besants; quartering, Azure, three hedge-hogs Or, which he had emblazoned, by Mary his wife had three sons: Henry, William, and Samuel; and two daughters; Henry, the eldest, who used the same coat of arms as his father, married Elizabeth, daughter of Arundell Blunt of Nottingham, esq. and impaled, Barry, nebulé of six Or and Sable; by her he had several children: Henry, Elizabeth who died in her infancy, William, Babington, and James.

Henry and William, intended for the University, were sent to Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school at Mansfield, where they acquired the rudiments of their education; Henry, the eldest, of mean fortunes, in his youth espoused the interest of the Stuart family, celebrated for their ineffectual struggles to recover the crown of England, and hence may be attributed the vicissitudes of his life; on his seal,

noted in Nichols's Leicestershire, are these arms: on a bend between six cross crosslets three besants, quartered with three hedge-hogs. By Christian his wife (improperly called Catharine), whose beauty, tradition says, was all the family inheritance, he had children, Elizabeth, Henry, William, and James, who died young. William Whatton, brother of the former Henry, was Vicar of Loxley, in Warwickshire; he was a man of very considerable talents, erudition, and taste, and unmarried Elizabeth de la Mayne, but died issueless.

The Whatton family have (amongst others) a fine portrait of the Rev. Henry Whatton, and a silver cup, of curious workmanship, upon which are engraved: Argent, two bars Gules within a bordure ingrailed Sable; and this inscription: "GIVEN BY ELIZ. BLUNT TO HER GRAND-DAUGHTER AND GOD-DAUGHTER ELIZ. WHATTON, 1715, MARCH 1."

The family of Blunt, or Blount, derive their origin from Robert le Blund, Baron of Ickworth in the reign of King William I. and Gundred his wife, daughter of Earl Ferrers; from them sprung Sir John Blunt, or Blount, who by Isolda his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Montjoye, had Sir John, who by Eleanor his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Lord Beauchamp, had Sir Walter Blunt, Standard Bearer to King Henry IV. This Sir Walter, whose paternal coat was: Barry nebulé of six, Or and Sable, married Donna Sanchia D'Ayala, of a very noble house, of the blood royal of Castile, and quartered Argent, two wolves sejant Sable, on a bordure Or sixteen lions paws crossed Gules, D'Ayala; and Argent, a tower Azure, Castile; his crest, a wolf passant, Sable. From them descended Lord Montjoye (who used those bearings, having the same crest on a ducal coronet), the Mapledurham, Orleton, and Nottingham branches, which is confirmed by the similitude of their arms; and upon a copper-plate fixed to a tomb-stone in the middle aisle of St. Peter's Church, at Nottingham, are engraved: "Barry, nebulé of six Or and Sable; crest, a wolf passant Sable;" and this inscription: "Mr. Arundell Blunt departed this life the 7th day of Septbr. 1718, aged 63."

At Humberstone Church a tomb-stone bears these inscriptions:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Henry Whatton,

* The Anglo-Norman family of Heriz derived their origin from a son of the Count de Vendome, in France, whose arms, three hedge-hogs, were used by them. According to Chalmers, a branch of this family, who had their chief seat at Wiverton in Nottinghamshire, settled in Scotland during the reign of King David I.; they were Barons of Terregles, and carried three hedge-hogs Sable, by the name of Herries.

† Vis. Lestr. 1683, pp. 234, 235.—Ex Rotulis, 3 Jac. II.—Ex adm. W. Wh. apud Lond.

Whatton, Master of Arts, of Trinity College in Cambridge, and seventeen years Vicar of this Church, who departed this life October the 2d, Anno Domini 1704, aged 44 years."

"Also the body of Mary Whatton his wife, who died March 29, 1728, aged 70 years."

HENRY WHATTON, of Loughborough and Loughborough Parks, eldest son of Henry and Christian, and the next heir male, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Watkinson, gentleman, grandson of the Rev. Henry Watkinson, Vicar of Beeston, in Nottinghamshire, whose bearing was: Or, a fess between three mullets Azure. This divine was descended from the Watkinsons of Ilkley, in the county of York, of which family were several persons of eminence, and Henry Watkinson, LL.D. Chancellor of that Diocese, who used a distinct coat: Quarterly Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules, three roses Argent.

Her property, by subsequent acquisitions, exceeded 20,000*l*. The union, unhappy in the sequel, (and verily, "The chariest maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon,") was solemnized on the 31st July, 1779, at Gretna Green, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the clandestine connexions of young persons from England, whose parents or guardians disapprove of their alliances. It is, says Pennant, distinguished from afar by a small plantation of firs, the Cyprian grove of the place, a sort of landmark for fugitive lovers. From this affair arose a contest in Chancery between Mr. Whatton and his wife's trustees, namely, Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, esq. the Rev. William Farnham, Rev. James Bickham, D.D. and William Cradock, gentleman, the latter of whom opposed the match, from disparity of fortune; but upon the testimony of Sir John Danvers, of Swithland Hall, bart. William Pochin of Barkby, esq. Member of Parliament for the county, Edward Dawson of Long-Whatton, esq. William Clayton of Ravenstone, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county, and William Pochin of Loughborough, esq. who deposed that they had known the

said Henry Whatton many years, and that he was a person of good reputation and esteem, an affectionate and good husband, and maintained his wife in a style suitable to her fortune and expectations in life, and that he and his said wife, as these deponents believed, lived happy together, and had one son born, the quarrel for the most part was adjusted. Eventually, however, in a series of years, destiny doomed those halcyon days to perish.

A memorial of the marriage ceremony is as follows:

"These are to certify all person or persons whom it may concern, that Henry Whatton of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, gentleman, and Elizabeth Watkinson of the same place, spinster, who came before me, declaring to be both single persons, were lawfully married by the way of the Church of England, and agreeable to all the Laws of the Church of Scotland. Given under my hand at Grattina Green, the thirty first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine.

"Witnesses, T. Hardy, John Percerfield, desty, of Carlisle. "Hen. Whatton, Esther Willmott, of "E. Watkinson, Loughboro."

Mr. Whatton, become heir and representative of the Blunt family, succeeded to the estate of Miss Sarah Blunt, under a bequest contained in her will, dated the 2d day of October, 1782. This gentlewoman dying soon afterwards, was interred in the family vault, in the middle aisle of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham; she was the grand-daughter of Arundel Blunt, esq. before mentioned, and had two sisters, Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, and Mary, who married William Davies of Leighton Beadesert; also two brothers, Charles and Arundel, who died young.

It should be remarked that the collateral branch of the Whatton family, the owners of the Thurnby estate before noticed and other property, becoming extinct, the same was disposed of by the last possessor to charitable uses, and being thrown into Chancery, the principal part, by an order of that Court, enriched several of the public institutions in this county.

Loughborough Parks, to which it may not be unacceptable to allude, was formerly a good old mansion, surrounded by a moat, whose winding stream is now appropriated to the purposes of a fish-pond; the situation is

near

* Vis. Lestr. 1683, pp. 234, 235.—Ex Mon. apud Humb.—Reg. de Humb.—Reg. St. Petri apud Nott.—Reg. de Cuckn.—Reg. de Mansf.—Stem^a de Bl.—Ex Mon. in Eccles. St. Petri apud Nott.

near the Outwoods, in a rich vale, exceedingly picturesque, and on the borders of Charwood Forest. The park, of which this domain formed a part, contained about 1000 acres; Leland says, "Lughborow Park was a mile from Lughborow town, and on the very borders of the forrester, and came to the Marquise of Dorsete, in exchange of landes with the Kinge." It was the residence of John Oldershaw, esq. who was in the Commission of the Peace for this county, in the reign of King William III. and Queen Anne; and subsequently of William Busby, esq. who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Henry Beaumont, bart. of Stoughton Grange. Among the local peculiarities, it appears that the gate-house, being the entry at a drawbridge over the moat, a large hall, containing two fire-places of considerable dimensions (denoting the hospitality of days gone by), a few smaller apartments and offices, were all the vestiges of this ancient structure standing in the last century. The dilapidated state of the building accelerated its destruction, and upon the site of it a farm-house was erected, an engraving of which is given in Nichols's Leicestershire, and dedicated to Henry Whatton, with his paternal bearing, Argent, on a bend Sable between six cross crosslets Gules, three besants, quartering Azure three hedge hogs Or. Since the publication of that engraving, the place has been considerably improved by the acquisition of a new front, beautified with shrubs and other appendages, and forms upon the whole a pleasing abode.

Throsby's Nottinghamshire concludes the family descent in the following manner:

"Henry Whatton, the eldest son, married Eliz. daughter and heiress of John Watkinson, gent. by whom he has issue: Henry Watkinson Whatton, born Dec. 18, 1782; John Watkinson Whatton, born 22 Aug. 1785; (William and Robert, both died infants); and William Robert Whatton, born 17 Feb. 1790."

John, the second son, married Mary Ann, daughter of John Matthews Hopkins, formerly Mayor of Northampton; William Robert Whatton, F.S.A. the fifth son, married Harriet Sophia Seddon, niece of Major-general Seddon, upon which he impaled, Or, three cinquefoiles, 2, 1, within a bordure in-grailed Sable. The Seddons originate

from Peter Seddon of Outwood and Kersley in the county of Lancaster, esq. temp. Philip and Mary, and with their paternal bearing, use for their crest two paws erased, holding a cinquefoil.

At Beeston Church, in the middle aisle, is a tomb-stone, with this inscription:

"Henry Watkinson, upwards of years Vicar of Beeston, was interred here Octob. 13, A. D. 1711.

Integer vitæ scelerisq' purus.

Mary Watkinson, his widow, was here interred Septemb. 14, A. D. 1719.

This done at the expence of Henry, their youngest son."

Loughborough Church contains the burial-place of this family. On the tomb are engraved these arms: on a bend, between six cross crosslets three besants, with several inscriptions, and one in memory of Henry Whatton, who departed this life the 31st day of July, 1815 *.

HENRY WATKINSON WHATTON, of Osmaston Cottage in the county of Derby, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth, bears; Argent, on a bend Sable between six cross crosslets Gules three besants; and for crest, an eagle Sable, beaked Or, rising out of a ducal coronet Argent. He married Nancy, daughter of Walter Daniel of Hassal Hall, in the county of Chester, esq. and by his deed, dated at Osmaston the 13th day of Dec. 1806, entailed the dwelling house and 130 acres of land, in Loughborough Parks and Charwood Forest, upon himself for life, then to his wife for her life, and to their children, and remainder to his own right heirs. On Mr. Daniel's decease a moiety of the manor of Hassal, Hassal Hall, and demesne lands at Monks Coppenhall and Burslem, passed in settlement to the Whatton family by his last will and testament.

It may be mentioned that the manor of Hassal belonged to the Malbancs before noticed. On the division of their immense estate amongst the co-heiresses of the last Baron, Hassal fell to the share of Eleanor, whose lands were granted by her to the Audley family, of whom Adam Wood and Richard Hassal held the same by the 3d

* Reg. de Lough.—Ex Rotulis cancellariis.—Reg. de Beeston.—Test. S. Bl. apud Ebor.

part of a knight's fee. Lysons's *Cheshire* contains this passage: "The manor of Hassall was in moieties in the reign of Edward II. between the families of Hassall and Wood; it was afterwards wholly in the Hassalls, till it was sold by Ralph Hassall, esq. to William Leversage, esq. of Wheelock; from the Leversages it passed by successive sales to Thomas Stephens, esq. the families of Powis, and Lowndes, and Walter Daniel, esq. who is the present proprietor, and resides at Hassall Hall." Mr. Daniel acquired his property by industry and mercantile pursuits, and formerly resided at Newport in the Potteries, where he erected an elegant mansion. It is said he was descended from a collateral branch of the Tabley family, whose armorial ensign was; Argent, a pale fusilè Sable.

Ormerod observes, "The hall of Hassall is a very respectable residence, finished with gables, and surrounded with antiquated gardens and offices. The situation is on an elevated knoll, where the neighbouring country undulates agreeably, and the circumstances of the term* interest of the possessor, with impeachment of waste, have already ornamented the pleasure grounds and hedge-rows with trees of growth and proportions strikingly distinguished from those of the adjacent townships†."

HENRY W. WHATTOW.

Mr. URBAN, *Furnival's-inn Court,*
March 8.

AMONGST the numerous works connected with English Topography, there are none more rare than the singular compilations of the eccentric Thomas Earl Coningsby, of Hampton Court, in the county of Hereford, who, for many years expended considerable sums of money in collecting documentary evidence illustrative of his manorial rights, and afterwards printed and circulated his collections in so unusual a manner, that few if any perfect copies are now existing. It would appear that it was his Lordship's practice to give portions of printed

sheets (as they were received from the printer in London) to the individuals in his neighbourhood, or elsewhere, from whom he either expected support in his claims, or hoped further information on the subject of his enquiries. Many of the descendants of his Herefordshire tenants possess parts of his works, but perhaps it would be difficult in the whole County to produce a complete copy. Of those in the public libraries, few agree in the collation, and it thus becomes a difficult task to ascertain exactly what number of sheets constitute the perfect work. Lord Coningsby never having published his books, gave few, if any, copies in a collected state to the nobility and gentry around him. Disappointed in his expectations, embroiled in perpetual disputes with his neighbours, and harassed by vexatious law processes, he at last was compelled to relinquish his presumed rights and privileges, and probably in disgust destroyed the greater part of his printed collections. Those copies which remain are consequently very valuable, and as they contain undoubted transcripts and extracts of ancient records, inquisitiones post mortem, &c. &c. the originals of which are difficult of access, and some not at present to be procured, they form the most curious and complete manorial history extant. Some idea of the expence incurred in collecting the materials, may be formed from the following extracts of Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, folio, 1724:

"We were entertained by Lord Coningsby at his seat of Hampton Court. His Lordship showed us in his study four or five vast books in MS. being transcripts out of the record offices relating to his manors; royalties, estates, and monuments, which cost him 500*l.* in writing and fees. Many of his galleries and passages are adorned with the genealogy of his family, their pictures, arms, grants, history, &c."

Earl Coningsby's works being in general but little known, the annexed account of such as are now in public or private libraries may be worth preserving in your columns, and may lead to the knowledge of other compilations or writings of his Lordship at present unrecorded.

"Collections concerning the Manor of Marden," folio, no title-page (about 1182 pages.)—Of this book a very accurate collation has been made of the Museum copy by Mt. Upcott, in his
valuable

* The grant is for 500 years (of which a very small proportion is expired), at a nominal rent, with power to cut down timber ad libitum, for any purpose incidental to the estate. The manor and other lands are freehold.

† Reg. de Lough.—Reg. de Sandb.

valuable and most useful Bibliographical Account of Works relating to English Topography; but since its publication some sheets have been found which prove the British Museum copy (formerly in the Townleian Library) to be incomplete in some degree. Mr. Dent has a copy exactly corresponding with Upcott's Collation (p. 326—328), as far as it extends, and an additional half-sheet in the supplemental part, hitherto unnoticed, viz.

"[**** E] Copy of a Fine from Henry Lingen, esq. and Alice his wife to Thomas Hewitt, kt. and others of the manors of Sutton and Stoke, passed anno 1659."

The following sheets also belonging to the Supplement after page 720, do not appear in any collation, viz.

"[A*] Ex rotulo Parlamenti de ao. 1^o. Henr. 5. N. 38. (two pages—half-sheet.)

"[B*], [B**], sig. B, B 2,—in ducat' Lanc' compot' Thome de Redyng, &c. &c. (two sheets.)

"[C*], [C**], [C***], [C****], sig. G to 4 C.—Placitum inter dominum regem et comitissam Stafford," and concluding with "ex Ben. Ayloff" (four sheets).

"[G*], [G**], sig. G, 2 G,—an account of all those annual or fee farm-rents," &c. &c. (six pages.)

Perhaps the Library at Cashibury Park may contain Lord Coningsby's own copy of "the Marden," an examination of which would probably show what number of pages constitute the whole of this very rare book. The Index (twelve copies of which were reprinted in London by Mr. J. Nichols in 1813, at the expence of Dr. Cove, Prebendary of Hereford,) only relates to the first part, as the signatures 8 X and 9 D, immediately follow page 720.

A title-page, and a short historical account of the descent of the manor (extracted from Duncumb's "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford") was also printed by Thomas Davies at Hereford, for Dr. Cove, one sheet, fol. These reprints were never offered for sale, and are therefore of rare occurrence.

"The Case of Thomas Lingen, clerk, and Edward Witherstone, esq. two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hereford, Thomas Rodd, gent. one of the Attornies of the King's Bench, John Unett the younger, gent. John Wil-

liams of Paradue, John Wootton, Walter Wharton, Constable of Sutton Freene, and John Williams of Undermarsh, Constable of Wisteston, in relation to the breach of privilege complained of by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl Coningsby, in dispossessing the said Earl of a Tenement in the Parish of Marden." Folio, 4 pages, no title-page.

"The Case of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl Coningsby, in relation to the five Hundreds of Kingston, Bodenham, Burghill, Stretford, and Cowarn in the County of Hereford," folio, 88 pages, no title-page.

This case commences with sig. B, page 1, and ends "finis," page 83.—Page 87 begins thus: "The case between Earl Coningsby and the heirs of Lord Sommers, with relation to certain money and common fine silver payable out of several villages, &c. lying within the five hundreds of Bodenham, Cowarn, Stretford, Kingston, and Burghill, in the county of Hereford and Dutchy of Lancaster."

Some curious particulars of his Lordship's family, their sufferings in the civil wars, and notices of the Castle and Siege of Hereford, are to be found in this scarce book.

"The First Part of Earl Coningsby's Case relating to the Vicaridge of Lempster in Herefordshire; wherein is contained a full account of all the tricks which the Lawyers ecclesiastical and temporal have made use of to deprive the said Earl of his undoubted right to present to the said Church of Lempster (not worth twenty pounds per annum) from the year 1712, to the last Summer Assizes at Hereford, when the present Lord Chancellor, on pretence that it was his Majesty's right to present to the said Vicaridge of Lempster, tho' there is no such Vicaridge in the King's books; with Mr. Kettleby, Recorder of Ludlow (confirm'd in that place by his Lordship's interest), for his Council; and Sir George Caswall, the Cashier of the South Sea Company (made by his Lordship a Justice of the Peace for that purpose) for his assistant; Thomas Price, the Earl of Oxford's Steward of his Courts, for his Attorney; and Thomas Rodd, the vilest of all attornies; for Price, his coadjutor, prosecuted a *quare impedit* against the said Earl at the said Summer Assizes with success; but how that success was obtained, the Second Part of this Case will show.

"And

"And when he came into his house he took a knife, and laid hold on his concubine, and divided her together with her bones into twelve pieces, and sent her into all the coasts of Israel: and it was so that all that saw it, said, there was no such deed done nor seen, from the day that the children of Israel came out of the land of Egypt unto this day. Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds. (Judg. chap. xix. ver. 29, 30.)

"London: printed in the year MDCCXXI." folio, 27 pages.

"Proofs to make good the Assertions in the Title-page of my Case relating to the Vicaridge of Lempster." Folio, 24 pages, no title-page.

"An Abstract of Earl Coningsby's title to Royal Franchises within his Liberty of Leominster in the County of Hereford, with references to the several grants." Folio, 8 pages, no title-page.

In these "Cases" his Lordship has indulged himself in the use of most bitter invectives against individuals opposed to his views; and had libel causes been as frequent then as subsequently they have been, his Lordship's angry temperament would have afforded no inconsiderable harvest to those who thrive by the cheap luxury of law.

The family of the Coningsbys are now in the right line, it is presumed, extinct, but there was a Hertfordshire branch, one of whose members seems to have possessed the same sort of irritable feeling and style of writing as the last Earl of the name. The annexed title of a scarce pamphlet in the Museum is a curiosity of its kind, viz.

"26 of August, 1647. To all the world to view, and to all men of common sence, Christianity, or humanity, to judge of Thomas Coningsby of Northmyms in the county of Hartford, esquire, now prisoner in the Tower of London; and of continuance under slavish and most inhumaine Gaole tyrannie over his person the space of foure years, eight months, and most illegall proceeding and oppressive violence and villanies (by indirect carriage), to his totall ruine, presents both the one and the other to judge of and shewes. London, printed in the year 1647," small 4to, 14 pages.

Some of your readers may be enabled to increase the list of the Coningsby writings, or give authentic anecdotes of the family and its history, and thus preserve in your pages of reference

and interest useful notices for future biographers and bibliographers.

Vertue engraved a large print of Lord Coningsby and his two daughters the Ladies Margaret and Frances; but no mention is made of the Earl in Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors. A very strange speech of this singular nobleman, to a deputation from a corporate body in his neighbourhood, is preserved in the newspapers of some years ago, in which his Lordship commences his harangue with "Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I say God d—n you all," &c. and continues in the same happy strain to its conclusion.

In the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, there is (No. 6336) "The Petition of Thomas Earl Coningsby, plaintiff, concerning certain manors and lands in the county of Hereford, and marches of Wales, against the Earl of Weymouth, defendant." Folio.

Yours, &c.

J. A.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the following account of the remarkable conduct of a Citizen of London, during the great Plague of 1665, is not in any popular author that I have read, the affecting nature of the story and the simple style of the narrator may probably interest some of your readers, as well as

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT,
AND SEARCHER AFTER
ANTIQUITIES.

Account of a Grocer in Wood Street, Cheapside, who preserved himself and Family from Infection during the great Plague in 1665.

THIS family consisted of the master and his wife, each of them between forty and fifty years of age, besides five children, three daughters and two sons, two maid servants, and an apprentice. This tradesman, who was a wholesale grocer, had another apprentice nearly out of his time, a porter, and a boy, whom he kept some time; but seeing the desolation that was coming upon them, he sent the boy down to his friends in Staffordshire, and gave up to his eldest apprentice the remainder of his time. As to the porter, he did not lodge in the house before, so there was no occasion for dismissing him; but being a poor man, and likely to fall into distress for want of employ, he was engaged to come every day and sit at the door as a watchman from nine in the morning till six in the evening.

to receive orders, go upon errands, &c. The tradesman had a wicket made in the door to take in or send out any thing they thought fit; besides, there was a rope fastened to a little pulley to draw up, or let any thing down into the street. By this rope they often let down victuals and cordials or what else they thought fit to the porter, and especially his wages constantly every week or oftener, as he required.

The master having resolved to shut himself up with his family, had stored himself with all manner of provisions, and resolved to make it a standing rule that the door should not be opened on any account, fire excepted. No person within was permitted to look out of the windows into the street, or open any casement, except a wooden window made for the purpose, where the pulley and rope was, and that up two pair of stairs; and this wooden window he caused to be covered with tin, that nothing infected should stick to it.

Whenever the wooden window was opened, he caused a flash of gunpowder to be made in the room, so as to fill it with smoke, which, as soon as the window was opened, would gush out with some force, so that it carried away what air was in the window, not suffering any to come in from abroad till it was purified by the sulphur in the gunpowder smoke. While this smoke lasted, business might be transacted with the porter; but the moment the smoke abated, another flash was made with the powder within.

At first, whilst they were ten in the family, the master allowed each of them a pound of bread per day: but as he had laid in a quantity of meal, he reduced one sixth part for cake-bread, and such other sorts as might be made in the house. He also bought three thousand pound weight of biscuit, and had it put up in hogsheads as if it was going to be shipped off; so that the baker thought the biscuits were for a ship the grocer was fitting out. This he caused to be taken away in a boat, and being brought up to Queenhithe, it was landed there and carted to his warehouse under the appearance of grocery. In the same manner he acted with twenty barrels of fine flower. He then caused a small oven to be fixed in the chimney of one of his upper apartments. Being well provided with beer, as the physicians advised every one that could afford it to drink moderately, and not let their spirits sink or be de-

jected, he laid in a reasonable quantity of wines, cordial waters and brandy, and also some of the new and costly cordial at that time called *plague water*, besides medicines, &c. Having furnished himself with bread, flour, and beer, he then went to a butcher at Rotherhithe, none having yet died of the plague on that side of the water, and purchased three fat bullocks, which being killed, were pickled and barrelled up, together with six barrels of pork. These he also brought by water to Trigg Stairs, where he landed and carted them to his warehouse, as if it had been grocery. Bacon, cheese, and butter, he procured out of the country. In fine, nothing was wanting that the situation he was going into could probably require. These preparations being made, he forebore shutting himself quite up for some months after the plague had begun, and even till there died about a thousand a week. But though the infection was very terrible in the out-parishes, especially about Holborn, St. Giles, Fleet-street, and the Strand, the City was very healthy, nor was the distemper felt in any great degree within the walls, till the end of June or the beginning of July; in the second week of which it appeared, from the weekly bills, that 1208 had died in the out-parts of different distempers. But in the whole of the 97 parishes within the walls only 28 had died of the distemper, and not more than 16 in all the buildings on the Surrey side of the water.

However, the next week after, it was doubled, and began to overspread the whole city and all the out-parts like a torrent. None of this family now were suffered to go out of the City to any public place, market, exchange, or church; and the master also warned his dealers and correspondents in the country not to send him any more goods, as he could no longer send goods away, or receive any sent to him.

On the first of July, he began to place his porter on the outside of the door, where he built him a little hutch to sit in. By the 14th of July, the weekly bills amounted to 176½ of all distempers; and as the parish of St. Alban's, Wood-street, was the second in the city that was infected, this tradesman bolted, barred, and locked himself in with all his house, taking the keys into his own keeping, and declared to all his family, that if any one

of

of them, though it were his eldest son or daughter, should offer to stir out of the door, though but a yard off, they should not come in again upon any terms whatever. At the same time he nailed up all the casements of his windows, or fastened the wooden shutters on the inside; those windows were excepted which were kept open for conversing with his porter, as before observed.

Till this time he had taken fresh meat of a country-woman, a higgler, who assuring him that she brought it from Waltham Abbey market, without opening it till she came to his door, he was satisfied, but now he forbade her to come any more. Being now closely shut up, they scarcely knew how it fared with their neighbours, except that they heard the bells continually tolling, and their porter gave them in the weekly bills of mortality, and at length informed them that the next house but two was infected; that three houses on the other side of the way were shut up, and that two servants out of another house on the same side of the way, but on the other side of their house, were sent away to the Pest-house beyond Old-street.

It was observable that it went hard with the poor servants being obliged to go out on errands, particularly to the markets, to apothecaries and chandlers' shops: the latter were at that time the principal places for all necessaries excepting meat or fish. It was a great satisfaction to them that the people in the next house on one side had gone into the country at the beginning of the visitation, and had left the whole house locked up; the windows barred on the inside, and boarded on the outside; the house was also placed under the charge of the constable and watch. The other houses near them were all inhabited and all infected, and at length all shut up; and in one or more of them the whole of the families perished. By this time they heard a bell go ringing nightly along the streets; but not being like the sound of the ordinary bellman, they knew not what it meant. Not going by their door, the voice that went with it they could not distinguish; and as their porter did not sit at their door in the night, as he did in the day, they could not enquire. At length he informed them that the

number of dead in the out-parts was so great, that it was impossible to bury them in due form, or to provide coffins, no one daring to come into the infected houses; and that therefore the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had ordered carts to go about with a bellman to collect the dead bodies. This, he said, had been done in Holborn, St. Sepulchre's, and Cripplegate, for a fortnight, but that now they began to come into the city, especially into St. Olave, Silver-street. This being the next parish to St. Alban's, was frightful enough, and only on the other side of the way; and during that fortnight, which was the middle of August, not less than fourscore died in those two small parishes. The reason of this was supposed to be the joining both these parishes to the Cripplegate side of the wall, as the parish of Cripplegate was at that time dreadfully visited, the plague being come down that way from St. Giles's in the Fields, where it began, and the weight of the infection during the latter end of August and the beginning of September, lay chiefly on that side of the city, from whence it went on to Bishopsgate, Shoreditch, and Whitechapel, and so to Stepney.

From the beginning to the end of August, or the first week in September, there died from 700 to 800, and almost 900 a week in Cripplegate parish only. All this while the family continued in good health, and the cheerful parent encouraged them to hope for preservation, whatever might happen without doors; still, when they received such bad news every day, they began to look upon one another with heavy hearts, believing they were all but dead corpses, and that the visitation was so appointed by heaven as to sweep away the whole of the inhabitants, and that none would be left alive. In this distress the master prudently ordered all his family to lodge on the lower floor, or up one pair of stairs, and as many of them to sleep single as possible, whilst the rooms above were furnished with beds for any that might be taken sick; for whom a nurse should be procured, out of doors, and be drawn up by the pulley to the wooden shutter, so as not to come through the house at all, or converse with any of the family. He also proposed that if he himself should be taken ill, he would immediately sub-

submit to the nurse's attendance, and that none of his children should be suffered to come up stairs, or come near him; and that if he should die, his body should be let down by the pulley also, into the cart, and so of the whole house, though his wife assured him that she would be shut up with him. This careful father was up every morning the first in the house, and went to every chamber door, servants as well as children, to ask them how they did, and when they answered "very well," he left them with this short reply, "Give God thanks."

His letters were brought by the postman or letter carrier to his porter, who smoked them with sulphur and gunpowder; then opening them and sprinkling them with vinegar, they were drawn up by the pulley and then smoked again with strong perfumes, and taking them up with a pair of hair gloves, the hair outermost, he read them with a large reading glass at a considerable distance, and as they were read burnt them. At last the distemper raging more and more, he forbid his friends writing to him at all. The loss of his faithful porter heightened the calamity of this good man; he missed him at the usual time when he used to lower him down a mess of broth, or some other warm thing for his breakfast. He heard nothing of him all that day and the next, when the third day calling again for him within the door, he was answered by a strange voice in a melancholy tone, that Abraham was dead. "And who then are you," said the master to the person who spoke, "I am his poor distressed widow, come to tell you your poor servant is gone." "Alas! poor woman," said he, "and what canst thou do then?" "Oh, Sir," said she, "I am provided for, I have the distemper upon me, I shall not be long after him." These words, he confessed, made his heart cold within him; but as he stood surrounded with the smoke of gunpowder, he did not immediately retire, but said to her again, "if you are in such a condition, good woman, why did you come out?" "I came, Sir," said she, "because I knew you would want poor Abraham to wait at your door, and I would let you know." "Well, but," says he, "if he is dead I must want him; you cannot help me." "No, Sir," said she, "but I have

brought you an honest man that will serve you as faithfully as he did."

"But how do I know what he is, and as he comes with you that are sick, how do I know that he is not infected? I shall not dare to touch any thing that comes from him." "Oh, Sir," said she, "he is one of the *safe men*, for he had the distemper and is recovered, so he is out of danger, or else I would not have brought him to you." This was an encouragement, and he was very glad of the new man; but would not believe the story of his recovery till he brought the constable of the parish and another person to vouch for it: while this was doing, the poor woman having answered some further questions, and receiving some money that was thrown down to her for her relief, went away.

After hearing the tolling of so many bells, it was now remarkable that there was not one to be heard. The reason, as the new porter told him, was that the number of the dead was so great, that the bells were not allowed to toll for any body; but that all were fetched away by the carts, rich as well as poor. In the midst of this misery, and just as the master began to be very well pleased with his new porter, especially as he had concluded that he was one that had had the distemper, he was greatly surprised; for calling to him one morning, he received no answer. He called at different times all that day and the next; but could get no satisfaction but from a watchman who stood at the door of a house, who told him that his second porter, Thomas Molins, was sick of the plague. He added, that some persons that had recovered from the sickness three or four times, had died of it after all. On the following day the watchman informed him that Molins was carried away by the dead carts the night before. The Grocer shut his wooden door immediately, and was exceedingly distressed to think that two poor men had thus lost their lives as it were to preserve him.

After a fortnight, growing impatient with being so entirely without intelligence, and seeing none of the weekly bills of mortality, nor knowing or hearing any thing but the doleful noise of the dead cart, he opened his wooden window, called to the watchman and asked him how he did, and some questions about the house before which he

was

was placed? "Alas! master," said he, "the distressed family are all dead and gone, except the journeyman, and he is carried to the pest house. I am now placed at the next door, and they have three sick and one dead. Last week's bill, the watchman said, was above 8000; but that the plague decreased at the other end of the town, in St. Giles's and Holborn, the people being mostly dead or gone away; but that it increased dreadfully towards Aldgate and Stepney, also in Southwark, where it had been more moderate than in any other part of the town. Still between four and five hundred a week died in Cripple-gate parish, and above eight hundred in Stepney.

This confined family now began to be much inconvenienced by the scurvy, in consequence of living so much upon salt provisions; however, by the use of limes and lemon juice, they soon improved. To say nothing of the infected houses marked with a cross, and "Lord have mercy upon us" written upon the doors, the streets had a melancholy prospect. The pavement was overgrown with grass; and it was not one time in twenty that they could see any one when they looked through their wicket, or so much as a door open. As for the shops, they were all shut close, excepting that a door was kept open at the Apothecaries and Chandlers, for admitting people that wanted medicine, &c. Not a coach or a cart was to be seen, except now and then a coach carrying some sick person to the pest house; whilst perhaps three or four times in the night, the bellman came about with the dead cart, crying "bring out your dead."

The master of this house was now become so impatient, that he could not content himself without sometimes opening his wooden window to talk to the watchman who continued posted at the door of the house that was shut up; but at last he looked for him, and found he was gone too, for which he was troubled the more, because he intended to have given him some money. One day, however, as he was looking through his glass, he saw this man standing on the other side of the street and looking up towards his house, upon which he ran immediately to his wooden window. The poor watchman told him he was glad to see him alive, and that as he was dismissed from the house he had been set to watch, most

of the people being dead, if he pleased to accept of his service, he would sit at his door in the day time, as his two porters had done before. This offer being accepted, he threw the poor man two crowns, for which he was very thankful; and he had not been at the door many days before he was able to inform his master that the weekly bill was decreased 1837 in one week, which had been the cause of great joy; that the burials were reduced under 200, though in Stepney they were as high as ever.

The next week the returns of deaths of all diseases did not exceed 5725, and the burials in Cripple-gate were only 196; nothing when compared to 886 only a few weeks before. This tradesman's sons would fain have had him, like Noah, to have sent out a dove, or to have let them go out of doors to see how things were, and how the city looked; and they urged him the more, as they began to hear a noise of people in the streets passing to and fro, and that pretty often; but he kept his resolution, and would not let any one stir out on any terms, or under any pretence whatever. The next week but two there was a further decrease in the bill of 1849; and now the porter knocked at his door, assuring him that the visitation was really going off, as the Lord Mayor had ordered the dead carts not to go about more than twice a week in several parts of the city. For this good news he let down to the watchman a pint bottle of good sack, with provisions for him and his family.

These flattering prospects, however, was followed by a terrible consternation in the whole family, from the idea that the master himself concluded he was struck with the plague; and it was feared that lest he should be the means of giving it to any of his children, he would oblige them to have him carried out to the pest house; but his wife and all the children declared against it, protesting that they would rather have the distemper with him, than be separated; and that they would leave the consequences to God's mercy. Happily a violent perspiration relieved both him and them, and in two or three days he was about again, his disease having been nothing more than a common cold caught by standing too long at his wooden window talking with the watchman.

The

The joy of the family on this occasion may be easily conceived; they now began to look abroad for intelligence. And now they could see through their windows a new face of things in the streets and about the houses; people were frequently seen going up and down; others began to open their shops, at least half way; the hackney coaches were also heard rambling in the streets; so that without calling to the porter they could easily perceive that the distemper was greatly decreased, and that the people that were left had more courage than before; and, in a word, that the plague was going off, at least in the City, and chiefly on that side where they lived.

It was now the last week in October, and only 22 were interred in Cripplegate parish; still the bills were high in Stepney and Southwark. The master, however, contented himself with hearing how things were, and would not abate a tittle of his strictness in keeping his family from any communication whatever with the people out of doors. He was aware that people would be rash in their joy, and presuming too far would return to their houses, and bring out their goods, &c. on which others had died, and air them too soon, and so perhaps bring back the infection. And so it fell out, for about the middle of November the bills on a sudden increased 400 at once, and rose from 1000 to 1400; but the weather becoming cool again, the bills continued decreasing till the third week of November, when only 652 were returned as dying of the plague.

On the 1st of December he opened his street door, and walked out alone without any of his family, viewing the streets, the houses, and the shops, but cautiously avoided conversation with any one. In fact, he saw very few persons that he was acquainted with, except a few just in his own neighbourhood. He saw a vast number of houses that had been deserted; but in some of these the servants had returned, and were opening the windows and doors, making fires in all the rooms, burning perfumes, &c. and thus preparing the houses for the return of the families to whom they belonged. Returning again in a few hours, he resolved to keep in his close quarters one week longer, after which he removed *with his family to a house in Totten-*

ham High Cross, that had not been infected. Here they enjoyed good air and fresh provisions, brought from Waltham market. His house in London being fast locked up, excepting the gate into his yard, the key of which was entrusted to the watchman, he went or sent two or three times a week to see that things were in good order; and thus it continued till the February following, for the plague had not entirely ceased in the City during the months of December and January. At the latter end of December it began to increase again, owing, as it was thought, to the people returning faster than ordinary to their dwellings; but by the beginning of February this family being well recovered, and in perfect health, and the City again filled with people, he removed back again, came to his house, opened his doors, and carried on his business as before. The overplus of the provisions, amounting to 1500lb. of bread, 5 hogsheads of beer, 300lb. of cheese, 5 flitches of bacon, and some barrels of salt beef and pork, he bestowed upon the poor in his neighbourhood, as a thanksgiving offering for the preservation he had experienced.

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Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, March 31.*

"IF there be, what I believe there is, in every nation, a style which never becomes obsolete, a certain mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its respective language, as to remain settled and unaltered: this style is probably to be sought in the common intercourse of life, among those who speak only to be understood, without ambition of elegance. The polite are always catching modish innovations, and the learned depart from established forms of speech, in hope of finding or making better; those who wish for distinction forsake the vulgar, when the vulgar is right; but there is a language above grossness, and below refinement, where propriety resides." Such are the remarks of Dr. Johnson upon the dialogues in Shakspeare; and it may be further observed, that when the plays of this poet of nature are read with accuracy and attention, many expressions, which by some over-refined critics are now considered as coarse and vulgar, will be discovered to contain instances of the most forcible language, and the greatest propriety. I

was led to make these reflections in consequence of a letter inserted at p. 584 of your last Supplement, signed W. C. D. in which the writer seems to have found a difficulty in a passage in the well-known advice of Wolsey to Cromwell:

“By this sin fell the Angels; how then can man,

The image of his Maker, hope to win by't.”

The explanation of the address seems to me to be this; “if the Angels, who were created of a superior rank in their sphere of existence, fell through the sin of ambition, how then can man, the image of his maker, created in the image of God, constituted by far the most noble and intelligent of all terrestrial beings, hope to gain by pursuing a similar course.” This seems to make the sentence sufficiently connected, and the whole reasoning clear. Being induced, in consequence of your Correspondent's letter, to re-peruse the whole of Shakspeare's Hen. VIII. with more attention than usual, give me leave to offer, through the medium of your publication, a few explanatory notes upon some expressions in it.

“The two Kings,
Equal in lustre, were now best, now worst,
As presence did present them; him in eye
Still him in praise; and being present both,
’Twas said they saw but one; and no discern-
er

Durst wag his tongue in censure.”

“Him in eye,” &c. He who was at the moment immediately in the eyes of the spectator, was in consequence most praised till the other also made his appearance. When they were both present at the same time, option was suspended, no one “durst wag his tongue in censure,” in *blame* of either. Though the sense is certainly not much altered by it, yet I would prefer *censure* in its common acceptation *blame*, rather than in that of *determination*, as Chalmers has done in his edition of this poet.

“all men's honours
Lie in one lump before him, to be fashioned
Into what pitch he pleases.”

I would rather understand *pitch* in allusion to a pipe to regulate the voice by, commonly used in country Churches, than to the mass fashioned into *pitch* or *height*, as some commentators have done.

“that am, have, and will be,
Though all the world should crack their
duty to you

And throw it from their soul. Tho' perils,” &c.

“yet my duty
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours.”

That am, &c. Such I am, have been, and ever will be; contrary to most editions, I would make the end of the sentence after soul, and there place the period. “Chiding flood,” the *rebuking, opposing flood*, rather than *resounding*, as we find in some annotators.

“O Cromwell, Cromwell;
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my King, he would not in my age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

This sentence is said to have been actually spoken by Wolsey. The meaning seems to be, that had I pursued my spiritual interests with half the zeal and attention which I exerted in my temporal, God would not now have forsaken me. This I would take to be the more natural meaning of this passage, than the vain endeavours which bad men sometimes use to palliate their crimes even to themselves.

In the same play we find, “If I spared any that had a head to hit, &c. let me never hope to see a chine again; and that I would not for a cow, God save her.”

If I have not carefully executed my duty as a Porter's man, may I never again eat a *chine of beef*. This part of the cow or ox seems to have been considered as most delicious; and for which I would willingly give up my part of the whole animal, or even the whole animal itself. God bless her, God save or preserve her, I find her so useful to my whole family.—There is no comment upon this in any edition of Shakspeare which I have seen.

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

LETTERS ON THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—No. IV.

MY DEAR BROTHER, *Jamaica,*
Sept. 1824.

THE next production of the tropical forest that has come under my notice, is the *lignum vita*, which grows to the size of a large cherry tree; it has a straight stem, and the boughs branch out, and form a thick round head; it bears a small lilac-coloured blossom, and has a yellow berry; from the bark a gum exudes, which is much prized for

for its balsamic properties; steeped in rum it is an excellent remedy for wounds and cuts. Ebony is found in the mountains, and is of various colours, chiefly blue, green, and yellow. Quassia, the medicinal qualities of which are well known, is a very common wood, an infusion of it is often drank every morning by Europeans here. But of all the native trees of Jamaica, the mahogany is of the greatest value, and most extensive usefulness; this noble tree grows to the height of 60 feet or more; the leaf is something similar to the ash, but rather broader, and of a deep green. The cedar, tree is very similar in appearance to the mahogany; this is known to cabinet makers by the name of the Havannah cedar. The *pencil*, a juniper cedar, is scarce here; it grows much like the fir-tree in all respects. The largest and loftiest vegetable production of this Island, however, is the "Cotton tree;" you must not confound this with the small tree that bears the cotton so much used in our manufactures at home. This tree grows upwards of 100 feet high, with a large spreading head, affording ample shade from the rays of a vertical sun. I have seen one of these majestic trees, of which the lower part of the trunk was 12 feet in diameter: I believe you will find some specimens growing upon Clapham Common. The Tamarind is also a fine spreading deep-coloured shady tree; the fruit so much esteemed for its delicious acidulated flavour, is enclosed in a pod, the size of a full-grown broad bean: it is much used here for a cooling beverage in fevers, and great quantities are preserved in sugar and exported. This Island also produces the cocoa nut and the palm tree, so elegantly formed, and from its nut the "palm oil" is extracted. Both oranges and lemons are grown in great quantities. The mango, with the "bread fruit-tree," was brought here from Otaheite, about 30 years ago: the mango when ripe is of a yellow colour, and most beautiful to the sight. The natives here are passionately fond of them, but they possess a peculiar flavour, which to persons unused to it is very unpleasant; but when green they make excellent tarts and puddings, resembling in flavour preserved apricots. The guava, from which a delicious jelly is made, is a fruit in shape and size like a green

walnut. The bread fruit tree grows to about the size of an apple tree, with a large leaf divided into five forks; the fruit is about the size of a Dutch cheese; it is eaten roasted or baked with butter. The shaddock is a fruit the same size as the bread fruit; it is a species of the orange tribe, and when ripe, is of the colour of a lemon, the inside being of a flesh colour; it has a pleasant acid bitter taste. The "forbidden fruit" is another variety, but much smaller. The star apple is about the size of an orange, with a very smooth skin; there are two kinds, the purple and the green, the pulp when ripe put into a glass with an orange squeezed upon it, and sweetened with syrup, is very luscious, and much liked here. The "grenadilla" is as large as a pumpkin, and grows on a vine similar to the grape. The *papa* is a fruit about the same size; it grows on a small tree; the tree has scarcely any leaves, and it has the singular appearance of being stuck on a bare pole. The pine-apple, which fetches such high prices, and is only reared with you in hot-houses at great cost, is here very abundant. There are several other kinds of fruit here, which being totally unlike any European ones, it would be difficult to make you comprehend by description, so I shall only give you the names: as the jack-fruit, sweet sops, soursops, mannees, prickly pears, pomegranates, Alicada pears, &c. &c.

The cinnamon tree thrives here extremely well; it was originally brought here by Admiral Rodney from a French ship which he captured. Tobacco is also cultivated by the negroes for their own use, but of a coarse kind; the plant grows to the height of 2½ to 3 feet. Many European plants thrive here, particularly up in the mountains. I have there gathered fine apples and strawberries. The apple tree, like the native trees here, has blossoms and green and ripe fruit all the year round. Here are grapes, peaches, and abundance of cabbages, potatoes, asparagus, pease, beans, turnips, &c. &c.

The corn grown here is all maize or Indian corn, and a sort called Guinea corn, which is used to feed poultry. There are many different species of grasses, but all unlike what you have at home; the kind most cultivated is the "Guinea grass," which grows to about four feet high, and is cut down and carried home in bunches for

for use: this grass is not raised from seed, but is planted out from suckers.

Having now given you a pretty ample account of the vegetable world, I shall proceed to give some account of the natural, its reptiles, and noxious insects, &c.; and having done that, shall close my *describing* Letters, and refer you for all further information to Long's History of Jamaica, and Brian Edwards' Account of the West Indies in general.

The scorpion tribe abounds here, and is a very venomous class; the scorpion itself is from 2 to 5 inches in length, of a brown colour, and its tail has joints, which enables it to turn it about in all directions; and at the extremity of the tail is the sting placed. When at rest, the insect lies with the tail coiled up, but when disturbed it strikes it about on all sides. The creoles, when stung on the arm or finger, tie a string tightly above the wound to stop the circulation, and prevent the virulent poison from running up, and then rub it carefully with indigo, which takes out the venom. The negroes generally keep a phial of rum, in which two or three scorpions are steeped, and this *they* esteem an antidote against the poison. Having read in works of natural history that the scorpion, if enclosed in a circle of fire, would destroy itself on finding no means of escape; from curiosity, and a desire of being satisfied of the truth of the account, I one day made the experiment myself, and found the accounts I had read were quite accurate. Having placed a scorpion within a circle of burning coals, it ran round and round two or three times, when finding no way of escape, and death inevitable, it got into the centre, and inflicting several wounds upon its back with its sting, it expired. The centipede (or hundred legs) is about three or four inches long, is of a slate colour, and is even more venomous than the scorpion, but happily is not so common.

The numerous mosquito fly is about the size of a gnat, and is a sad torment to the European; sleeping or waking, standing or walking, he is perpetually worried with its attacks, or annoyed by its shrill singing about his ears: the bite causes a small pustule to arise, attended with an intolerable itching, which if irritated by scratching, gets into a blister, and often ends in troublesome ulcers, especially about the

ankles, if care is not taken. The *chigoe*, or sand-fly, is another very troublesome insect, about the size of a flea, which gets into the fleshy part of the foot between the toes, and burying itself in the skin, is not at first discernable, but in the course of two or three days it causes an intolerable itching, increases in size, and quickly breeds if not got out, which is carefully done with the point of a needle, and the orifice it has made filled up with tobacco ashes.

Lizards here are very numerous, and may be seen running along the roads by hundreds; some are a foot long. The sea shores are infested with ravenous sharks and alligators, which makes bathing highly dangerous.

One of the greatest blessings to the Island is a species of vulture called the "John Crow;" it eats up all kinds of putrid substances, and is thus of the greatest service. If a horse die here, in the course of a single day it is completely eaten up, and the bones cleared and picked by flights of these birds, which are protected from wanton destruction by a fine of 5*l.* on whoever wilfully destroys one of them. Their appearance is very forbidding, and their shape quite ugly and disgusting; the stench emitted by them is intolerable, so that when dead insects will not touch them.

I have not time to go into farther description, and shall only mention to you the names of some other natives of these islands; such as the beautiful humming birds, of which we have a numerous variety; of the parrot tribe an equally numerous sort; great quantities of birds for shooting, as wild pigeons, wild duck, teal, cots, &c.

The last thing I shall mention, which I had nearly overlooked, is the *fire-fly*, and its singular appearance. These are seen every night in vast numbers; they are in appearance very similar to the yellow horse-fly, and about half an inch in length. In the dark they emit a strong greenish light from the tail, and two or three put under a bell glass afford light enough to read by: of an evening it certainly is a most beautiful sight to see myriads of these little creatures buzzing about, and dashing sparks of light in every direction, and shedding a radiance all around them.

I now close my lengthened account of this Island, which has grown under

my hand, and agreeably filled my leisure time, and I hope you will accept it in good part, and excuse all its imperfections, and remain,

Yours very affectionately,
E. K. T.

Mr. URBAN, *April 4.*

THE town of Padstow in Cornwall possesses a high claim to antiquity, but it has frequently involved the Cornish topographers in contradictory statements. The following remarks are the result of some research, and are calculated to give a clear view of the estimation in which this town was held in the earlier periods of its history.

To the martial prowess of those Romans who first planted the eagle on our cliffs, we are indebted for the only succinct account which we possess of the manners and customs of our British ancestors. For many centuries succeeding this period, the records of our national history present little to the student but a series of battles of which the names only remain. Prohibited from the exercise of their gloomy rites, those of the Druids who escaped the sword of the invader, were sheltered in the inaccessible recesses of Cornwall and Wales, where the natives, as soon as the arm of secular power was withdrawn, quickly relapsed into their ancient idolatry. In Cornwall, the influence of Roman literature, or even of Gospel light, must have been short and evanescent; for we look in vain for any traces of Christianity in the fourth century.

Lodenek, or Padstow, was well known as the only port of communication between Ireland and Cornwall; and about the year 432 St. Patrick is said to have landed here, and exercised his ministerial functions, when on his visit to St. Germanus the Confessor.

The existence of Laffenack, as the first religious house in the county, has by many been dated from this period; it is certain that it had been founded several years previous to the arrival of St. Petrock from Ireland, in 518. The tradition of his navigating the channel on an altar preserved in the monastery, clearly evinces the superstitious character of the times.

Petrock was the son of the King of Cambria, but resigned his right to the succession. Having become a monk, he went to Ireland to improve himself

in the cultivation of letters, and in the study of the Scriptures. Mr. Whitaker's intimation of the removal of St. Petrock to Bodmin, is totally unsupported; that he visited, nay retired at times to the solitude of St. Guron's cell, is not improbable, but the monastery of Laffenack at Lodenek, was the place which witnessed his Christian labours. Here he was settled for 30 years previous to his death in 564. Here, too, the inhabitants, impressed with the holy austerity of his manners, consecrated his memory by universal consent, and gave to the town of Lodenek, with its monastery, the appellation of Petrock-stowe. In consequence of the ravages of Danish pirates, the remains of St. Petrock are said to have been conveyed from hence, and deposited within the holy recesses of St. Guron at Bodmin.

During the struggle of the Britons and Saxons for supremacy, Cornwall was governed by independent princes; and until Egbert passed triumphantly through their territory in 813, their sovereignty had remained undisturbed. The Saxons, once so unrelentingly hostile, in the course of time became zealous converts to Christianity, and it was reserved for the energetic spirit of Athelstan to achieve a more enduring conquest over this brave but unpolished people. After having reduced to subjection the Kings of Northumbria, Cambria and Wales, he bent his victorious course towards the Dumnonian Britons, A.D. 927, and having defeated Howel their king, he conferred on him a tributary authority, reducing his territories from the Ex to the Tamar. Anxious to evince his attachment to the Christian faith, he visited with feelings of veneration the scene of St. Petrock's labours, and having endowed and enlarged the monastery, and conferred several privileges on the town, he called it by his own name Adelstowe. After a lapse of some years, however, by the Saint superseding the Sovereign, Adelstowe gave way to the more favourite appellation of Petrock Stowe. At this time Bodmin had no existence as a town, none even as a village, but was merely a hermitage; and Athelstan having visited this solitary cell, was pleased to confer on it, together with St. Burien and St. German's, distinguished proofs of his royal munificence.

The critical accuracy and classical taste

taste of the late Mr. Whitaker, has been highly appreciated, but it is to be regretted that the "*canaviter in modo*" should be so pertinaciously banished from his antiquarian dissertations. Harsh or contumelious words never yet served the cause of truth or reason, much less do they contribute to dispel the glooms or unravel the intricacies which environ the pages of historical research. To Mr. Whitaker, as a scholar and a man of genius, posterity willingly pay that tribute which his indefatigable exertions deserve; but on the other hand, the science and erudition, combined with the truly polished character of those pages on which he so severely reflects, have long induced them to cherish with feelings of respect and affection, the memory of Dr. William Borlase.

The Chapels of St. Saviour and St. Sampson, of Lelizick, St. Cadoc, and Trethilick, with one near the parish workhouse, sufficiently evince the ecclesiastical privileges which Padstow and its neighbourhood once enjoyed. The Church was rebuilt in the 15th century; its font and piscina are much admired, the former surrounded by the twelve Apostles, the latter surmounted by a carved representation of its patron Saint. They are both engraved in Lysons's Cornwall. The Rev. William Rawlings is the present incumbent.

The monastery of Padstow was erected on the site of that "beautiful house in the neighbourhood like a

castle," as Camden says, for the first time in 1607, "which N. Prideaux, a gentleman of an ancient name and family, lately built in these western parts."—The site is colloquially denominated Place, but more formally in the writings concerning it, Place Noun, or the Palace of Monks. The only surviving branch of the male Prideauxs, settled originally at Prideaux Castle near St. Austell, temp. Hen. VI. appropriated the lordship of the town, and the patronage of the Church of Padstow to a younger son, while the elder possessed the great tythes of the same parish, with the great tythes and patronage of Bodinin Church. The learned Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born in 1648, at this venerable mansion, which is now the residence of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, the representative of the family.

On a rising eminence at the South of the town, stood Saunders Hill, a handsome edifice of Portland stone, late the seat of Thomas Rawlings, esq. deceased, High Sheriff for the county in 1803. At the death of that gentleman in 1820, the Rawlings estates* were disposed of by sale, and this mansion was a short time since taken down. It was erected in the pure style of Ionic Architecture, and the plantations, which still flourish with great luxuriance around the site, are a great ornament to the neighbourhood of Padstow. R. G. A.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

ON the first Lord Mayor's day after the Accession of William and Mary, the new-made Sovereigns honoured the Civic Banquet with their presence. Preparatory to this, the King was graciously pleased to permit the Grocers' Company to choose him their "Sovereign Master."

"On the 24th of October, the Wardens, with some of the principal Members, being introduced at Whitehall by the Right Honourable the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Household (who is himself a member of that Company), attended his Majesty, and humbly presented to him a copy of their election, and instrument of his freedom of the said Company, in a gold box; for which his Majesty was pleased to thank them, and as a mark of his Royal favour, to confer the honour of knighthood upon Ralph Box,

GENT. MAG. April, 1825.

Esq. their Chief Warden." London Gazette, Oct. 31.

As mentioned in my last communication, Sir Thomas Pilkington was continued Lord Mayor both this year and the next. The Pageant of this year (the last by Taubman) was entitled:

53. "London's Great Jubilee, restor'd and perform'd on Tuesday, Oc-

* These estates were very extensive; among them were the several manors of St. Columb, from the Arundels of Wardour; of Ide in Little Petherick and St. Issey, of Gluvian Flamank in Mawgam, of Towan Bistra in St. Columb Minor, of Bogee in St. Ervan, of Domelliock and Eoniscavern in St. Denis, of Donathan and Tremain in St. Minver, of Penlees in St. Breock, and of Kempthorne near Holdsworth.

1062

tober the 29th, 1689, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a description of the several Pageants and Speeches, together with a Song for the Entertainment of their Majesties, who, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the whole Court, and both Houses of Parliament, honour his Lordship this year with their presence. All set forth at the proper cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners. By M[atthew] T[aubman]. *Londonum Urbis inclityla Regum*. London, printed for Langly Curtiss, at Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Head, near Fleetbridge, 1689." 4to. pp. 20.—Of this, a copy is in the British Museum (in the volume mentioned in the Dec. Magazine, p. 514, which was presented by Lady Banks); one appeared at Mr. West's sale, April 23, 1773, in company with the Pageants of 1692, 1693, 1694, and 1695, all which Mr. Nicol bought for 10s. 6d.; Mr. Bindley's was sold, Aug. 5, 1820, for 1l. 11s. 6d. to Mr. Rhodes, and has been sold again, at Mr. Rhodes's sale*, the 27th of the present month, for 3l. 15s. to Mr. Thorpe.

The following abridged particulars from the Gazette account of this splendid festival, will, I think, be perused with interest, particularly when it is considered that all the formalities were adopted as precedents in 1761, when their late Majesties dined at Guildhall.

"As the City Barges passed by Whitehall, they paid their obeisance to their Majesties, who were in their apartment on the water-side. The river was covered with boats, and the noise of drums and trumpets, and several sorts of music, with the firing of great guns, and the repeated huzzas of a multitude of people, afforded a very agreeable entertainment. About noon their Majesties came into the City, attended by his Royal Highness, and a numerous train of Nobility and Gentry in their coaches, the Militia of London and Westminster making a lane for them, the balconies all along their passage being richly hung with tapistry, and filled with spectators. Their Majesties were pleased, from a balcony prepared for them in Cheapside, to see the Shew, which for the great number of the Citizens of the several Guilds attending in their formalities, the full appearance of the Artillery Com-

pany, the rich adornments of the Pageants and hieroglyphical representations, and the splendour and good order of the whole proceeding, out-did all that has been heretofore seen in this City upon the like occasions; but that which deserves to be particularly mentioned, was the Royal City Regiment of Volunteer Horse, which being rich and gallantly accoutred, and led by the Right Hon. the Earl of Monmouth, attended their Majesties from Whitehall into the City.

"The Cavalcade being passed by, the King and Queen were conducted by the two Sheriffs to the Guildhall, where their Majesties, both Houses of Parliament, the Privy Counsellors, the Judges, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and other Ladies of the chiefest quality, dined at severall tables; and the grandeur and magnificence of the Entertainment was suitable to so august and extraordinary a presence. Their Majesties were extremely pleased; and, as a mark thereof, the King conferred Knighthood on the Sheriffs, Christopher Lethieullier and John Houblon*, esquires, as also upon two of the Aldermen, Edward Clark† and Francis Child‡, esquires.

"In the evening their Majesties returned to Whitehall with the same state they came. The Militia again lined the street, the City Regiments as far as Temple Bar, and the red and blue Regiments of Middlesex and Westminster, from thence to Whitehall, the soldiers having at convenient distances lighted flambeaux in their hands. The houses were all illuminated, the bells ringing, and nothing was omitted through the whole course of this day's solemnity either by the Magistrates or people, that might shew their respect and veneration, as well as their dutiful affection and loyalty to their Majesties, and the sense they have of the happiness they enjoy under their most benign and gracious government."

Such were the proceedings of the Lord Mayor's day of 1689, and so well was the Royal entertainment approved, that, as before remarked, it was recurred to in 1761, when their late Majesties were expected to dine at Guildhall. A new edition of Taubman's Pageant was then "published for the perusal of the several companies of London, agreeable to the recommendation of the Right Hon. Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt. Lord Mayor, and the Court of Common Council, held on Saturday the 3d of October, 1761, to the Livery Companies of the said City,

* Sir John Houblon was Lord Mayor in 1696.—Sir Christopher Lethieullier was probably not an Alderman.

† Sheriff in 1690, Lord Mayor in 1697.

‡ Sheriff in 1690, Lord Mayor in 1699.

* By Mr. Sotheby, April 18 and nine following days. On this I shall enlarge in my next communication.

for

for the Entertainment of their present Majesties, on Monday the 9th day of November next, being the day on which Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Bart. Lord Mayor elect, will enter on his Mayoralty." So says the title-page of the second edition, price 6d.

In the year 1690, when Sir Thomas Pilkington was still continued in the Chief Magistracy, I find no trace of any festivities.

In the following year, Elkanah Settle*, the last of the City Poets, brought forth his first City Pageant, intitled:

54. "The Triumphs of London, performed on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1691, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Stamp, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Drapers. By E[lkanah] S[ettle]. London, printed by Alex. Milbourn, for Abel Roper, at the Mitre near Temple Bar, 1691." 4to. pp. 18.—A copy is in the British Museum; another in the Bodleian Library, presented by Mr. Gough; one was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Feb. 27, 1819, to Mr. Rhodes for 2*l.* 2*s.*; and resold at Mr. Rhodes's sale, April 26, 1825, for 2*l.* 10*s.* to Mr. Thorpe. another at Mr. Garrick's, with the Pageant of 1612 (see p. 114 of last volume); and another at Mr. Nassau's, March 9, 1824, with that of 1675 (see p. 31).—There is nothing very remarkable in the Gazette account of this Lord Mayor's day; the King was at Whitehall in a balcony on the water-side, to receive the obeisance of the passing Citizens, and the dinner was at Guildhall†, where the "persons of quality" were as numerous among the visitors as usual.

55. Settle's second Pageant was, "The Triumph of London, performed on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1692, for the Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Fleet, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true Description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. Together with

an exact Relation of the most splendid Entertainments prepared for the reception of their most sacred Majesties. By E. S. 1692," 4to.—A copy of this Pageant is in Mr. Gough's collection in the Bodleian Library; one was sold at Mr. West's sale in 1773, with No. 53; and one at Mr. Bindley's, Feb. 27, 1819, for 1*l.* 1*s.* to Mr. Rhodes, resold, April 26, 1825, to Mr. Thorpe for 2*l.* 5*s.*—There is, says Mr. Gough in his "British Topography," p. 681, a drawing of the procession in the Pepysian library, as also of that of Sir Humphrey Edwin in 1698.—The King had returned from Holland (through the City) on the 20th; on the 22nd the Lord Mayor and Corporation presented a congratulatory Address at Kensington; the King then knighted Sir Salathiel Lovel, the Recorder, and he in the name of the City, invited their Majesties to Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, which invitation they graciously accepted. The account of the day, given by the London Gazette of Oct. 31, is so similar to that published in 1689, and before quoted, that I need not repeat it. It tells us, that as the Civic Fleet "passed by Whitehall, the King and Queen were graciously pleased to salute them from the balcony of the Queen's apartment, which they returned with volleys of guns and huzzas." The Lord Mayor is mentioned as riding from Black fryars on horseback. Their Majesties went into the City about noon, and as usual, saw the Show from a Cheapside balcony. The King made several Knights,—Sir John Wildman, Sir William Gore*, Sir James Houblon, Aldermen; Sir Leonard Robinson, Chamberlain; Sir Rowland Ainsworth, Sir William Scowen, Sir Josiah Child, and Sir John Foach (Merchants).

56. The next year produced "The Triumphs of London, performed on Oct. 30th, 1693, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir William Ashurst, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true Description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken in each Pageant. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Merchant-Tailors. To

* He is well known as a most prolific scribbler. See the Biog. Dram.

† See note in p. 134.

* Sheriff in 1698, Lord Mayor in 1702.—I do not find that the Aldermen his two companions were ever either Sheriff or Lord Mayor.

gether with the Festival Songs for his Lordship and the Companies' diversion. By E[li]kanah S[ettle], 1693." Settle's Pageants, particularly those he latterly published in folio, are rare; of this (in quarto) a copy was sold at Mr. West's sale, with No. 53; and one (perhaps the same,) at Mr. Bindley's sale, Feb. 27, 1819, for 2l. 12s. 6d. to Mr. Rhodes. At Mr. Rhodes's sale, April 26, 1825, this has produced 4l. 14s. 6d. from Mr. Thorpe.—The account of the day, in the London Gazette, contains nothing remarkable, except that the dinner was at Grocer's Hall.

57. The following year's Pageant was "The Triumphs of London, performed on Oct. 29, 1694, for the Entertainment of Sir Thomas Lane, Knt. Lord Mayor, &c. at the charge of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. By Elk. Settle, 1694," 4to.—A copy of this was sold with No. 53, at Mr. West's sale, but I have not traced it in any recent catalogue.—The London Gazette of Nov. 1, tells us that the Queen was pleased to be in the balcony at Whitehall, as the Water Show passed. The dinner was at Grocers' Hall.

58. The succeeding Lord Mayor's day produced "The Triumphs of London, performed on Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1695, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir John Houblon, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the speeches spoken on each Pageant; all prepared at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. To which is added, a New Song on his Majesty's Return*. By E[li]kanah S[ettle], 1695," 4to.—Of this Pageant a copy was sold at Mr. West's sale, with No. 53; and one at Mr. Bindley's sale, Feb. 27, 1819, to Mr. Rhodes, for 1l. 15s.—The Flying Post of Oct. 29, describes the "three stately Pageants" which the Grocers' Company caused to be made on this occasion, as "one representing a wilderness with trees of spices; the second, a charriot drawn by two griffins; and the third, a drommaderry, as big as the life." In the Gazette account of the day, there is nothing remarkable but that the dinner was at Skinners' Hall, for which change from Grocers' Hall,

* From a long Progress in the midland counties, of which the London Gazettes of the period give some curious particulars.

though the Lord Mayor was a Grocer, no reason is assigned. Skinners' Hall was also used the two following years*.

Whether any Pageant was published in those two years, I have not been able to ascertain; if any were, their folio size may have contributed to their extinction.

J. NICHOLS.

ON METROPOLITAN COURTS OF REQUESTS.

(Supplementary Number.)

IT having been suggested to the writer of the Letters upon Metropolitan Courts of Requests, that although he proposes to confine the Jurisdiction of these Courts to debts not exceeding 40s. yet that he has not proposed any mode of recovering debts above that amount, and not exceeding Five Pounds, which are included within the powers of several of the present Courts, he now offers for consideration the following plan for the establishment of Courts for the express purpose of deciding upon debts of that amount.

Let a sufficient number of Courts be established, say one in each of the districts specified in the former letters, to consist of a Commissioner or Judge for each division, and let every case be submitted to the decision of a Jury, composed of respectable housekeepers of the several districts. The expence of these Courts would be defrayed by the fees taken in each case, the amount of which, though of course exceeding those allowed to be received in the proposed Courts of Requests, would yet be trifling, compared with the expence of recovering a debt of that description in those parts of the Metropolis where the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests does not extend to that sum.

No objection deserving of much consideration can be urged against the establishment of trial by jury in debts of the amount above stated; it is the most constitutional method of determining disputes; it is the tribunal least liable to be affected by partiality; it is of such a nature as scarcely to admit of the possibility of corruption; and a Court of this description, if selected from among the tradesmen of the district, would possess a sufficient knowledge of local circum-

* See p. 134.

stances,

stances, and of general business, to qualify it, under the guidance of an able and well-informed judge, to decide fairly and justly in this, as well as in more important cases. That some difficulties would be experienced in the construction of such a Court cannot be denied. Juries are not infallible. Private interests would sometimes interfere; but none of these objections can be applied to Juries, which will not apply with greater force to any other tribunal. That a greater portion of time, than is now usually allotted to the purpose, would be required, is doubtless true; but as sufficient time for fair investigation and deliberate decision would be all that would be requisite, a less time would be certainly unjust.

It may perhaps be thought that it would be better to try the experiment of such a Court in one district of the Metropolis at first, before its general adoption was determined; it might therefore be put in practice in one of those parts of the Metropolis where the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests does not exceed 40s.: these are the City of Westminster, the Kensington, Finsbury, and Holborn divisions of the Hundred of Ossulston, and the Tower Hamlets. In any of these the plan might at once be put to the test of experience; its only opponents would be the officers of the Palace Court, and of the Court of Record for the Manor of Stepney. These persons are certainly entitled to some remuneration for any injury they might sustain in consequence; let them be recompensed, but let not their private interests prevent public improvements. The Court of Requests for these districts would receive no injury, and therefore could be entitled to no recompense. Supposing then that the demands of the Palace Court and the Stepney Court of Record were satisfied, no opposition could be expected from any other quarter. No man who is sincerely attached to the Constitution and Institutions of his Country, would offer the least opposition to the introduction of Trial by Jury in every practicable case; the inhabitants of the district themselves would receive the boon with gratitude; it would prevent much loss of time to the suitors, save many expences, effectually obstruct the career of fraud, afford protection and encouragement to integrity, and would, however para-

doxical it may appear to be, after a time, prevent much litigation. Much of the usefulness of a Court of this kind must, of course, depend upon the character and qualifications of the Judge; he must not only possess knowledge of the law he is to expound, integrity, and diligence, but he must have habits of patient research, discrimination, and penetration, and knowledge of the modes in which business is mostly transacted among that class of society whose disputes and disagreements will occupy most of his attention. A general acquaintance with the methods used by merchants, &c. or even by the superior class of tradesmen, will be of very little avail. It may, however, be objected, that it would be very difficult to discover any person so qualified who would be willing to discharge the duties of the office for any reasonable remuneration; but surely there might be found those, who, though they do not possess all the above qualifications, yet have the majority of them.

The appointment of this officer should be invested in the Home Secretary of State; for if it was left in the hands of the Chancellor or of the Judges, legal ability alone would secure their choice; if in the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the County, some relation or connexion of their Workshops or their clerks, &c. would obtain the appointment; but neither of these objections apply to the Secretary of State; he would be most likely to be guided in his election only by a conviction of the propriety of the person proposed. It would perhaps be advisable to leave the appointment of the clerks and officers to the Judge or Commissioners, subject, however, to the controul of the Home Secretary. In order to secure the suitors from delay and inconvenience, an Assistant Commissioner might be appointed to act in the absence of the principal, or to act conjointly with him, if the quantity of business before the Court should require it. The principal could scarcely be expected to devote the whole of his time and attention to the duties of his situation; he would expect to be permitted to follow other avocations; to attend the Courts of Law, and the Circuit, and therefore a Deputy would be requisite, even if the intermission, which would be occasioned by the sickness, death, or

reign-

resignation of the principal, were placed out of consideration.

At present Courts of Requests which have power to decide upon debts to the amount of Five Pounds, commit defendants, in default of payment, to the House of Correction for a certain time; and a debtor in insolvent circumstances, committed by any other Court for debts below Five Pounds, has no other means of obtaining his liberation, than by an application to the Insolvent Debtors Court—an application the expense of which sometimes exceeds the amount of the original debt; it would therefore perhaps be advisable to permit the discharge of the debtor by the proposed Court, after a certain time of confinement, if it was satisfied that he had no means of discharging the debt. Of course this liberation would only apply to debts sued for in the Court, and upon notice being given to the creditor, that he might oppose the discharge if he thought proper. The expense of the whole process would not exceed a few shillings, and thus an honest debtor would easily regain his liberty, while the fraudulent and profligate would receive a longer term of imprisonment. Power might also be given to the Court to direct the detention of persons who, while they possessed the means, refused to pay their creditors' demands from motives of revenge or fraud, till such time as they did discharge the debt. Hard labour might also occasionally produce very salutary effects; but as the power of inflicting a punishment of this description might be considered as too great to be entrusted to an individual, a Jury might here also determine the matter of fact, leaving the proportion of punishment to the discretion of the Court. The cases in which hard labour should be inflicted are concealment of property, with intent to defraud creditors, or conveying it away to other persons with the same intent; contracting debts without probable means of payment, or by false pretences, questions which may easily and fairly be put to the consideration of a Jury. An innovation in the usual manner of receiving evidence would be necessary, as the examination of the Insolvent ought to be permitted. The effect which this mode of proceeding would produce among the dishonest part of the community, would soon be apparent. A general dread

of its salutary ordeal would be entertained, and its utility, tried by this test, would be fully proved.

In preparing the details of a measure of this description, considerable care and attention is requisite, lest the jurisdiction given to the new Court should interfere with the powers of some other long established Court. Local circumstances must also be considered; indeed a very large portion of time must be devoted to the purpose; but the foregoing statement contains the most important particulars, and if any measure for the improvement of Courts of Requests should be in contemplation, this and my former letters may probably furnish a few suggestions towards the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose.

Yours, &c.

A BARRISTER.

* * The promised Communications of this respectable Correspondent, would be very acceptable.

Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Trustees of the British Museum, relative to Mr. Rich's Collection of Manuscripts, Antiquities, and Coins, was referred.*

The Committee examined several witnesses, as to the pecuniary value of this Collection, and proceeded to lay before the House the substance of the Evidence they have received.

The Collection consists of three parts, viz. Manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Syriac languages, and a few printed Books; Gems and various Antiquities, chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Nineveh: and Oriental, Greek, and Roman coins.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. M^cBride, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, recommended the purchase of a Collection of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts, as the Museum is particularly defective in that department of literature, and especially as there is little probability of so large and well-selected a library being again offered for sale.

Dr. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, considered the Collection of MSS. in the Persian and Arabic languages, as containing a great number of the most esteemed works in both languages, in excellent preservation and of great antiquity. The Syriac MSS. he thinks also of considerable value; and that the whole Collection is more valuable than any which

* See a Memoir of Mr. Rich, in vol. xci. i. p. 478.

brought into England since the '60s and Huntingdon*, and so well selected, that the loss of be almost irreparable to the Museum of this country.

Rev. Samuel Lee, Professor of the University of Cambridge, met the MSS. taken on the aggregate best he had seen collected by man; considered the Collection as from the importance and variety it contains; and that the placing

British Museum would be considerable benefit upon the nation.

He was requested by the Committee to examine the MSS. more minutely, with giving his opinion respecting the and value of the MSS. and particularly to the Syriac part of the Collection.

He represented the Syriac to consist of 68 volumes; there is one copy of an ancient version of the Gospels, valuable; he only knows of one Syriac, which is at Oxford. There are the Nestorian and Jacobite editions of the Peschito version of the Scriptures being no other complete copy Nestorian edition in any of our

The Nestorian and Jacobite sects as early as the year 500, and their editions in their own churches; the preservation of them may be important in disputed passages. Some of the MSS. are a thousand years old; they are imperfect, but as much so as they are found. There are two copies of the Gospels and two of the New Testaments with the exception of the Apoca-

having examined more particularly the Syriac part, Mr. Lee stated, that the MSS. are much less mutilated than he had supposed; there is a history of the lives of the Nestorians, which he thought to be unique; there is an old Syriac, which he considers as a very historical document; it is written in Arabic, in parallel columns, the MSS. in the Kufic character; it gives the names of the bishops, and various persons of the churches, of the Persian kings, the dynasties of the East and West. He thinks it difficult to set a pecuniary value upon the Syriac part of the Collection, but had it been offered to the University of Cambridge, he would rather have paid for it, than

disposed of the MSS. of Bp. Cotton (whose Life and Travels have been a prominent feature in our late Numismatic Catalogue particularly related in our last Monthly Meeting). They were purchased for the Curators of the Bodleian Library added to those given by Bp. Cotton, and those bought of the widow of Dr.

the University should have lost it, though he thinks that sum a little above the value. With respect to the remaining part of the Collection, he has examined accurately a fourth part of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and which he believes to be a fair specimen of the whole; they are extremely valuable, because they are the best books in those languages. They consist of history, poetry, and grammar; commentaries on each, and commentaries on the Koran; there are also works on geography, mathematical works, and generally works on the sciences. There is also a copy of the Koran in the Kufic character, which is, perhaps, the only copy in Europe. This collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. is the best he has ever seen made by one person, and he thinks it cannot be worth less than 5,000*l*.

Dr. Young, M.D. Had carefully inspected the MSS. of the late Mr. Rich, and obtained information from the best judges of oriental literature, and estimates the value of them at 5,000*l*.

Sir Gore Ouseley valued the Persian, Arabic and Turkish part of the Collection at from 4,000*l*. to 5,000*l*.; they would sell for more if taken back to Persia.

Mr. Hime was assistant to Mr. Rich, and resided with him many years at Bagdad, and kept his accounts. Mr. Rich paid between 6,000*l*. and 7,000*l*. for the Arabic, Persian and Turkish MSS.; he does not know what was paid for the Syriac MSS. or for the medals or antiquities.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton had examined the MSS.; thinks the generality of them in better condition than are usually met with; the selection is a good one. He thinks the value of the Arabic, Persian and Turkish part of the Collection worth about 8,000*l*.

Mr. Colebrooke represented the MSS. as a valuable Collection; they are in good order, and have been well selected; but he had examined them only cursorily.

Col. Baillie, a Member of the Committee, stated, that in his opinion, the Persian and Arabic MSS. might have been bought at one period for 1,000*l*. or at the utmost for 1,500*l*. in India, and for double that sum in Persia; but on a further and more minute examination of the Collection, he considered himself to have undervalued them, having found several works in Arabic and Persian which he had not seen before, and to which he attaches considerable value. In his first estimate too, he wished to be understood as referring to a period nearly 20 years ago, during his residence in India, when Oriental MSS. were comparatively cheap, and the demand for them extremely limited.

Mr. Grant, a Member of the Committee, was desirous when in Calcutta, about four years and a half ago, to make a Collection of MSS. and was deterred by the high prices asked.

asked for them; 70, 80, or 100 rupees each were demanded for books not of the first rate. There are 688 Persian and Arabic MSS.; to make a good collection of this number when he left Calcutta, would have cost between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*

Sir John Malcolm has examined the Arabic and Persian MSS. but does not know any thing of the Syriac or Turkish; he has purchased Oriental MSS. for many of his learned friends. Persian MSS. have, within the last five or six years, risen in value very considerably; he has paid treble the price he paid formerly; thinks this part of the Collection would not have cost less than 4,000*l.* In the way in which Mr. Rich collected them, he is more likely to be 1,000*l.* under what was paid, than over it. In this valuation he includes the printed books.

Mr. Foss and Mr. Darling, booksellers, valued the printed books, one at 100*l.* the other at 90*l.*

Mr. Henry Ellis, Keeper of the Manuscripts of the British Museum, stated, that there were very few Oriental MSS. in the British Museum, and none in the Syriac language.

COINS.

Mr. Marsden had examined the Collection of coins and medals. There is one coin, a Kufic Derham, represented to have been struck in the 79th year of the Mahomedan era, which he believes to be worth 100*l.*; there is only one other similar, which is known, belonging to the Royal Academy of Sweden.

The value of the Collection, independent of the Greek and Roman part, he estimates at 1,000*l.* He includes, in this valuation, the Parthian and Sassanian coins.

Dr. Wilkins had examined this Kufic Derham; he believes the coin to be genuine; and agrees with Mr. Marsden as to its value.

Mr. Matthew Young, dealer in coins, examined the whole Collection; observed the Kufic Derham, it is in fine preservation; believes it to be struck, not cast: such coins have never in this country sold for more than a guinea. He observed particularly a Thracian coin; considers it to have been cast, and worth only a few shillings; a genuine one, in fine condition, would be worth 100*l.* He estimates the whole collection, according to what he is in the habit of charging for such coins, at 840*l.*

Mr. William Bankes, a Member of the Committee, considered the Thracian coin as a cast, but being doubtless an exact impression from a true coin of extreme rarity; it may as such be worth 20*l.* to complete a series.

Mr. Francis Palgrave observed, that the appearance of a coin being cast, was not a proof of its being a modern forgery; an-

cient moulds and ancient furnaces for casting coins have been often found; the reason for employing these moulds has not been satisfactorily explained.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Edward Landseer is acquainted with Antiquities similar to those shown to him, and thinks them very valuable, and that the study of the hieroglyphical part of these Gems may throw light on the inscriptions in the arrowhead character. He considers the cylinders to have been signets, and that their impression was given by rolling; with respect to pecuniary value, he remembered one of a similar kind, found at Marathon, being valued at from 15 to 20 guineas; valuing the Collection at that rate, it would be worth about 3,000*l.*

Sir John Malcolm had looked over these Babylonish and Nineveh antiquities; thinks, from his own experience, that this Collection has been obtained at great cost; upon a cylindrical brick being shown him, covered with the arrowhead character, he says it is the best specimen he had ever seen; he would give 50*l.* for it; and he thinks Mr. Rich could not have expended less than 400*l.* or 500*l.* upon the remainder of this part of the Collection, independent of the gems.

Mr. William Bankes, a Member of the Committee, estimated the value of the cylindrical brick at 50*l.* and thinks it a great object to get together a large mass of the arrowhead and Cuneiform character, as the only chance hereafter of decyphering it.

Mr. Francis Palgrave considered the Collection of Antiquities as very valuable, and thinks such a collection may lead to important results, when we see what Dr. Young and Monsieur Champollion have done with regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics; he thinks the collection of gems and other antiquities may be fairly worth 1,000*l.*

Dr. Noehden, Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities of the British Museum, thought that this Collection of Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities would be a great acquisition to the Museum.

The Committee, having considered the evidence adduced, submit to the House, that the sum of 5,500*l.* is a fair and reasonable price for this Collection of MSS., the sum of 1,000*l.* for the Coins, and the sum of 1,000*l.* for the Babylonish and Nineveh Gems and Antiquities; and they recommend to the House, that the whole of the Collection of the late Mr. Rich be purchased at those prices, making together the sum of 7,500*l.* and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public*.

25 March 1825.

* The House of Commons have since voted 7500*l.* for this purpose.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

51. *Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire*, 4to. Bellby & Knotts, Birmingham.

THIS work professes to be undertaken to supply the Pictorial deficiency of Sir Wm. Dugdale, whose accuracy and indefatigable research were to such an extent, that he can be found wanting in nothing else. We know not indeed, after all, if any County History can stand in competition with his; certainly none of old times, so that the inferiority of its graphic illustrations must be attributed to the age in which the author lived, rather than any want of attention on his part. Warwickshire, besides being naturally from its gentle undulation of surface, and great fertility, well calculated for the pencil, is artificially so diversified with the Architectural beauties of other days, that it is surprising no previous attempt has been made to collect its various features, and bring them into one point of view.

Kenilworth has had ample justice done to it in a separate publication, the letter-press containing all that could be collected by the penetration of that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Sharp of Coventry, and illustrated by well-executed plates, after drawings by the first artists of the present day. The publication now before us we should have considered as supplementary to that, did not the proprietors promise other views of those picturesque ruins, with, however, less extensive description.

The Castles of Warwick and Maxtoke, the Elizabethan Hall of Aston, the antient town of Coventry, and the industrious Cyclopean abode, modern Birmingham, have furnished subjects for the three numbers now before us; and though we must admit the excellence of such artists as Westall, Dewint, Barber, and Mackenzie, whose drawings are well engraved by Radclyffe, why, we would ask, is the price to be greater than that affixed to the "Illustrations of Kenilworth?" This is our only objection.

A beautiful little vignette, engraved on wood, introduces the literary part to our notice, and reminds us of what we have often thought an unique feature at Warwick Castle, and which is irre-

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sistibly fascinating, an enclosed road leading to, and suddenly opening upon this grand specimen of military architecture. No description can give any idea of the united effect of astonishment and pleasure which it inevitably affords, and which will not fail to delight the traveller, let the objects of his research have been ever so numerous. The letter-press we shall despatch in one word, when we say that which is directed to be cancelled bears all the marks of antiquarian lore which distinguish Mr. Sharp, well-arranged and digested, though we do not quarrel with its substitute. The plates are the professed object of the work, and therefore our business will be with them. The first represents Warwick Castle, taken from the water, and is a very faithful, comprehensive, and judicious view; but why is the drawing, or rather the engraving, in such bad proportion? Did Mr. Dewint or Mr. Radclyffe choose to make it far too long for its height? This is unpardonably careless, as it injures what would otherwise be excellent. W. Westall has shown abundance of good taste in the next plate, which in the vignette style gives us the bridge and gateway at the entrance of this noble fabric. Not only is there much judgment in the design, but the variety of tints in the foliage alike do honour to the pencil and the burin. How enchantingly pleasing is the moonlight view of Aston Hall by Barker! The light which falls on the stems of some of the great trees is admirably contrasted with the dark shadows of those in front; and with great skill has this artist grouped some well-drawn deer to designate a park, and form the fore-ground of his landscape. The serenity of Maxtocke Castle-gateway is next portrayed by Wm. Westall.

In the second number we have by this artist a view of Warwick Castle, in which the polygonal tower, of modern construction by the way, though called Guy's, forms the chief feature; and in the next plate he has selected with much judgment a spot, which, while it shews the interior of the court, in great degree obscures this very tower by trees and ivy. Then fol-

lows another view of Aston Hall by Barker, in which we have the novelty of hay-making, that would undoubtedly have gained our admiration, had not the elevations of the hay been too violent. Dewint's Charlecote vicarage is pretty in the vignette style.

The first plate in the third number is the absolute portrait of Birmingham; nay, and its very atmosphere, with all those dingy clouds which the inexperienced visitor would say betoken rain, but are indeed the constant canopies of that world of artificers. We do not hesitate to say that this is the best of all the plates, and is very creditable to the talents of Mr. Dewint. The next, Stratford upon Avon, is highly picturesque, and shews much of the artist's mind in point of selection. Barber has admirably managed the setting sun in his view of Charlecote; and the heron watching its finny prey is in excellent harmony with the stillness of the scene. That well-known specimen of the architecture of Harry the Sixth, St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, with the old buildings adjoining, is what at least might have been expected from the pencil of F. Mackenzie, notwithstanding we condemn the practice of one artist copying from another. The necessity of employing a second, shews the inferiority of the first, and then the copy of an imperfect drawing is palmed upon the public, instead of a view of the place itself. Two other vignettes intermixed with the letter-press, added to what have been described, form the contents of the first three numbers of the *Graphic Illustrations*.

From the above detail, our readers will be able to form as fair a judgment of what this work professes to be as any thing short of ocular demonstration is likely to afford; but we will venture to assure them, that our description is far from extravagant; they will be by no means disappointed, but find that actual inspection will produce unlooked-for delight.

52. *Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London: with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice.* By J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. and A. Pugin, Architect. Vol. I. 8vo. Taylor.

INTERESTING as the Public Buildings of the Metropolis must be to the inquisitive Visitor, no less than to the intelligent Resident, no work has been published before the present

by any means calculated to gratify rational curiosity, by communicating correct ideas relative to the architectural features and general history of the principal structures erected for use or ornament in the Capital of the British Empire. Of the few publications professedly devoted to this purpose, a small tract, intitled "A Critical Review of the Public Buildings, Statues, and Ornaments, in and about London and Westminster," by Ralph; and a folio volume by Malton, may be mentioned. But the former of these works, which is in general superficial and unsatisfactory, first made its appearance more than fifty years ago; and the latter, though it is illustrated with plates, is neither planned nor executed in such a manner as can put it in competition with the publication before us. These "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London" consist of Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of Edifices, engraved in outline, from drawings made under the direction of the conductors of the undertaking. A considerable proportion of these plates are the works of Mr. J. Le Keux, whose professional taste and skill in this particular department of graphic art are almost unrivalled, and may be considered as affording a guarantee for the general merit of the engravings.

Historical and descriptive essays accompany these illustrations, some of which are drawn up by Mr. Britton, and the others by various contributors, among whom are gentlemen professionally devoted to the study of Architecture. The most prominent of these articles are the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Churches of St. Stephen Wallbrook, and St. Martin in the Fields, by Joseph Gwilt, Architect; of Covent Garden Theatre, by Mr. C. Dibdin; of Drury Lane Theatre, by Messrs. Dibdin and Brayley; of the Opera House, and of Uxbridge House, by J. B. Papworth, Architect; of Burlington House, by Mr. Britton; of the Temple Church, the New Church of St. Pancras, and St. Bride's, by Messrs. Britton and Bayley. The latter we have already extracted in a former Number, (see p. 19,) and which may serve as a specimen of the satisfactory manner in which the letter-press is given.

These essays include occasional criticism on the buildings to which they relate; and the authors have very properly

perly confined their critical comments to the works of deceased architects. The publication, which will be completed in another volume, affords much interesting information, not collectively to be found in any other literary work.

53. *Illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel in Putney Church, Surrey. With a brief notice of the Founder. Drawn on Stone by John-George Jackson, from admeasurements taken by G. T. Meadows and J. G. Jackson. 4to. pp. 16. Thirteen Plates. Carpenter and Son.*

THIS is a well-executed and artist-like production (at least as far as lithography will admit), and a very suitable companion to Robinson's "Illustrations of Mickleham Church," in the same county, of which we gave a favourable opinion in our Review of last September.

The subject of this publication is a small but elegant chapel attached to Putney Church, hitherto neglected by the Architectural Draughtsman.

"Joined to a structure with which it does not assimilate, the beauty of the one strangely contrasting with the deformity of the other, this monument of piety and taste has remained in unaccountable obscurity, totally undeserved from its intrinsic merit, and, like most of our parish churches, has been doomed to receive occasional coats of whitewash, which, while it has detracted from the picturesque effect and colouring of the stone-work, has nearly choked up and concealed the delicacy of the mouldings, and the elegant tracery of the ceiling. Almost coeval with Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, it partakes much of the same class of Gothic Architecture, and though ornamented in a less magnificent style, is admirably appropriate to the purpose for which it was originally designed."

There is some prospect, it appears, of a new Church being required at Putney, and for this purpose it is proposed to destroy the present structure. Our author expresses his hopes that "the person to whom the charge is entrusted will protect this beautiful piece of architecture, while the work of devastation is proceeding with its rude and unattractive neighbour."

Rude and unattractive as that neighbour may be, we can never approve of its being made the scene of devastation. The numerous ecclesiastical structures which are now arising around us, brighten the eyes and rejoice the heart of every friend to the Established Church; but let them, at least among

the ever-increasing population of the neighbourhood of London, be always built on a new site. Why should not the accommodation afforded by a new Church be wholly additional? Why should every village round the Metropolis be divested of its rural and venerable temple? However "rude" the structure itself may be, is not some respect due to the ashes and memorials of the dead?

54. *An Account of all the Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the British Institution from 1813 to 1824, belonging to the Nobility and Gentry of England, with Remarks Critical and Explanatory. 8vo. Priestley and Weale.*

THE object of this publication is evidently that of utility directed by taste, and, as being the amusement of a man of literary leisure, peculiarly dedicated to the cultivation of what are styled the Fine Arts, is intitled to our recommendation for its perspicuous plan and execution. An author is, in most instances, the best qualified to explain his own intentions, and we are therefore the more readily induced to lay them before our readers, in his own words.

"This general Catalogue, condensed from those of the Exhibition of the British Institution, during the last ten years, was occasioned by the following slight circumstance. A difference in opinion originated as to whether a certain picture had been ever exhibited; or, if so, in what year? As the Editor has preserved the whole series (a circumstance of rare occurrence, from the destructible nature of all catalogues,) he examined them, and found the desideratum in the last page of that last published."

"Leisure, during winter evenings in the country, recommended the amusement of attempting the present arrangement, which he has been informed would not be unacceptable, even to amateurs, but well adapted to those who might wish to become so. His plan, therefore, has been to collect and simplify the notices which are very widely disjointed in the series of catalogues; and to bring under one view the schools, the masters individually, and as much as possible the periods in which they lived and flourished together; adding a few notes of elucidation, but by no means aiming to obtrude information upon those who are already well-informed; but which are introduced merely as a vehicle of popular intelligence. If several of the more eminent painters are brought nearer to unlearned eyes by the reflected opinions of the best critics, either in prose or verse, by whom the merits of each have

have been clearly discriminated, so that the admirer should be instructed, more is not contemplated. Many, whose love of the arts exceeds their knowledge of them, may be led to form a definite and satisfactory idea of the masters, whose most celebrated works this Exhibition (established under the auspices of the best taste and the highest rank in this country) has given them the utmost facility of inspecting. Doubtless, the advancement and perfecting of the arts was, and will continue to be, its primary object; and this compilation has been made for the convenient reference, both of the professional Artist and the Virtuoso. By recurring to such helps to a fleeting memory, the desire of acquiring information on subjects which engage the powers both of our reason and our imagination is gradually fed and encouraged by opportunities such as these are, and the result may be an acquaintance with the history and principles of art, very creditable to every gentleman of liberal education and good taste. What consummate specimens have been *annually* assembled under a single roof! The galleries of Princes and Cardinals on the Continent greatly exceed, in point of number, but not in pure examples of the most successful efforts of the graphic art."

We cannot omit one observation which appears to us to be worthy of remembrance:

"Another and a still greater advantage, which originates in the conduct of this plan, arises from the confidence which may be reposed upon the genuineness of the pictures exhibited; although nothing is more certain than that the excellence of the best masters was gradually acquired, reached its acme, and, in certain instances, fell below it. Pictures therefore, the work of the same hand, may appear in the same exhibition, the merit of which will not be found equal."

We have a very curious statement of the value of pictures (at least *the price they obtained*) in the course of forty or fifty years.

"1779. The Houghton Collection, 282 pictures, 40,555*l.*—1798. The Orleans, 496 pictures, 48,500*l.*—The Angerstein, 38 pictures, 57,000*l.*"

The Editor concludes his introduction briefly and pertinently.

"As being 'an elderly gentleman of the old school,' I now respectfully take my leave, yet not without a hope that, should this arrangement of the Catalogues deserve and obtain any favour with the public, I may be enabled to present them with another *decalogary*."

As a very important addition, all the introductory criticism, which the correct knowledge and taste of the late

R. Payne Knight, so eminently qualified him to communicate, are reprinted from the prefaces from the Catalogues of several of the first years of the Institution.

The arrangement of the subjects is made with judgment and perspicuity. It comprises the pictures placed, in columns, under the heads of the Italian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and British Schools of Painting; the number of pictures by each master individually; the year in which exhibited; the possessor of them at that period; and miscellaneous observations and notes, affixed to the account of each master, in a quotation either in prose and verse, discriminative of his fame and character. The *Virtuoso* will appreciate justly this small volume as a very instructive and agreeable manual.

55. *Bowden's Life of John-Philip Kemble.*

(Continued from p. 235.)

WE return to our Biographical sketch of Mr. Kemble, recommencing with his engagement as Stage Manager of Drury Lane in 1788-9, the politics of Mr. Sheridan having almost wholly abstracted him from theatrical objects. The retirement of Smith opened a great variety of characters which had been engrossed by that performer, and in no season did Mr. Kemble make a more various display of his talents. Among other revivals, Shakspeare's Henry the Eighth was performed to crowded houses. The character of Catherine had been pointed out to Mrs. Siddons by Dr. Johnson as a study worthy her great histrionic powers, and her sublime impersonation of that heroic woman still lives in the memory of the present generation. It was during this season that the Opera House was destroyed by fire, and the present building erected by Novosielski.

In the following season, 1789-90, Mr. Kemble experienced some loss as a manager, by the necessity of Mrs. Siddons repairing her health by a temporary secession; and the tragedies in which she had appeared were laid aside. Under the critical eye of Mr. Kemble the play of the Tempest was restored to the stage, and became very attractive; he also revised and produced Henry the Fifth.

In the following season Mrs. Siddons returned to the duties of her profession, and Mr. Munden made his first

first bow at Covent Garden. Drury Lane Theatre was finally condemned, and the last performance on Garrick's stage was on the 4th of June, 1791.

In the following season the Drury Lane Company performed at the King's Opera, and in the month of June, in the year following, Covent Garden closed, that its theatre might be rebuilt. This was the first to be restored, and it was not until the 12th of March, 1794, that the new theatre of Drury Lane was opened. Of this theatre Mr. Kemble continued the management, with a short interval, amidst many difficulties and obstructions, arising from the poverty of the concern, until 1802; and failing in an attempt to purchase a share, he entered into a negotiation with Mr. Harris of Covent Garden, and thus terminated for ever his engagement at Drury Lane. There is but little of variety in the natural, whatever may have been the changes of the dramatic, life of Mr. Kemble, narrated within this period.

In 1802 we find him in Paris, and in habits of friendly intercourse with Talma; from thence he proceeded to Madrid, and his letters from that capital are beautifully characteristic of the man. In allusion to the death of his father, at a very advanced age, he says, "I beg that in the plain memorial inscribed on it [the stone] his age may be mentioned. Long life implies virtuous habits, and they are real honours." Mr. Kemble's original share in Covent Garden Theatre was one sixth, which had been given up by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Kemble first appeared on the boards of Covent Garden on the 24th of Sept. 1803, in his favourite Hamlet, which part, precisely twenty years before, had introduced him to a London audience at the rival house. The season of 1804 was remarkable for the appearance of the young Roscius. Of the extraordinary mania that attended this young Gentleman's performances, a very long, and not uninteresting account is given by Mr. Boaden. He was also engaged at Drury Lane on the alternate nights, and the receipts were enormous. Mr. Kemble, it appears, looked on and said nothing. The winter season of 1806-7 was distinguished by the revival of *Coriolanus*. "It has given a cognomen to Kemble, and remains at the head of his performances, and of the art itself;

as one of those felicitous things where the actor is absolutely identified with the part, and it becomes impossible to think of either the character or the man without reference to each other."

The most disastrous of seasons commenced in 1808; within eight days from the opening of the theatre, this splendid building was destroyed by fire; and, lamentable to add, 20 lives were unfortunately sacrificed to their activity, and many others were dangerously injured. The actual loss was immense. The insurances did not exceed 50,000*l*.

"In the morning after the fire (says Mr. Boaden) I hastened to Great Russell-street, and went into Mr. Kemble's dressing-room. He was standing before the glass totally absorbed, and yet at intervals endeavouring to shave himself. His brother Charles, wrapt up just as he came from the fire, was sitting attentive upon the end of the sofa. I took a chair, and sat observing the manner and the look of Kemble. Nothing could be more natural than for Mrs. Kemble (who was present) to feel and think of their personal loss in this great calamity. Her husband, I am convinced, while I saw him, never thought of himself at all. His mind was rather raised than dejected, and his imagination distended with the pictured detail of all the treasures that had perished in the conflagration. At length he broke out in exclamation, which I have preserved, as characteristic of his turn of mind: 'Yes, it has perished! that magnificent theatre, which for all the purposes of exhibition or comfort was the first in Europe. It is gone with all its treasures of every description, and some of which can never be replaced. That library which contained all the immortal productions of our countrymen, prepared for the purposes of representation. That vast collection of music composed by the greatest geniuses in that science, by Handel, Arne, and others, *most of it manuscript in the original score*. That wardrobe stored with the costumes of all nations and ages, accumulated by unwearied research, and at an incredible expense. Scenery! the triumph of the art, unrivalled for its accuracy, and so exquisitely finished that it might be the ornament of your drawing-rooms, were they only large enough to contain it. Of all this vast treasure nothing now remains but the arms of England over the entrance of the theatre, and the Roman eagle standing solitary in the market-place!'"

There is something mighty *professional* in all this; and the minuteness of its details is apt to disturb the sympathy we should be disposed to feel for such a loss. It is more gratifying to record an act of benevolence in the late

late Duke of Northumberland; who, after expressing his concern for the accident, assured Mr. Kemble that if the use of such a sum as ten thousand pounds would be any convenience to him, it was entirely at his service on his simple bond. The offer was accepted, and the bond given, and on the day appointed for laying the first stone of the present theatre, the bond was returned cancelled. The transaction we have mentioned was on the 30th of December, and his present Majesty presided on the occasion.

In the month of February following, Drury Lane shared the fate of the sister theatre, and was totally destroyed by fire.

On the 18th of September, in the following year, the new Covent Garden theatre was opened, and the O. P. disturbances that followed are fresh in the recollections of our readers. From this period, to the year 1812, we find nothing worthy of particular notice; but in this season Mrs. Siddons took leave of the stage, after the performance of *Lady Macbeth*. This accomplished woman retired into private life, honoured by all ranks, and in the enjoyment of worldly comforts only inferior to her fame. In the following year Mr. Kemble availed himself of a variety of engagements that courted him, and visited Ireland. In January, 1814, he returned for a limited number of nights, and on the 23d of June, 1817, he acted for the last time in the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. He chose the character of *Coriolanus*. The illustrious Roman was never exhibited by this great actor with more complete effect. I saw nothing, adds Mr. B., that by a glance or one failing tone reminded you of the *awful last*. A farewell dinner was afterwards given him by his numerous friends and admirers.

After his retirement from the stage his health declined, and he was recommended to try a milder atmosphere; he first visited the South of France, but was afterwards compelled to return to Switzerland. After visiting Rome he was ordered by his Physicians to return to Lausanne. On Wednesday the 19th of Feb. 1823, he had repeated attacks of apoplexy; he lingered until the 26th, when he expired without any apparent suffering, at the age of sixty-six.

Our opinion of Mr. Kemble was

given in the introductory part of our notice, and we will not repeat it here; but shall refer our readers to the volumes themselves for the full development of a character, which for consistent and dignified propriety was perhaps never exceeded.

Mr. Boaden's work, however, upon the whole, may be termed rather a History of the British Stage, during the career of Mr. Kemble, than a Biographic delineation of that great actor himself. It will be found an inexhaustible depository of amusement to those who are interested in theatrical pleasures, and it is written in a style of gentlemanly scholarship, and in so many a tone of feeling, as must ensure it a permanent reputation.

56. *A final Appeal to the Literary Public relative to Pope, &c. &c.* 8vo. pp. 190. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

IN this *Popish* controversy, though Mr. Bowles may affix the term "final" to his Appeal, we have some doubt whether he will be permitted to have the last word. To us, the dispute respecting Pope has something of the cast of the celebrated contest as to the hues of the camelion; and the opponents of Mr. Bowles, if they are right in illustrating their own principles of poetry, are as decidedly wrong in their representations of *his*.

We must be permitted to pass over the question of Pope's moral character; which, after the instances recorded, it seems extraordinary that any champions should have arisen to defend. Of the licentiousness of his Epistles to Lady M. W. Montague—of the indelicacy of many of his Translations, there cannot, (as we should have imagined,) be a second opinion. And now a word or two with respect to the poetical grade of Pope. We think the Stagirite himself never promulged two sounder canons of criticism than the invariable principles asserted by Mr. Bowles; their perfect propriety has not only been confirmed by his own arguments, but has been strengthened by almost every instance which has been advanced by his opponents. They are simply these—Nature is more poetical than Art. The passions are more adapted to poetic illustration than manners. If the reader would have them more periphrastically delivered, they are thus written. "Those Poems which display the most

most beautiful and sublime imagery from *Nature*, and which most powerfully portray the *passions* of the human heart, will be found in all ages to be of the *highest order of Poetry*." To this must be added as a corollary, "Let me not be considered as asserting that the *subject alone* constitutes poetical excellency; the execution is to be taken into consideration at the same time; otherwise Blackmore would be a greater poet than Pope."

Now we think these *connected propositions* may safely challenge all disproof; they are fixed on an immovable basis, and they will stand the test of any experiment that can be brought, or any instances that can be adduced from ancient or modern poetry. But the opponents of Mr. Bowles first separate and disjoin, and proceed after the manner of the logician, who would establish an atheistical creed from the Bible, by disconnecting the context; and in the more recent instance of Mr. Roscoe, who seems rather to have reasoned on the refuted errors of former disputants, than have clearly ascertained what Mr. Bowles had really advanced as his invariable principles of poetry. We are not surprised that Mr. Bowles should be tired of this discussion—a discussion which on one side at least has produced more personal virulence and invective than any other literary question of modern times.

We are, however, bound to say, in justice to Mr. Roscoe, that no portion of this unseemly spirit attaches to his share of the dispute, and though we cannot but admit that he has the worst of the argument, there is nothing chargeable upon him that can lessen his reputation as a scholar, or affect in the least degree his courtesy as a gentleman.

We cannot conclude without congratulating Mr. Bowles on his signal triumph; he has fought this battle almost single-handed; and though we have no very sanguine hope that the question is "*set to rest*," we can readily believe that there is nothing to be advanced to which these pages will not furnish an answer.

57. *Shakspeare's Tragedy of Hamlet*, reprinted (*verbatim*) from the recently discovered Edition of 1603. 8vo. Payne and Foss.

THIS Play is a meagre and short outline of the noble work so well

known; and the part of Polonius (Corambis, as he is here called) is the only one which is in the old and new editions nearly the same. The old play is so hurried on, that the player-scenes, the scenes after the voyage to England, and many others, are quite unnaturally introduced. Almost all the speeches are inferior in wording and sentiment to the work as it has been amended. The famous speech, "To be, or not to be;" and the beautiful speech to Horatio by Hamlet, "Nay, do not think I flatter," &c. are most miserably inferior to those speeches as we know them; in short, the old work is merely a poor and hasty ground-work, upon which the Poet has worked up the noble tragedy of Hamlet. The acts are not divided in the old work, and the Queen is informed by Horatio of the attempt to get Hamlet put to death in England, and seems to feel and to resent the villainy of her new husband. One passage struck us greatly, as it has been much the subject of dispute, and called forth a variety of explanations which must now shew the soundness of Mrs. Glass's precept, "first catch your fish." In the grave-scene struggle with Laertes, Hamlet's words, "Wilt drink up Essil, eat a Crocodile?" has left us to a world of surmise as to the real meaning of Essil; some insisting that it signifies vinegar, and some that it alludes to the River Essil or Yssil; but the old work puts all this at rest; the words in it are,

"Wilt drinke up vessels, eat a crocodile?"

The sequel of the speech likewise is very strangely different from the modern copies, and as it introduces a mountain in place of Pelion, Olympus, &c. which we never heard of before, we shall state the passage:

"Wilt fight, wilt fast, wilt pray,
Wilt drinke up vessels, eat a crocodile; Ile doot;

Com'st thou here to whine?

And when thou talk'st of burying the alive,
Here let us stand; and let them throw on us
Whole hills of earth, till with the height
thereof

Make Oosell as a wart."

It may be added, that all the passages of any consequence are as different from, and as inferior to the amended play, as this one is. The last leaf being lost, the reprint concludes exactly as Hamlet finishes a very poor dying speech; this is of no great consequence, as the modern copies have but little to interest

interest in the short summing up, after Hamlet's death. This reprint, (if the debasement in which it shews the noble work of Shakspeare, is not entirely owing to a very vicious and incorrect mode of editing the play in 1603,) must give room for a long train of reflection; and shew that the great beauties of our immortal Bard have been the results of much contemplation, and of laboured revision and correction, at moments most favourable for inspiration; at the same time, the want of correctness in the editor is evident in many passages where the lines run in twelve and eight syllables, the first line retaining two of the syllables belonging to the second. These blunders are visible through the whole play. At least it would seem that Shakspeare has, at some period subsequent to the acting of his plays, (which were perhaps got up in a hurry to suit the convenience of the moment,) had leisure to work out the plots and speeches upon the first rough sketch; this may have been done either in his casual or final retreats to the town of his birth; and if the first edition of 1603 was really emitted by Shakspeare, as the second was, we think it has thrown more light on his mode of working upon his noble dramas, than has yet been obtained by all the cavils and dissertations on words and phrases, which so often leave obscure and ridiculous what without so much ingenuity would appear plain and perspicuous.

The reprint contains not only a long series of readings and speeches which have not before been known, but many words which we believe are not to be found in other plays of Shakspeare. There is no *Dramatis Personæ*; and we must dissent from the Editor's notice; for, while there are hardly any of the perfect beauties which the tragedy now contains, we really have found little or nothing beautiful or fine which the common copies do not contain.

H. R. D.

58. *Dublin University Prize Poems, with Spanish and German Ballads, &c.* By George Downes, A.M. Small 8vo. pp. 91. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THERE are but few Prize Poems from our Universities worthy to outlive the occasion which produced them. Among the very highest of the class, are the *Palestine* of Heber, from the Oxford Collection, and the really

beautiful Cambridge Poem "On the Restoration of Learning in the East," by the Right Hon. Chas. Grant. If the poems of Mr. Downes be the most distinguished of the sister university of Dublin, we see no reason to alter the opinion with which we set out. They are compositions of a creditable nature, but of the inferior order of poetry. We prefer the first, the death of Don Carlos. The blank verse of Mr. Downes is very prosaic. Now we will just venture to extend a few lines beyond their present ten-syllable collocation, and enquire what there is to distinguish the language from any ordinary prose.

"Some young minstrel of the rural choir
an ancient ditty sings, how once a king who
ruled those very vallies woo'd the maid that
should have been his daughter—how the
prince was seen approaching to that grove
by night where she was used to wander—
how the words they spoke in secret, over-
heard by one that lurked among the bushes,
were conveyed all falsely to the monarch;
how the youth was seized and bound, how
variously he sought to end his life and sor-
row, till at length they gave him to the
holy Inquisition."

This is a *literal* transcript of what Mr. Downes calls poetry.

Of the Translations we can say nothing in commendation. Really the time is past when such nursery rhymes as these can be tolerated:

"Queen Blanche is in Sidonia

In hard captivity,
A-telling of her bitter woes,
The bitter history," &c. &c. &c.

Will Mr. Downes forgive us if we close our account of his volume with a friendly hint? Of Poets we have a multitude to spare who are his equals, if not his superiors. There is a class of society, the Mechanics of Great Britain, who are making rapid strides in solid and useful learning, and the time is fast approaching, when they who would be deemed more enlightened than mechanics, must cease to trifle with words, and betake themselves to a knowledge of things; there is a spirit abroad that can not be laid, and we sincerely call upon the Universities of the United Kingdom to enlarge the system of education, and to cultivate more generally those elevated Sciences which form the only genuine pretensions to the character of a well-informed man. To be a fourth-rate Poet is but a meagre measure of intellectual wealth.

59. *The*

59. *The Spirit of Prayer.* By Hannah More. 12mo. pp. 216. Cadell.

THIS is a sacred and a beautiful Work; sacred as being the dying legacy of a pious Christian, whose life has finely illustrated the important truths she has uttered; beautiful in the correct purity of its taste, and in the lucid arrangement of its matter. To no female writer of the present age has the Christian world been so largely indebted as to Mrs. Hannah More. We say this deliberately, and we are aware, at some hazard; but if she may have pushed some doctrinal points further than many sincere persons are disposed to go with her; shall we affirm, that those subjects on which all sincere believers are agreed have been enforced and treated with a strength of argument, a felicity of style, and a masculine energy of thought, which we should in vain look for in any contemporary female? Of the instructive tenor of her conversation, let those who have enjoyed the happiness of an introduction to her society at Barley Wood speak. No one ever yet left her uninstructed by her conversation, or unaffected by her cheerful piety and her devout resignation. To a friendly intercourse with the young, she was always partial, and she never failed, almost in an instant, to remove those impressions of *awe* which would naturally steal upon their minds, from the consideration of her superior talents; such was the suavity of her manners and the gentleness of her heart.

The present little volume appears to be the collected thoughts of the writer upon the subject of prayer, which were hitherto scattered throughout her numerous works. These reflections have been arranged under their several heads, and the whole form a manual worthy the attention of every pious mind.

60. *Sixteen Sermons on Practical and Doctrinal Subjects.* By the Rev. T. H. Cole, A. M. Rector of Warbleton, Sussex, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 321.

SERMONS are like gardens and shrubberies. When you see one, you see them all. But there is a great difference in the quality and character of the materials with which

they may be planted, and much also in tasteful disposition. Nevertheless, we cannot ring perpetual changes about serpentine walks, firs, laburnums, laurels, espaliers, and fruit-trees. We make this apology for saying no more of Mr. Cole's Sermons, than that they are edifying and instructive. As to style, we fear that he is a careless metaphorist, for in p. 72 we find "being dazzled by marks," and "penetrating mists of a spiritual prison."

61. *Memoirs of India; comprising a brief Geographical Account of the East Indies; a succinct history of Hindoostan, from the most early ages, to the end of the Marquis of Hastings' Administration in 1823.* By R. G. Wallace, Esq. Author of "Fifteen Years in India." 8vo. pp. 504.

HAVING lately treated of the History of India*, in reviewing a French work on that subject, we shall not be detained long by the present one. Mr. Wallace's book possesses the more classical exterior, and extends to a later period, but M. Giraud's is more copious, at a price considerably less. Both are entertaining, but Mr. Wallace shines more as a Geographer than an Historian, and several blemishes meet the eye even on the most cursory view. Achar (p. 138) is erroneously termed the son of Baber; Simon Stylites, in a far-fetched allusion (p. 99) is called Peter; the Memoir of Sir Rollo Gillespie (p. 258), and the graphical Sketch of Sir John Malcolm (p. 284), have no business in the text. The instructions on going out to India, with Appendix and Addenda, ought to have been printed in a smaller type; and many of these articles could only have been introduced for the purpose of amplifying both pages and price. To quote from his former work, as he has done, was unfair on the part of the author; and he should have shewn more respect for the judgment of his readers than to compare Sir James Macintosh to Sir William Jones.—"Sir William Jones (he says) long ornamented the East of India, like the morning star; and Sir James Macintosh rose to the Western sphere of Hindostan, like the planet of evening." P. 464, Addenda; Art. 47.—In a notice of Elora, *Keylas* is erroneously called *Rhylas*. Of the index our readers may form some notion from one extract—

* See p. 56.

"Abject

"Abject slavery of the Javanese, 78"
—Now who would consult the adjective for information on the substantive? To proceed, what means this—"Introduction to Book First, describes the Work, and the natural divisions of India, 1." and the same of the other books? The "Remarks" are to be sought under the word "Miscellaneous." Some of the references are incorrectly paged. The book is worth revising, and therefore we have been particular in setting forth its faults, but if the next edition be charged *fourteen shillings—caveat emptor.*

62. *The Confessions of a Gamester.* 8vo. pp. 244.

GAMBLERS are Pirates; and a Gambling House is a Brothel, with the substitution only of rascals for prostitutes. The subject, however, has been so hackneyed, that we despair of adding any thing new; after the Tragedy of the "Gamester," any thing more warnings; and after the capital work before us, any thing more characteristic.

This excellent work exhibits a character admirably corrupt. He has not a dot's magnitude of feeling or principle, with regard to father, mother, wife, or child. His sole delight is not even sanctioned by sense. What the insatiable appetite of the Devil is said to be for the souls of men, his is for their property, and he pursues his plan with similar abstract coolness. But we wish our readers to peruse the book, and shall turn to a delightful passage, which describes the character of an excellent young Nobleman, under a firm persuasion that many such a character still subsists.

"He had a particular claim to that character, which every-day people call amiable, and which secured him the esteem of his family and private companions. His domestics revered him as the kindest master, and his tenants, as the best landlord in England. Certain duties of a public nature he thought inseparably united to the peerage, and these he discharged with strict attention. He occasionally repaired to county meetings to support or oppose any measures which he thought likely to affect the welfare of the country. He uniformly met the Judges when coming to hold the assizes, both because he considered every public demonstration of respect due to the representatives of Majesty, administering the laws, and because he thought such an exhibition of it calcu-

lated to produce a strong moral effect upon the lower orders of society. As one of the hereditary Senators of the Kingdom, he was punctual in the discharge of his Parliamentary duty, and perfectly independent. No consideration could have induced him to support any measure, the complete rectitude of which he doubted; and this was so well known, that the court and country party were alike anxious to have it said, on any important occasion, that he acted with them. He also entertained the singular idea, that the honour and power of the Peerage were not committed to his family for their private dignity or consequence, but that the Maron for the time being might exercise it for the welfare of the country. This singular idea induced him to reply with candour to every respectful application on public business, and the correspondence he sometimes carried on; and the discussions in which he was occasionally involved, were great, and conducted with diligence and assiduity. He usually gave a silent vote; but when he thought it necessary to explain the reasons which influenced his decision, he displayed great strength of intellect and clearness of perception, together with a fluency of speech, and happiness of expression, which shewed him well qualified to undertake any share of the public service of his country that circumstances might require." Pp. 91, 92.

63. *The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures asserted, and the principles of their composition investigated, with a view to the refutation of all objections to their Divinity, &c.* By the Rev. S. Noble. 8vo. pp. 630.

IF a book is to be in the main composed of prophecy which is sure to come to pass, the author must of course be inspired; and if Deism is to be confuted, it can only be by demonstrating the absurdity of all ratiocination, *a priori*, concerning the will of God, as effecting Revelation. Any confutation of Deism by other means must be unsatisfactory and unphilosophical, because the only basis of such confutation is the error of predicating certain acts of Deity, which it is impossible for man ever to know, *per se*. We hold it, therefore, utterly to no purpose, to enter into voluminous confutations of *Deism*, because the error of the latter must lie in a defect of premises; and such confutations as this before us, only oppose one statement to another. Mr. Noble has given us a large mass of allegorical interpretations; but admitting, as we do, the existence of a symbolic or prophetic language,

language, we are sorry to say that he mysticizes Scripture in a manner far beyond legitimate or even possible meaning. For instance, we do not believe one single word of the *allegorical interpretations* in pp. 304, 305, *seq.* and many other such passages. At the same time, it is due to him to say, that very respectable authors, whom he often quotes, do annex a similar *analogical* meaning to the whole of Scripture, as well as himself; yet in our opinion, they beg the question, at least as to their own postils. Many of them degrade Scripture, by making it abound in scholastic quibbles, as did the Divines of the Middle Age.

That Mr. Noble may not think that we misrepresent his work, our readers shall judge for themselves, by seeing his interpretation of the following text.—“*Ye shall eat of the flesh of the mighty, and drink the blood of the princes of the earth, of rams, of lambs, and of goats, of bullocks, all of them fatlings of Bashan.*”

“The mighty here are they who prevail in spiritual combats, which are such as are carried on internally against the corruptions of the heart and mind; or, more abstractedly, they are those principles of heavenly confidence which give power in those combats; and to eat the flesh of the mighty, is to enjoy the good which is procured by victory in such conflicts. The princes of the earth are the leading and primary truths of the Church, on which the subordinate ones depend; and to drink their blood, is to have these fixed in the mind. Rams and lambs are emblems of such good affections as belong to the internal man, relating chiefly to love to God and our neighbour, and goats and bullocks are corresponding principles in the external man: bullocks are said to be fatlings of Bashan, to express the excellence of the animals, and by analogy of the principle which they represent.” P. 305.

An Antiquary might reasonably think that this was a modern version of a Sermon of the fourteenth century, for it is exactly like many still remaining in MS.

Mr. Noble has reading enough, and we wish him more judgment.

64. *The Conchologist's Companion, comprising the Instincts and Constructions of Testaceous Animals, with a general Sketch of those extraordinary productions which connect the Vegetable and Animal Kingdom. By the Author of "Select Female Biography," &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 251.*

WE might suppose, from the stupendous curiosities of this interesting work, that inert matter never had an original existence, and that our planet entirely consisted of organized animation or its remains; that the walls of our houses consisted of nuclei of insects; that the dirt under our feet was all alive; in short, that every thing but animals or vegetables (the latter only finding subsistence from the works of the former) is only a subsequent creation, which fact might be demonstrated, had we microscopes of sufficient power. To make such an affirmation as the above, would be going too far, but it is certain that animation can *per se* alone form a habitable world out of apparent nothings, and that the coral insect, “though the feeblest and most imperfect of animated beings, is employed by Nature in the construction of durable edifices, which she beautifies with flowers, clothes with grass and shrubs, and lofty trees, and renders comfortable habitations for innumerable tribes of animals, and even for man himself.” P. 38.

Nevertheless, embodied animation can only exist upon substantial localities; and the duration of inert matter must be contemporaneous. Still the insect tribe operate upon matter in a form almost miraculous.

Two leading facts appear conspicuous. One, that Nature has apparently put no limits to the population of the ocean, as she has done to that of the land; and, secondly, that the testaceous genera are animals without bones, who are provided with shells instead. If the polype and sea-anemone classes are cut into pieces, life is not destroyed, but every piece becomes a new and perfect animal.

We cannot attempt to give the hundredth part of the contents of this curious and instructive volume; and therefore shall give an extract, in which readers of all kinds will take an interest.

“Various conjectures have been hazarded respecting the means by which the Israelites were supported during their rapid flight from Egypt; but Pere Sicard and M. Fromson took the very same route from Egypt to the Red Sea; and gave the following account.

“Although the Children of Israel must have consisted of two millions of souls, with baggage, and innumerable flocks and herds, they were not likely to experience any in-

convenience in their march. Several thousand persons might walk abreast with the greatest ease, in the very narrowest part of the valley, in which they began to file off. It soon afterwards expands to above three leagues in width. With respect to forage, they would be at no loss: the ground is covered with tamarisk, broom, clover, and saintfoin, of which latter especially camels are passionately fond, besides almost every variety of odoriferous plant and herb proper for pasturage.

"The whole of the sides of the valley through which the Children of Israel marched, are tufted with brushwood, and are equally proper to afford food to their beasts, together with many drier sorts for lighting fire, on which the Israelites could with the greatest ease bake the dough they brought with them on small iron plates, which form a constant appendage to the baggage of an Oriental traveller. Lastly, the herbage underneath these trees and shrubs is completely covered with snails, of a prodigious size, and of the best sort; and however uninviting such a repast might appear to us, they are here esteemed a great delicacy. They are so plentiful, that it may be literally said, that it is difficult to take one step without treading upon them. The Israelites, indeed, could only meet with water at their halting places; but at each of them it was plentiful." Pp. 213—215.

Snails are certainly eaten in Germany (see Townson's *Hungary*), but Father Sicard, as a Divine, should have known, from *Leviticus* (xi. 30) that the Israelites were not allowed to eat them; and that the Quails and Manna were sent to prevent the criminality of eating "*any creeping thing*."

65. *Letters from the Irish Highlands.*
Murray.

IRELAND has become doubly interesting to Englishmen since the Union. They have watched with paternal solicitude the calamities which have visited that unfortunate though beautiful country; they have extended to it the hand of sympathy; and in some measure have alleviated its sorrows. Yet Ireland is still a prey to factions the most bigoted and uncharitable. The influence of the priests must excite the pity of every generous heart for those over whom it is so cruelly exercised. Much has been said against the demands of the Tithe Proctor; yet it is evident that those of the Priest are more oppressive; that the peasantry are as willing to pay the former their lawful dues as to comply with the exactions of the latter; and

that it is solely through the fear of excommunication that they comply with those exactions, whilst they resist the demands of the Proctor.

We could make numerous extracts which would illustrate our remarks; but it is sufficient to refer to *Letters xv. xvi. &c.* Though this is the general character of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland, yet we are fully aware, there are some who would do honour to the purity of the Reformed Church.

All accounts represent the Irish peasantry as in the lowest scale of degradation. This appears chiefly from their attachment to superstitious notions and practices. The only way to relieve them is the gradual enlightening of their minds by education and employment; but in most cases this is almost impracticable, the influence of the priest being so great as to preclude all possibility of persuading them that the only end we have in view is their own well-being. One of the most deplorable of these superstitions is their credulity with respect to the "Gospels," as they are called, which they wear suspended round the neck as a charm against danger and disease.

"In truth, the age of miracles, which you consider as past, is with us in full vigour. In attempting to proselyte (an office in which the Roman Catholics, both clergy and laity, sometimes engage with much zeal and perseverance), it is to miracles that the priests make their last appeal, in full confidence of being able to perform them most triumphantly. Whether this confidence be founded on their own skill, or on the ignorance and credulity of witnesses, I will not pretend to say. Prince Hohenloe's pretensions are not viewed by us with the suspicious caution which the more enlightened Catholics of the North are said to feel; and we have besides our own share of wonders in this western province. The weakness of the devil, and the victory of the priests, have been lately commemorated in a tale as absurd as the far-famed legend of St. Dunstan.

"Tom Rowland was returning with his cattle from market, disconsolate, as many an honest man has been, that he could find no purchaser. 'I wish the devil would give me money, for there's nobody else that will.' *Parlez du diable, a voilà sa queue*, is an old proverb; but his highness has better manners in these days, and appears like a *jan-tilleman*, handsome and well dressed. To his question, 'Do you want money?' Tom Rowland was not afraid to answer 'yes.' 'If you'll sell yourself to me, you shall have plenty.' He again assented. The devil gave

200l. and asked Tom for a receipt, which must be signed with his own heart's blood. Tom stepped into a cabin, but deeming a red lead pencil equally satisfactory, and not quite so dangerous as the signature required, he made use of one which chanced to be in his pocket. An Irish devil has, it seems, no share in the national acuteness, or he would not have been so easily duped. Tom Rowland went on his way, and secure in his red lead pencil ventured to join in the celebration of mass, to which he was invited some days afterwards in a neighbour's house. The devil, however, regarding this as an infringement of the bond, tapped at the cabin door, and inquired for Tom Rowland. Tom suspecting his 'genteel' friend, refused to obey his summons; but the devil, eager to secure what he deemed a lawful prize, sprang in among them, and knocked him down. The priest who came to his rescue was not a match for his highness; other priests were sent for; but they could only drive the enemy to change his quarters; without being able to force him to dislodge. From Tom Rowland he escaped into a large kettle; and thence up the chimney. The power of the priests was here baffled; they sent for one of their brethren from Westport: and a sacred wand, of which he was happily possessed, compelled the obedience of the evil spirit. He was driven from the house, and Tom remains free, with the honour of having outwitted the devil.

"You will exclaim, 'Can these things be? Are such tales believed in the 19th century?' I only answer by assuring you that I give the story exactly as I heard it from a gentleman residing near Westport, who added the name of the victorious priest, which I have suppressed. If this tale be believed in Mayo, we need not wonder that the miracles of Prince Hohenloë should find supporters in Dublin."

Some few "sparkling gems" may, however, be found, which throw a lustre over the whole dross, and excite our admiration. Amongst the most "rich and rare" is found "generous kindness, silently exercised;" an instance of this, during the scarcity of 1823, is related in Letter xxix. "Little danger, indeed, is there that, among the warm-hearted sons of Erin, the Orphan or the Fatherless should ever want a friend."

Among the many causes which render the Irish peasantry so destitute of means, are early and improvident marriages. Parties contract marriage when they have no cabin, no turf, no potatoes (all things indispensable to their comfort), and scarcely the requisite marriage fee (one guinea and a half!) demanded by the priest. An

example of this kind fell under the observation of our Author, who very justly observes, if there is so much difficulty in raising the sum to pay the priest, what are the means of future subsistence?

"In this instance the couple were to live with his brother, and to be supported by him in return for the man's labour; which during the winter months can be worth very little. They intended to set their own bit of land in the spring, and get a cabin of their own by the time the crop was ready! To all my sage remonstrances she only answered, 'Sure, and it's no more than any girl in the country would do.'"

These extracts afford a fair idea of the contents of this volume; which is written in an easy style. The descriptions of the scenery are most vivid: beautiful lakes, lofty mountains, and bogs, form prominent features. A minute account of the latter may be seen in Letter xxxviii. The manners, customs, and habits of the Irish Highlanders are well displayed; and the numerous traits of national character cannot fail to please.

66. *A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England.* By John Be Seeley, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. Author of the "*Wonders of Elora*," &c. 8vo. pp. 239.

A MAN has a right to carry a candle for convenient and useful purposes, but he has no right to take it into a powder magazine. Some hot-headed enthusiasts have wished to introduce a free press into India, the result of which would probably be in the first instance Rebellion, in the second Extinction of the Europeans. India *must* be a country under military occupation; and as such, incitements to mutiny and insurrection *must* be prevented. Abuses and follies *must* be corrected only by commanders in chief. The project of the Reformers is virtually an insane one; and is very properly and very ably exposed by Capt. Seeley. We add no more. It is an age of Bedlamites; they walk about loose, and are lauded as sensible men by their brethren.

67. *A Statement of two Cases decided in Trinity Term 1824: the one in the Court of King's Bench, the King v. the Bishop of Peterborough; the other in the Arches Court of Canterbury, Gates v. the Rev. J. Chambers, Clerk.* 8vo. pp. 91. Wilson.

THIS

THIS is a publication of infinite importance to a class of readers in the estimation of which we are found to hold a distinguished place—we mean the Clergy of the Established Church. It contains the decision of a case respecting which much difference of opinion has existed, and establishes a precedent which may in future prevent a state of things greatly to be deprecated—an *Incumbent at variance with his Diocesan on an alleged breach of episcopal authority*. We will endeavour to make such a brief abstract of the Statement as shall put our readers in possession of the material facts on which this disagreement was founded, and give such a summary of the legal decision as shall be sufficiently intelligible as a precedent.

In the month of September 1822 Mr. Wetherell, the Rector of Byfield in the county of Northampton, engaged the Rev. S. Paris as an *Assistant Curate*, at a stipend of 100*l. per ann.* with power to either party to put an end to the engagement at six months notice. It must be remarked, that Mr. W. was resident, and his object in engaging a Curate was partly on account of the severe indisposition of Mrs. W. which occasioned a temporary absence for the purpose of recovery, and partly with reference to his assistance at a school established by Mr. W. at Byfield. It was not legally necessary that a Curate on such terms should be licensed; but Mr. W. did apply to the Bishop, and Mr. Paris was formally licensed by his Lordship with an increase of salary to the amount of 20*l.* a year, against which Mr. W. protested.

"It soon became evident," says Mr. W. that Mr. Paris did not like the curacy; and a verbal desire of a separation was exchanged. After some further disagreement between the parties, the notice (*as agreed upon*) was more formally given by Mr. W. To this arrangement the father of Mr. Paris demurred, and alleged that Mr. W. had no power to remove his son. In this opinion the Bishop of Peterborough concurred, adding, that the licence of Mr. Paris to the Curacy of Byfield was as much his title to the Curacy as the instrument of institution was Mr. Wetherell's title to the Benefice. A long correspondence then took place between the Rector and his Diocesan, in which this principle was

attempted to be sustained by the latter by a variety of arguments, that the Curate's title could not be disturbed by any other means than by a formal revocation of his licence on the part of the Bishop. His Lordship, in a letter of great length, explains the powers vested in him by the Act of 57th Geo. 3rd, no part of which, it is contended on the part of Mr. Wetherell, applies to the case where the *Incumbent is resident*; and not satisfied with his Lordship's arguments, he prays that he may be permitted to obtain a legal opinion, and that his Lordship will stay the threatened proceedings of enforcing the payment of the Curate's stipend by the sequestration of the Benefice. To this the Bishop assents; but a greater delay having taken place than it was his Lordship's intention to grant, Mr. Wetherell was served with a monition, calling upon him to pay the stipend of the Curate, or to shew cause, within thirty-two days, why payment should not be compelled by sequestration, &c.

By this time, however, Mr. W. had obtained the opinions of two eminent Civilians; and their opinions being directly contrary to his Lordship's construction of the Act, they were respectfully communicated to him.

The opinions are as follow:

"It does not appear to us that the Bishop has the power, in a case of this description, of increasing the salary agreed upon between the Incumbent and the Curate.

"Sec. 58 of the 57 Geo. 3, c. 98, enacts, that the Bishop shall appoint such stipends 'as are allowed and specified in this Act;' but scarcely any of the provisions of the Act apply to the case of a Curate assistant to a resident Incumbent.

"Sec. 55, under which the appointment in question appears to have been made, is applicable only to the case of an Incumbent not residing or performing the duty himself.

"Sec. 50 provides only for the special cases mentioned in it; and we are not aware of any clause in the statute which gives the Bishop, in such a case as this, the power of regulating the stipend, or enforcing the payment of it.

"We think that when the case does not fall within sec. 50 of the 57 Geo. 3, c. 98, and the Incumbent is resident, and able and willing to perform his own duty, a Bishop cannot compel him either to take or retain a Curate; and that a statement on the part of the Incumbent of his readiness and ability to perform his own duty, is sufficient ground for obtaining the revocation of a licence for a Curate,

a Curate, if such revocation be necessary; but we are not aware of any decided authority to warrant us in saying, that, in such a case, a formal revocation of the licence is necessary."

It should have been observed, that Mr. Paris remained at Byfield during the whole of these proceedings, and made a regular demand of his stipend quarterly, after the increased rate (120*l.*) awarded by the Bishop, though he had ceased to perform any duty since his dismissal.

On the receipt of the Civilian's opinions, as they had been transmitted subsequently to Mr. W.'s receipt of the monition, his Lordship requires to be informed if the letter conveying them is intended as a return to the monition. He is informed in the negative, and Mr. W. claims the full period of "thirty-two days" allowed for the purpose.

We have studiously avoided any comment on these proceedings as we advanced, but we must be permitted to say, that the conduct of Mr. Wetherell was here highly honorable to his clerical character; for previously to requiring the interference of a temporal court he writes thus to his learned superior:

"My Lord,

*Byfield Rectory,
9th June 1823.*

"I find the current of legal advice has conveyed me to a position most revolting to my own feelings, and I cannot persuade myself to adopt the proceedings I am recommended to pursue, as my only defence against the sequestration, until I know that it is your Lordship's determination to constrain me to take refuge beneath the protection of a temporal court. A Barrister, as well as the Civilian, has drawn from the statute conclusions different to those contained in your Lordship's correspondence. An affidavit has therefore been drawn up ready for my signature, to be filed in the Court of King's Bench. Counsel are retained to move for a prohibition, and it was intended to do so previously to the expiration of the thirty-two days; but the high veneration I feel for the Episcopal Order renders me unwilling, 'except from necessity, to implore the interference of the court.

"With every mark of respect, I therefore humbly solicit your Lordship to inform me immediately, and, if possible, by return of post, whether it is your Lordship's intention to impel me to this extremity.

"I am, my Lord, &c. &c.

"C. WETHERELL.

"To the Bishop of Peterborough."

To this Mr. Wetherell received an answer, requiring a return to the monition, and avoiding any discussion on other subjects.

Application was then made to the Court of King's Bench, and a Rule *Nisi* obtained, calling upon his Lordship to shew cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to restrain these proceedings. The case was ably argued, and the decision of the Court was against the Bishop of Peterborough's construction of the Act of the 57 Geo. 3, cap. 99, and the prior Acts upon this subject. After briefly stating the facts, the Lord Chief Justice observes:

"One question is, 'Whether a Curate can have the benefit of proceeding by monition for the recovery of a salary assigned by the Bishop without the consent of the Incumbent, being a resident Incumbent, and generally discharging the duties himself.' The section of the Act upon which the Counsel for the Bishop relied is then recited, and the opinion of the Court is stated to be this: 'We think the section relates *only* to the cases where the licence is granted, and the salary is assigned in some way in conformity with the Act.' It will easily be seen that this was not the case with Mr. Wetherell, for the monition issued for a stipend to which he had not consented.

The Court then proceeds to take a review of the different sections of the 36th and 53rd of Geo. 3rd, which had been relied on in the course of the argument, and from which the late Act of 57 Geo. 3 had been entirely taken, and observes, "We are of opinion that the statute does not authorise the Bishop to fix the salary of a Curate of a resident Incumbent without his consent;" and concludes thus:

"In this case, no doubt, the Right Rev. Prelate thought he was discharging his duty according to the provisions of the Act, but we think he has been mistaken in the application of the statute to the particular case. We therefore think that the rule for the prohibition must be made absolute."

Of the second case mentioned in the pamphlet, differing so essentially in every particular from the first, and proceeding, not as this did, from an error in judgment, but, in the opinion of some persons, from an unworthy feeling of anger towards Mr. Wetherell,

we now proceed to speak; nor can we sufficiently admire the forbearance of this gentleman, from whom no note of triumph has escaped, even in the hour of his double triumph. We will dismiss it briefly.

During the season of anxiety, in which Mr. W. must have appeared to his parishioners and to the public openly, and perhaps hostilely, arrayed against his Diocesan, the state of Mrs. W.'s health rendered it necessary that she should be removed from Byfield. To meet this emergency Mr. W. engaged his friend Mr. Chambers to take the morning duty of Byfield, for one Sunday, in his absence. On the day appointed Mr. Chambers officiated, but not without remonstrance on the part of Mr. Paris, who contended that in the absence of Mr. W. the charge of the duties was his, by virtue of his licence as Curate.

For this imputed breach of the 48th Canon Mr. Chambers was cited to appear in the Court of Arches, and answer to charges brought by Mr. Gates, the Bishop's secretary.

The discrepancy between the articles exhibited and Mr. Chambers's allegation was such as to elicit this observation from Sir John Nicholl:

"I feel bound to observe, that nothing can be more widely different from another than the two cases which have been set up; for from the articles the Court would naturally be led to suppose, that the defendant, being a Clergyman belonging to another Diocese, had obtruded himself into the reading-desk and the performance of divine service in this particular parish, without having any colour of authority," &c. P. 78.

The hints of Sir J. Nicholl thrown out in his remarks on Mr. Chambers's allegation, were not lost upon Mr. Gates, and the articles were withdrawn, and the costs paid by him.

There is nothing before us which could warrant us in presuming, in the former case, any feeling on the part of the Bishop of Peterborough of a vexatious nature towards Mr. Wetherell; but we may be permitted to question, if his Lordship's interpretation of the Act of Parliament had been *right*, how far, we say, it could be conducive to the promotion of a Minister's usefulness, and to the interest of Religion, to *retain* a Curate, nay, to *compel* him to remain, against his own inclinations and the wishes of his superior. On the present occasion it appears that

divisions were fomented, and that scenes were exhibited, even within the walls of the Church, highly and dangerously improper.

The second case was evidently the effect of the previous disputes; and the speech of Sir John Nicholl, in admitting the allegation of Mr. Chambers, speaks pretty intelligibly his opinion of the proceeding.

68. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.

(Continued from p. 238.)

CHAPTER VIII. relates to VASES, GEMS, RINGS, and SEALS. Mr. Fosbroke supposes that the pericarpia or seed-vessels of plants, suggested the form of the antique vases, and he has collected a mass of information upon the subject, which is exceedingly satisfactory, because it is furnished by modern authors, who alone have understood the subject. Mr. F. also suggests that the bas reliefs on funeral monuments are not always mythological, but that sometimes they symbolized events in the history of the deceased. This he proves from the instructions which Trimarchion gives in Petronius. According to this position (and to a large extent, it is undoubtedly the fact) the subjects of several vases can never be accurately deciphered; but we are also certain that many were merely fanciful, and had no more allegorical meaning than the figures and landscapes in our Staffordshire and Worcester ware. Some Roman tombs have mouldings ending in rosettes and vases, as central ornaments of pannels, so like each other as plainly to be mere styles of workmanship (see *Boissard*, Pars III. 54, 69, &c.) Eagles, griffins, sphinxes, birds, wreaths (see *Id.* 70, 73, 77, 78, &c.), are evidently mere ornaments. In one (No. 69) we have a recumbent figure, with the feathered wings of an angel, which may have been intended originally for a Genius. So little indeed may be the subject conformable to the history of the deceased, that in No. 81, where the inscription commemorates the death of a girl before matrimony, the bas-relief represents a man and his wife at their meals. At the same time, the Rape of Proserpine, apparently better suited to the subject, occurs on one tomb where it has not the slightest appropriation (Pars iv. 85). In short it appears to us clear, that most of these
tombs

tokens were sold ready-made, though there were general allusive figures adapted to age or condition, as a swathed infant (*Part* v. 30.) upon the tomb of a child; and the three allegorical busts of Honour, Love, and Fidelity, upon the monument of Fundarius Eromenus, in the same Part, No. 26. We think that there were also fanciful patterns, which had no allegorical meaning whatever, notwithstanding the pretended explanations of Winkelman, Millin, &c.

As to the British Pottery, we have ourselves specimens; one of the Roman British era, of the beautiful red glazed ware, commonly called Samian, and another of the late era of Allestus, as rude and coarse as the early British; the former for domestic, the latter for sepulchral use.

Concerning the *jems, rings, and seals*, we have only to say, that it is a very useful compendium. Pliny's remark, "*Non signat Oriens aut Egyptus, literis contenta solis*," has been doubted, and Wise's *Gems* have been adduced as proofs to the contrary. But we have abundant evidence that gems were only used by these nations as amulets.

CHAPTER IX. respects FURNITURE, UTENSILS, and MECHANICALS. This Chapter is very minute, and what makes it of greater value, is authentically supported; for in similar accounts it is very common to find enlargement from hypotheses and misappropriations. The grand distinction of ancient and modern tools and utensils is the clumsy construction of the former. We shall now make some remarks on particular articles.

CARRIAGES.—A tilted caravan, the top supported by Caryatides, appears in an *Itinerant Sanctuary*, published by Mr. Hope (*Costumes*, Pl. 227), and shows that this was borrowed from the Greeks.

CISTERS are not mentioned by Mr. Fosbroke, but one so called, and somewhat resembling the famous Warwick vase, is engraved in the work quoted, Pl. 233.

GO-CART (p. 269).—We have seen in the west of England a substitute for this in a frame, precisely of the shape of a form, without the plank for sitting upon. The child is placed within, and can move backwards and forwards, being prevented from falling by the

upper bars of the frame coming under the arms.

HARNESSES (p. 271).—The ancients always harnessed their horses abreast, never lengthways. This rule is certainly attested by marbles. But Swinburne (ii. 335), speaking of a street at Syracuse, says, "From hence we traced a street by the marks of wheels, deeply worn in the rock, and by the holes in the middle, where the beasts, which drew the carriage, placed their feet. This indicates, that vehicles in common use were drawn by horses, yoked one before another." The question is, whether this appearance may not refer to carriages drawn by a single horse. But whatever may be the appearances on marble, and, according to our knowledge, none exists with horses yoked lengthways (an absurdity of Swinburne's,) without a continuous pole, or traces, unknown also to the ancients, it is most certain that the breadth of roadway in ancient streets does not support the idea of horses abreast. Which way four in a line, in a triumph, could be huddled through the arch, is not very conceivable.

KNEADING-TROUGH (p. 279).—Mr. F. says, that he does not know whether it was of the form of an *alveus* or a bowl. We all know that the Latin Dictionaries render *alveus* by *trough*. The rule among Continental antiquaries, and a very proper one, is to judge of ancient furniture, and matters of that kind, by the articles excavated at Herculaneum; and in the Portici Museum. The ancients (odd as it may seem to remark it,) must have known very little about keeping pigs; for Dr. Clarke, who had a particular predilection for *Soroi*, or *Sarcophagi*, never suffered one to escape his notice, and all the troughs which he ever saw were ancient *sarcophagi*. These remarks may appear very trivial, but to a philosophical Archaeologist, or to a General, the conclusion is false. We desire to know if a man is to enjoy a comfortable dinner, whether a sauce-pan or a frying-pan is unimportant. Of domestic comforts, tailors, cooks, carpenters, smiths, and masons, are most important agents; and all time which we are enabled to spend upon higher concerns is purely owing to the inestimable convenience of having such matters provided for us

without

without delay or impediment. A General who should have to march an army many miles within a given time, would never laugh at a frying-pan or gridiron for the speedily dressing the rations; and he who derides pigmy conveniences may as well laugh at the steam-engines; for they are both of the same character, though one is a drayman and the other a waiter. The difference of the service forms the whole distinction. *Nil exstinguetur* is, in truth, the motto of the Society of Antiquaries; and we are satisfied, from Gibbon's chapter on the useful arts, that the science of Archæology is truly philosophical. If Count Rumford invented a new stove, and an antiquary found out an old convenience of the same kind, one is a clever fellow, the other an old woman. Now this is just as reasonable as undervaluing a good fortune, because it came by legacy instead of accumulation. Wherever there is civilization there ought to be antiquaries; for if they found out candles and lamps only, the benefit is incalculable.

MODEL MODELLING, (p. 293).—Here we find presents of models of ships in gold. It was an ancient fashion in plate to have exact models of public buildings in this form, and most beautiful and curious relicts they are. We believe that at Mercers' Hall there is, or was, an admirable model of the Keep of the Tower of London (commonly called the *White Tower*) in silver, anciently used as a *salt*; and we are certain that from the inventory of the jewels belonging to St. Paul's, in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and Ellis's edition of Dugdale, that such patterns were common. But let us pass to the subject in question. Mr. Fosbroke quotes Froissart for the present of the *model of a ship* in gold. There appears to us to have been a latent reason for this. Mr. Ellis says, that among the presents to Queen Mary, when Princess, was "a ship of silver for the almes' disshe."—*Letters on English History*, p. 271.

POOR'S BOXES (p. 304).—Some valuable additions to this article have occurred since the publication of the work before us. We allude to Mr. Adey Repton's Observations upon Ancient Charity-Boxes, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xx. pp. 532-533. The contrivances for securing them externally,

and the contents from being angled or fished out, are very curious. But the opinion of Mr. Repton, that they were contemporary with the foundation of the churches to which they belong, is not to be admitted as a general rule. Mr. Fosbroke quotes an institution of Innocent III. as the apparent origin, and Du Cange refers to Josephus for the invention. Mr. Fosbroke was obliged to shun detail for want of room, but there is a curious moral fact connected with the subject, illustrative of our proverb, *Be just before you are generous*, which we shall here mention. Godwin says, (Moses and Aaron, 82, 3d edit. 1628.), "It is worth our noting, that the Hebrew צדקה *Tsedaka*, denoting *alms*, signifieth properly *justice*, and thereby is intimated, that the matter of our alms should be goods justly gotten; and to this purpose they called their alms-box *kapha schel tsedaka*, the *chest of justice*, and upon their alms-box they wrote this abbreviature, חסדי, a *gift in secret pacifieth anger*, Prov. xxi. 14." We do not recollect a similar institution among the Heathens, for this reason possibly, that slavery renders duty, in all charitable views, a matter of favour; but this, if so, is almost the only article of our ancient mode of benefaction, in regard to parochial matters, not to be found among the Romans. Two of the most common, *gifts to the fabric*, and *repairs of the highways*, are of a Heathen origin; at least Publius Decimius, a noted medical man of his day, "Medicus clinicus, chirurgus ocularius," a slave who purchased his liberty, among other things left a large sum "in statuas ponendas in ædem Herculis," [*for statues in the Temple of Hercules*], and another sum "in vias sternendas" [*for repairing the roads*]. See Boissard, *Paris* iii. Pl. 148. From which inscription it appears, by the way, that the Romans observed a curious refinement in testamentary matters. They did not say what a man *died worth*, but what he had the day before. The inscription says, "Hic pridie quam mortuus est reliquit patrimonii," &c. in characters which would require types cast on purpose.

(To be continued.)

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It is rumoured that the new Edition of the LIBRARY COMPANION, which will make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, will contain a POSTSCRIPT to the Preface, intended as the channel of the Author's Reply to the various strictures which have been made on his Work. In short, we suppose it will be another *Roland for an Oliver*, but dressed in a different form.

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Papers and Letters of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and of the Gauden Family, recently discovered. By the Rev. Dr. WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College Cambridge.

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A Letter to the Editor of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal, upon the Correspondence between Sir James Edward Smith and Mr. Lindley, on Vegetable Physiology, which has lately appeared in that Journal. By JOHN LINDLEY, Esq. F. L. S. &c.

A full Report of the Trial, The King at the Prosecution of the Marquess of Westminster, against Anne Connell and others, at Green Street, Dublin, for Conspiracy.

A Sixth volume of Mr. G. THOMSON's collection of the Songs of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent lyric Poets; united to the Select Melodies of Scotland chiefly, and to many of those of Ireland and Wales.

An inedited MS. of the celebrated Fenelon has been lately found buried among the archives of the establishment of St. Anne, in the town of Cambray. It was composed by Fenelon in the year 1708, and is entitled *Réponse de l'Archevêque de Cambrai, au Mémoire qui lui a été envoyé sur le Droit du Joyeux Avènement*.

The King of Spain has authorized the printing of the Autographical Journal of Christopher Columbus, and those of several other illustrious Navigators, which have been preserved in the Escorial with the most religious care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

Monsignore Angelo Mayo, (says a letter from Rome) already celebrated for his discoveries in the "Palimpsestes," has just discovered more important treasures than all those already found by him. Very voluminous fragments of the best books of Polybius and Diodorus have been found among more recent manuscripts of ecclesiastical works. They mention an entire book of Diodorus, containing precious details of the Phœnicians. M. Mayo has also discovered numerous fragments of Menander.

The Duke of Devonshire has purchased the first edition of "Hamlet" from Messrs. Payne and Foss, for nearly two hundred guineas. (See p. 335.) His Grace has placed this literary curiosity by the side of the 4to Hamlet of 1604, in the Kemblean collection.

A copy of the first edition of the "Orlando Furioso," printed at Ferrara, 1516, has been discovered by Mr. Dappa, in the public library at that place. Our most industrious bibliographers were ignorant of the existence of this very rare book at Ferrara.

MILTON MANUSCRIPT.

Since the production of these literary remains considerable interest has been excited by the hope of farther discoveries. Owing to the persevering inquiries of Mr. Lemon, Deputy Keeper of the State Papers, several very curious and interesting papers have been rescued from oblivion. They acquaint us with facts, hitherto unknown, relative to the official situation of the Poet; and also communicate several particulars respecting his family affairs. They give some account of the property of his brother Christopher, and his father-in-law, Mr. Richard Powell, of Forest-hill, Oxfordshire. The whole of the papers, communicated by Mr. Lemon to his superiors in office, have by them been laid before Mr. Todd; and a Life of the Poet, by that eminent scholar, incorporating the documents we have mentioned, may be expected in the course of the ensuing Autumn, prefixed to a new edition of Milton's poetical works.

MR. YARNOLD'S LIBRARY.

Among the sales announced for the ensuing month, that of the collection of the late MR. YARNOLD will excite attention from the rarity and value of some of the MSS. which he was known to possess.—That, in particular, of the History of Richard III. by Sir George Beck, is the authenticated copy presented by the author to the Earl of Pembroke. The work which was published by his son, being compiled only from 'Sir George's "rough papers," is in many important particulars defective, when compared with the present MS. copy.

A large volume, containing the Liber Beatiarum, and many other curious tracts, a Roman de la Rose, and a Higden's Polychronicon, are among the early MSS. of the collection.

Mr. Yarnold was also the possessor of a singularly interesting piece of Tapestry, containing portraits of all the members of the houses of York and Lancaster who lived during the reign of Henry VI. and his immediate successors. This, with the five pieces of the siege of Troy, mentioned in Sædford's Coronation of James II. and a number of miscellaneous antiquities, will form part of the intended sale.

EGYPTIAN TOMB.

On the 4th of April the celebrated Tomb of Belzoni was opened to public inspection for the benefit of his widow. For a description of this interesting collection, we refer our readers to vol. xci. i. p. 447, where some illustrative engravings are introduced.

MR. SOANE has lately exhibited to numerous parties of his learned friends the original Egyptian Sarcophagus found by Belzoni.

BRITISH PHILOTECHNIC SOCIETY.

Proposals have been issued for the establishment of a society under the above title, for

for the encouragement of ingenious artists, whose indigent circumstances might prevent their discoveries from being known. Thus capital on the one hand, and genius on the other, will afford mutual assistance, and may greatly contribute to the promotion of the useful arts.

ALTERATION IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament, it has been deemed necessary that Weights and Measures should be just and uniform; and although the Great Charter has ordered that the same Measures shall be used throughout Great Britain, yet vast difference has existed, and does exist in the size of Weights and Measures—preventing a true Standard of Measure, and causing confusion and frauds. To remove these evils, it has been enacted, that certain *Standard Weights and Measures shall be established in Great Britain, Ireland, &c.* In forming this Standard, the scientific gentlemen of the Commission had many difficulties to contend with. The calculations were almost innumerable, and not to be effected, unless exclusive attention for many months had been afforded. Some among them, of course, were better than others, but they were all deemed defective; and it was not until Mr. Gutteridge submitted his system, that the clauses regulating the Standard were introduced. The Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, and commences being a Law on the 1st of May 1825. The alterations are of such a nature, that the utmost confusion will result among dealers, unless they devote their attention to the subject, before they are obliged to reject habits that have grown with them, and adopt others exactly opposite. There are penal clauses provided for those who shall sell (after May 1, 1825,) by other Weights and Measures than the Standard as enacted.—By an Act passed 31st March, the above-recited Act is not to take effect before Jan. 1, 1826; and this last Act also fixes the figure of all Measures, which “are to be made cylindrical, the diameter to be at the least double the depth thereof, and the height of the cone or heap to be equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the depth of the said measure, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of such cone.”

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 14.—Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. in the chair.—Mr. Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, an official statement addressed by Robert Croney to the Duke of Norfolk, respecting the financial state of Ireland and the disposition towards the English Government of the different Irish chiefs, in the reign of Henry VIII. about the year 1537.

April 23. This being St. George's day the following members were elected Officers

and Council of the Society for the ensuing year.—The Earl of Aberdeen, President; Thomas Amyot, Esq. F. R. S. Treasurer; William Ayrton, Esq.; Nicholas Carlish, esq. F. R. S. Secretary; Taylor Cobble, esq. F. R. S. Director; The Bishop of Ely; Hudson Gurney, esq. F. R. S. V. P.; Henry Ellis, esq. F. R. S. Secretary; Davies Gilbert, esq. M. P. F. R. S.; George Gwilt, esq.; Henry Hallam, esq. V. P.; William Hamilton, esq. F. R. S.; James Heywood Markham, esq. F. R. S.; John Herman Merivale, esq.; Sir George Nayler, knight; Francis Palgrave, esq. F. R. S.; Henry Petrie, esq.; Matthew Raper, esq. F. R. S. V. P.; the Duke of Somerset, F. R. S.; Col. B. C. Stephenson; Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynne, V. P.

COURT OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Abernethy has recently brought forward a subject relative to the arrangement of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which marks his own candour, and gives example to a liberal practice in the offices of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons. It appears that he has himself filled these stations during a period of 28 years, which entitles him to offer his opinion to that Society. Although his address, now lying before us, has neither date nor designation, yet it is submitted to the President and Committee, acknowledging the honour conferred upon him by his election of Surgeon, and promising to hold it so long only as he may, in the opinion of competent judges, be able to discharge its duties in a satisfactory manner. He proceeds thus:

“A considerable degree both of mental and bodily power is indispensably requisite for the proper performance of the surgical duties of this Hospital; yet when I first came here each of the three Surgeons was more than 70 years of age, and I know it was at that time the opinion of all others, as well as of the Assistant Surgeons, that it was extremely wrong for Surgeons to retain their offices when, from various causes, they were incompetent to discharge the duties of them. I have, however, lived to see the assistant Surgeons of that day become principals, survive their seventieth year, and still continue in office. Surgery always has been, and I trust will continue to be a progressive science; the practice therefore of old Surgeons will not keep pace with the advancing improvements. What kind of operators old men are likely to become, I need not explain to those who know the usual period of life when the sight becomes indistinct, the hand impliant, and the mind incompetent to that vivid and continued attention which is often requisite in difficult and trying cases. There is a benefit the public derive from Hospitals which the benevolent supporters and directors of these charities have not perhaps

perhaps sufficiently contemplated; they look chiefly to the good done to the suffering individuals. If, however, a case of disease be relieved in an Hospital by peculiar attentions and expedients, the benefit does not terminate here, for the students, who have witnessed the case, are enabled to impart the same relief to others similarly afflicted, and the good done in these institutions is in this manner extensively disseminated. It is, therefore, of great importance to the public that the medical practice of Hospitals should be as perfect and energetic as possible."

He then proceeds to allege the inadequacy of old practitioners to the charge of the numerous cases; not wishing to depreciate their knowledge and experience, nor omitting to advert to the evils of experimental projects of young surgeons anxious to obtain distinction. He then adverts to the question of utility in the office of Assistant Surgeon, as aiding their principals both with their heads and their hands; "but though I have lived for 36 years no unobtrusive spectator of the surgical transactions of this Hospital, I never yet perceived that the Assistants were called upon to co-operate in this way. From our knowledge of human nature we cannot suppose that hospital surgeons will ask, or even admit of such assistance; indeed in the practice of surgery there is but one head that should plan, and but one hand that can execute; others may suggest, but he alone who has carefully watched the progress of a disease through its whole course, and observed its effect upon the patient's constitution, should be considered competent to determine what in that particular case nature is likely to perform or endure." He however speaks of the obvious advantage of that appointment in preparing themselves for the higher station; and then digresses into a few very useful remarks for the Governors in the proper choice of medical men.

The length of time in which Surgeons of the first eminence have remained Assistants is next mentioned. Mr. Sharp during 30 years; and that "most of them have waited for nearly the same period before they become principals. I have myself been 28 years Assistant, and now receive the office of principal, &c. &c. It is not to be desired that young men should ever become Surgeons to Hospitals, yet when the judgment is mature and the energies are greatest; when they have obtained the age of five or six-and-thirty, it surely is not proper that they should be doomed to 14 or 15 years of tedious expectation, and receive the office of Surgeon at an advanced age, when they are less fitted for its duties, and when in general they will decline it with feelings and determinations which I am concerned to think are natural to man. It appears to me, Sir, indisputable that the Governors of Hos-

pitals would essentially promote the best interests of those charities, and also the public good, by ordaining that no Surgeon should continue in office beyond a determinate period of his life."

He proceeds to discuss the obvious difficulty of any dismission on this account: "if we take away these rewards, we take away the most potent incentive to useful and meritorious exertions. Surely ill must betide that nation where age is not respected, and where the infirmities and wants incident to it do not meet with compassionate attention." His proposition, therefore, is, that "they should be continued in their honors and emoluments upon condition of relinquishing the active duties of their office; that at a certain period of life the Surgeons should cease to be an acting, and become a consulting or superintending Surgeon to the establishment. This rule being invariable, no idea of incompetency would arise when it was acted upon. It is likewise in the power of the acting Surgeon to continue the emoluments of the retiring Surgeons, by allotting him the same portion of income to which he would have been entitled had he continued in office."

The great advantages of this proposition are then suggested, that "the Assistants would endeavour to aid the principal Surgeons, because they would be desirous of qualifying themselves for a situation which they know they must occupy at an advanced age. The acting Surgeons would be incited on the one hand by their survivors; and restrained on the other by their seniors; who would still continue their attendance on the Hospital from having a personal interest in its prosperity.

"Thus, Sir, as it appears to me, might the ardour and enterprise of youth, and the experience and caution of age, be made to co-operate with the energies of the middle period of life, in perfecting the practice of Hospitals."

There is so much candour, so much obvious truth, and such public justice in these remarks, that we sincerely hope they will have their effect in the proper quarter whereto they were addressed, and as they are offered in general terms, it is clear that they had no interest in view but the welfare of Hospital practice in general. A. H.

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & ANATOMY.

It is rumoured that a new and rival School of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, is about to be established immediately in the vicinity of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and that the lecturers will be all young men, educated chiefly, but *not exclusively*, at that Hospital. The situations being all to be open to persons of every country, without exception.

ANCIENT

ANCIENT BRITISH COIN.

A very singular and rare gold coin of Richard III. in fine preservation, was lately discovered in an ancient house in Devon, which was unknown by the late Mr. Ruding, the celebrated writer on British coins, and hitherto not described in medallist history. The piece is very similar to, and the full size of, King Richard's Angel, but the R. in the last syllable of his name is omitted, and the letters are misplaced in the last word of the reverse: there is also an abridgment different from the angels that have been described in historical accounts: the legends are as follow, viz. Obverse, RICAD DI GRA X REX X ANGL. Z. FRANC. Reverse, PER CRUCE X TUA X SALVA NOS XPC X REDEMP. This curious coin is now in the possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The following summary of the members of this University is extracted from the "Cambridge Calendar" for the present year:—

	Members of the Senate.	Members of the Board:
Trinity College.....	576.....	1816
St. John's College.....	420.....	1086
Queen's College.....	66.....	262
Emanuel College.....	94.....	219
Christ College.....	56.....	217
Jesus College.....	78.....	209
Caius College.....	74.....	206
St. Peter's College.....	53.....	175
Clare Hall.....	56.....	148
Corpus Christi College	80.....	144
Trinity Hall.....	25.....	130
Catharine Hall.....	25.....	124
Pembroke Hall.....	37.....	117
King's College.....	81.....	107
Sidney College.....	34.....	101
Magdalen College.....	36.....	100
Downing College.....	14.....	57
Commorantes in Villâ.	12.....	12
	1761	4700

It appears by the *Oxford Calendar* that the total number in that University is 4660, consequently Cambridge has a majority of 40 members. The increase since last year is 211.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET,

Written at Caddington.

TOO proud to flatter, too sincere to bend,
And heedless of the favours of the great,
The Orphan's Counsellor, the Widow's
Friend,
On thee the blessings of the Needy wait.
Be this thy praise, and this thy true renown,
The recompence of many an anxious care,
A village flock thy pastoral labours crown
With honest plaudits and with heartfelt
prayer.
Nor this thy only meed, for roseate health
Repays the skilful Planter's various toil,
And competence supplies the place of wealth,
Whilst gay plantations round their owner
smile.
Pleasures like these may PRIDDEN long enjoy!
These are the sweets of life, sweets that can
never cloy.

Sept. 20, 1814.

J. N.

TO SPRING.

SWEET bards have touch'd the lyre's soft
string,
And sung a strain divine,
To thy lov'd charms, delightful Spring;
Presumptuous then—mine is:

Yet still to thee, a votive lay,
Such as I can, I mean to pay.

Nor long yon trembling snowdrop pale,
Shall please my roving sight;
Soon countless flowers shall fill the vale,
With sweetest odours dight:
And lo! thy messengers appear,
And prove thy blest approach is near!

O come gay Spring, with clouds enwrap
Of silver, blue, and gold;
Thy sparkling head with roses capt,
All heavenly to behold;
Thy flowing robes of cheerful green,
And with all colours spotted seen.

Beneath thy joy-inspiring beam,
Brisk health delights to play;
The Muse too, near her favourite stream,
Oft pours the tender lay;
And frolic Love is there the while,
And rules the glance, the blush, and smile.

The sick man woos thee, tardy Spring,
Sunk, spiritless his eye,
He knows thou strength alone canst bring,
And with a deep-drawn sigh
Awaits thy genial airs to fan
The languid, shrunk, and dying man.

O haste, fair charmer, haste away,
The flowers just peeping forth

Expect

Expect thy renovating ray,
And shiver to the north;
All nature woe's thy favourite reign;
Come, Queen of Pleasure, come again.

Richmond, Yorkshire, April 23. LEO.

MR. URRAN, April 12.

Having found the following, which I regard as a sort of travestied translation of the 1st Ode of Horace, amongst others of the same nature bequeathed to me by my much-lamented friend, the late Dr. Syntax; I send it to you, leaving it to your discretion to insert it or not in your most useful Miscellany. Yours faithfully,

PROPRIA QUM MARIUS.

AD MÆCENATEM.

To — MAC ENNIS, Esq.

YOU, who your noble lineage trace
Back to the venerable race
Of Scotia's kings, to Brute allied,
At once my patron and my pride,
Do note what various avocations
Spring from men's differing inclinations!

This younger, see, with what high gust
He views the all-encircling dust
Whirl'd from the wheels; as four in hand,
On coach-box he takes chief command:
Or when, Newmarket's course rode o'er,
Distant he leaves full half a score
Behind his back; joy fills his eyes
As grooms and black-legs with their cries
Proclaim his prowess to the skies.

To gain the vapid rabble shout
Another hear from hustings spout;
And if the sickle people's voice
Proclaim him object of their choice,
With what delight his breast's inflated,
As o'er their heads he's elevated,
And from the envied chair looks down,
Smiling on each vociferous clown.

This sturdy yeoman farms his own,
From distant ages handed down
From sire to son: to him his farm
Has more substantial powers to charm:
Him would you tempt to quit his plough,
To put to sea with daring prow,
With Parry to explore the North;
You'd not persuade him to launch forth,
E'en though you had the power to offer
The whole contents of Rothschild's coffer.

Sport of contending wind and wave,
Awhile the merchant will not brave
The elements; his vessel stranded,
He thanks his stars he's safely landed;
Comforts and pleasures finds on shore
He never could discern before;
But soon, his shattered ship refitted,
The land's without reluctance quitted,
Death fears he less mid'st ocean's roar,
Than starving poverty on shore.

There are whom it delights to pass
A jocund hour with friend and glass,

Or worldly cares diseng'd, to rove
Through verdant lane and shadowy grove,
Or lie, with fishing-rod, or book,
Reclin'd on bank of babbling brook;
Some, sighing in their Country's quarrels
To reap both glory and green laurels,
Rush headlong to the noisy strife;
Whilst heedless of his loving wife,
The sportsman rises with the morn,
To follow with horse, hound, and horn,
The bounding stag; or scent the track
Of Reynard with the deep-mouth'd pack;
Or with his well-train'd beagles trace
The hare out through the merry chace.

My wig of true doctrinal cut
Must ever a wide distance put
Betwixt the ignoble herd and me.
My snug retreat ride down and see:
My garden has the Nymphs and Graces
All set up in appropriate places;
Statues of fauns and satyrs too,
Antiques shew plainly my virtue.
The flute I play, and am renown'd
For drawing many a winking sound
From my Crenoma's magic strings;
No one to which more blithely sings
Than I. But if you dub me Poet,
My vanity, I fear, will shew it,
And as I strut, with head on high,
Passing my old acquaintance by,
They'll scoff, and say, "the dreamer soon
Will run his chin against the moon."

SYNTAX.

IMPROMPTU,

On a Lady's speaking in rapture of the life
of a Cottager.

TO those who dwell "in Shepherd's bowers,"
To those who rural tasks pursue,
The glitter of a golden hour
Is far more specious—far, than true.
What tho' their lambs—their kiddings play
Along the mead, or up the steep,
Full oft most sorrow closes the day,
When hearts shall sigh, and eyes shall weep.
If sweet their slumbers after toil,
Their shrieking babes these slumbers break!
If Health vouchsafe her summer-smile,
Disgae shall shrink the fading cheek.
Then Penury chills the chirping hatch,
Nor Pity lends her aid to save,
Till faints the last keen pang in death,
And little orphans clasp the grave! P.

EPIGRAM

On a learned, but lax Pedagogue.

(In imitation of Dr. Donne.)

OF Lemno's Scholars it is truly said,
He spares their tails, and ceases to be
head;
Thus rodless, ruleless, Lemno finds, most
clearly,
His Scholars Masters, he a Scholar merely.
M. R.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 22.

Mr. *Grattan* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the RELIEF OF THE IRISH POOR. He explained that the object of his measure was to establish within each parish a vestry who should have a power to enrol such destitute persons as were proper objects of relief. — Mr. *Goulburn* abstained from any observation upon the proposed Bill, but declared himself hostile to every attempt to introduce the English Poor Law into Ireland. — Sir *Henry Parnell*, Mr. *Vesey Fitzgerald*, Sir *J. Macintosh*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Mr. *Fitzgerald*, all concurred in deprecating the English Poor Laws. — Mr. *Corus Wilson* and Mr. *Bennett*, of Wilts, defended the Poor Laws. — Mr. *Monck* candidly confessed himself a convert in favour of those laws which he had formerly opposed; they were, he said, the peasants' only defence against the rapacity of employers. Leave was obtained to bring in a Bill.

March 23. Sir *F. Burdett* brought in a Bill for removing all the disqualifications of the ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND; and explained in reply to Mr. *Peel*, that the Bill was framed in strict conformity with the resolutions of the House. Sir *Thomas Lethbridge* declared that he would not allow the Bill to be read, even once, without entering his solemn protest against its principle. He professed himself, however, pleased with the discovery that the proposed provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, and the modification of the elective franchise which had been said to be included in the measure, were to form no part of it. The Honourable Baronet then alluded to the triumphant tone in which the evidence of the Roman Catholic Bishops before the Irish Committees had been eulogized by the supporters of the Bill; and acknowledged his surprise that the statements of these reverend persons had not been suffered to produce their effect upon the public, before the measure now offered to the House was introduced. — Mr. *Peel* protested against the principle of the Bill, but declined discussing it in the stage in which it then stood. He thought, however, that the fact that the Bill was drawn up by Mr. *O'Connell*, the chief leader of the Association suppressed by a special Interposition of Parliament, ought to make the House peculiarly careful in examining its details. — After some further remarks, Tuesday, the 16th of April, was appointed for the second reading.

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March 24. Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in two Bills for the AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE. The first, he said, related to the offence of charging persons with the commission of, or the attempt to commit, certain odious crimes, and would go to put both kinds of threats upon the same footing — the threat to charge an attempt not being punishable by the existing law. The other Bill, the Right Hon. Gentleman explained, was intended to render pardons under the sign manual, countersigned by the Secretary of State, of equal efficacy with pardons under the Great Seal; and also to take away all distinctions between actual clergymen and other persons pleading to clergyable felonies. A short conversation followed, in which several Members engaged, and leave was given, and the Bills read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 25.

Upon the presentation, by the Earl of *Lauderdale*, of a Petition against the EQUITABLE LOAN BANK BILL, the Earl of *Liverpool* took occasion to declare generally with respect to all the new JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, that under no concurrence of circumstances would he ever propose any measure to relieve the embarrassments of any of these companies, no matter how severe might be the distress into which they might happen to fall; and further, that if any such measure of relief, as had sometimes been extended to merchants and bankers, should be proposed for any of the new companies, it should meet his decided opposition.

The Bishop of *Bath and Wells* presented a Petition against submitting to the demands of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Taunton. — The Earl of *Darnley*, professing himself the friend of the Church of England, rebuked in harsh terms the presentation of such petitions, and eulogized the humility, diligence, and piety of the Popish Priests of Ireland. — The Bishop of *Bath and Wells* defended the Clergy of the Established Church. — Lord *King* censured the Petitions of the Clergy.

The Bishop of *Gloucester* presented Petitions to the same effect as the last, from the Rural Dean and Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Gloucester; and from the Rural Dean and Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Frampton. — The Bishop of *Chester* presented a Petition from the Dean and Clergy of his diocese. The Reverend Prelate re-

buted

buked with severity the disrespect offered to the Established Church. The debate was protracted by Lords *King* and *Holland*; an assertion by the latter that the majority of the Clergy were non-residents, drew from the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* the gratifying statement, that in his Lordship's diocese, containing nearly 700 parishes, there were but 17 non-resident ministers; and from the Bishop of *Chester* a nearly similar report of the state of that diocese. — The Earl of *Liverpool*, strongly deprecated the critical severity exercised upon the Petitions of the Clergy, as a gross invasion of the subject's unquestionable right to address the Legislature in whatever language might appear most suitable to the expression of his opinions, provided that it were not disrespectful. — The Lord Chancellor warmly approved of the part taken at this time by the Clergy, and declared that his opinions upon the Roman Catholic question were unchanged.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee on the CUSTOM CONSOLIDATION ACT. Mr. *Huskisson*, in a very able and elaborate speech, introduced his proposed reduction of duties on articles of foreign produce and manufacture, of which the following is a slight abstract :

Cotton Goods.....	10l. per cent.
Woollen Manufactures	15l. ditto.
Foreign Linens.....	25l. ditto.
Foreign Books.....	6d. per lb.
Foreign Paper.....	3d. ditto.
Glass Bottles.....	3s. per dozen.
Glass generally.....	29 per cent.
Foreign Earthenware...	10 or 12 per cent.
On richer Porcelain....	Somewhat higher.
Turnery, &c.....	at a small <i>ad valorem</i> duty.
Foreign Gloves.....	30 per cent.
Copper and Spelter, further reduction.	Tin reduced from 5l. per ton to 2l. Lead, a reduction. Goods, wares, and merchandise, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not enumerated by name in the book of rates, and prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, at present 50 per cent. reduced to 20. Goods, &c. not in part or wholly manufactured, and prohibited, at present 20 per cent.—reduced to 10.

Several Members objected to particular parts of Mr. *Huskisson's* plan; but the Right Hon. Gentleman's regulations were in the end all agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 28.

Mr. *Curwen*, in presenting a petition from certain CORN DEALERS in London, praying for permission to bring into the market about 400,000 quarters of corn, several years in bond, took occasion to declare his opinion, that amid the general removal of restrictions and monopolies, now

effecting by Ministers, the Corn Laws could not be much longer maintained. — Mr. *Huskisson* expressed his satisfaction at the change in Mr. *Curwen's* opinions; and suggested that the subject of the petition presented by him might be most conveniently considered in the discussion of Mr. *Whitmore's* motion upon the general policy of the Corn Laws, which was fixed to take place soon after the recess. — Mr. *Curteis* professed to think that Ministers were proceeding a little too fast in their liberal system. — Mr. *T. Wilson* thought that the Corn Laws could not stand alone in the general commercial revolution. — Mr. *Baring* deprecated the fluctuating course pursued with respect to the Corn trade, which he said was far more pernicious than a steady adherence to even a defective system. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *S. Rice* presented a petition from certain Protestants of the County of Limerick, recommending submission to the demands of the ROMAN CATHOLICS. The petition also approved of the limitation of the elective franchise in Ireland, and the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy by the Government. — Mr. *Littleton* took the opportunity thus given to apprise the House of his intention to bring forward, either in the form of a substantive bill, or as a clause to be added to the general Bill for Catholic Emancipation, a measure limiting the elective franchise to either 10l. or 5l. as a *minimum* freehold, and providing for the Roman Catholic Clergy at the public charge. — Mr. *M. A. Taylor* avowed his utter repugnance to both branches of the Hon. Member's proposed measure, and reminded the Member for Staffordshire (Mr. *Littleton*) of his former connexion with the society of "Friends of the People," and of the number of years during which he had advocated the cause of Universal Suffrage. — Sir *R. Shaw* thought Mr. *Littleton's* measure well calculated to allay the apprehensions of the Irish Protestants. — Sir *John Newport* urged the necessity of coming to some arrangement at once, and professed to approve of that suggested as the best. — Mr. *Stuart Wortley* approved of Mr. *Littleton's* proposition. — Sir *Robert Wilson* pledged himself to oppose any measure for the limitation of the elective franchise. — Lord *John Russell* confessed his dislike to the proposed limitation, but he thought that it would not be too great a price for Catholic Emancipation. — Sir *F. Burdett* said, that the measure must be harsh indeed which would be too high a price for Catholic Emancipation. — Mr. *Peel* declared that there was nothing in these conditions, proposed to be added to the general measure, which should relax his opposition to it. He said, however, that if the House were to decide against his views of the main question, he would give these conditions his most serious attention.

Mr.

—Mr. Dawson asked, what compensation it was proposed to give to the Protestant 40s. freeholder for the privation of his franchise?

The House then went into a COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, when several large sums were voted for public works.

March 29. Mr. Huskisson moved for a Select Committee, to inquire into the effect of the repeal of the COMBINATION LAWS. The Right Hon. Gentleman introduced his motion by a long and very able speech, in the course of which he gave some very striking examples of the gross tyranny exercised both upon their employers and their fellow-workmen, by the confederated artificers at Lanark and at Glasgow, and at other manufacturing towns, and by the combined sailors in the Port of London.—Mr. Hume defended the repeal of the Combination Laws, and recriminated upon the employers most of those charges which Mr. Huskisson had alleged against the working classes. He confessed, however, that in Dublin, where the combined trades had pursued their objects by the commission of murders, and other violent measures of intimidation, the workmen had gone too far.—Mr. Peel entered into the question at considerable length, and with great eloquence. He declared that the mischievous effects of combination had risen to so great a height that the strongest measures had become necessary. He said, he should not hesitate to meet the evil by directing against it, if necessary, the civil, and even the military power of the State; but expressed a hope that the discussion of the subject in the House would apprise the confederated workmen and sailors of their error and danger, and of the determination of the Legislature to protect the property of the employer as well as the labour of the employed. The motion was then unanimously agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

March 31. The Houses met this day, and after some unimportant business adjourned to the 13th of April.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 13.

Several Petitions were presented against the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, and the EQUITABLE LOAN BILL. The former excited some invidious remarks from Lords Holland and King, particularly those from the Clergy, which were ably rebutted by the Bishops of Exeter, Chester, and Gloucester.

April 14, 15, 18, and 19. Immense numbers of Petitions were presented on the subject of the CATHOLIC CLAIMS, by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Liverpool, Lord Rolle, and other Peers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 14.

Petitions were presented against granting any concessions to the Roman Catholics, from various parts of the country, and some few in their favour.—Mr. Peel called the attention of the House to a singular imposition which had been practised upon it with regard to a petition. On the 17th of March a petition in favour of Roman Catholic emancipation was presented, purporting to be signed by 14 Protestants, residing at Ballinasloe, in the County of Roscommon. Of these persons, 13, whose names were subscribed, have declared upon oath, that the signatures are not theirs, and the 14th name affixed is not to be found at all at Ballinasloe. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter, which was agreed to.

Sir J. Newport moved for leave to bring in a Bill to limit the power of holding a plurality of benefices, and to repeal statutes, granting to the Archbishops and Bishops the power of forming episcopal union in Ireland. After some remarks from Mr. Goulburn leave was granted.

April 18. The Petitions presented from different quarters, against further concessions being granted to the Roman Catholics, were very numerous. Mr. Brougham spoke at some length respecting them, and addressed an animated appeal to the Dissenters, on the part they were taking in the question, as being at variance with their professions and their practice heretofore.

April 19. The House was engaged from four to nine o'clock receiving petitions against concession to the demands of the Roman Catholics.—Mr. Leicester characterised these petitions as the offspring of ignorance, and confessed that he himself had but lately emerged from the delusive opinions they inculcated.—Mr. Bright repelled the charge of ignorance, and advised the last speaker to deal more charitably with the opinions which he appeared to have abandoned so very lately.—Sir G. Chetwynd, in presenting the petitions of Lichfield, of Stafford, and of Burton-upon-Trent, expressed a lively satisfaction at the spirit which now animates the whole people of England. He professed an opinion that the project for paying the Popish clergy had had a principal share in calling up this wholesome feeling of indignation. A few petitions were presented in favour of the Bill. The most important of these was signed by more than one hundred members of the English bar—being nearly one twelfth of the whole number of barristers in England.

Sir F. Burdett then rose to move the second reading of the ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.

RELIEF BILL.—Mr. *Brownlow* pronounced, in a long speech, his recantation from the principles always entertained by his family and himself, and ascribed his conversion to the answers given before the Select Committee by Mr. O'Connell and Doctor Doyle.—Mr. *Bankes* opposed the Bill in a very eloquent speech, at the conclusion of which he proposed that it should be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *W. Peel* seconded the amendment, combating with great spirit and success the arguments employed by the supporters of the Bill.—Mr. *Dawson* supported the amendment. He addressed himself particularly to the arguments employed by Mr. Brownlow, to justify his defection, and showed by a multitude of extracts from the speeches of Mr. O'Connell, and from the writings of Doctor Doyle, that the evidence of these gentlemen before the Committee, was so repugnant to the language employed by them, and what was more important, to their practices in Ireland, as to be utterly unworthy of regard.—Mr. *Goulburn* commenced a speech in support of the amendment, but the House interrupted him by an adjournment of the question to Thursday.

April 21. The debate on the **ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTION** was resumed.—Mr. *Goulburn* continued his argument against the Bill, and contended that the securities introduced were inadequate protection against the danger, because the Catholics looked forward to the period when the Crown would not be holden by a Protestant, and the permanency and inviolability of the Church Establishment in Ireland would be brought into peril. The Right Hon. Gentleman denied that there had been any improvement in the Roman Catholic religion, or any such approximation to the doctrines of the Reformed Church, as had been asserted; and he concluded a long and able speech, by declaring his decided opposition to the measure. Lord *Binning* took a different view of the question, and spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, maintaining that the change in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, was proved by the testimony of the Catholic

prelates, and other witnesses.—The Bill was opposed by Mr. *Wallace*, who spoke at considerable length. He affirmed, that the concession of the claims could not heal the evils Ireland laboured under, and that the sacrifice of a great constitutional principle, and conferring political power on the Catholics, would be productive of infinite mischief.—Mr. *Canning* spoke with his usual grace and elegance, in support of the Bill. He highly eulogized the Roman Catholic faith as a form of religious worship, and contended for the stipendiary establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.—Mr. *Peel* opposed the bill in a speech of great brilliancy. He animadverted on the measures proposed as securities, showing that the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders would be utterly delusive, and that the payment of the Irish Popish priests would be a direct sacrifice, not only of the Protestant constitution, but of the Protestant religion. The House divided, when the numbers were, for the Bill 268—against it 241—majority 27.

[It appears that the preamble to the above Bill consists of six distinct parts or members, which must be taken as the necessary ground-work of all that follows. The two first assert that the Protestant succession to the Crown, and the establishment of the Protestant Churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are permanent and inviolable. The four others relate to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, asserting that it is just and fitting to communicate to them the benefits of the Constitution; but that certain declarations against the practices of the Church of Rome are now required to be made as qualifications for office, which declarations do not in any manner affect the allegiance of his Majesty's subjects; and also that the oath of Supremacy, now required to be taken for certain purposes contains expressions which his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects entertain scruples against taking, inasmuch as they apprehend those expressions might be construed as a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the Pope or Church of Rome.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Sixty of the first banking and commercial houses in Paris have presented an Address to the King, in which they solicit his Majesty to send, as England has done, Consuls to South America, and to make treaties of commerce with all those nations to which the French have free egress. It is affirmed also, that the merchants of Bordeaux have signed a similar address; and that all

the Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom act simultaneously for the same purpose.

At the Coronation of the King of France 25 members of the Chamber of Deputies are to assist at the ceremony. Besides these 25, who are to be chosen by lot, his Majesty will nominate one from the representatives of each department: from those that send more than five representatives, two will be chosen,

chosen, which will, in all, amount to about 130 Deputies. The Chamber of Peers will, in like manner, be represented by a deputation. All the Archbishops will assist at the ceremony; but no other Bishops than those suffragan to the Archbishopric of Rheims, and those attached to the Princes of the Royal Family.

SPAIN.

It appears that Spain is likely to lose her possessions in the Eastern, as well as in the Western world. The *Journal des Debats* has an article from Cadiz, which states that the Spanish frigate, the *Victory*, which was to sail for Manilla with the new Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, Don Mugiano Nibafort, had been ordered to suspend its departure on the arrival of intelligence, that Don Martinez, the present Captain-General, having heard that he was to be superseded on account of his liberal principles, had declared that he would not obey the orders of the absolute King of Spain. As he was supported by 3,000 regular troops wholly devoted to his cause and the constitution, he has it in his power to create an independent state out of these last fragments of Spanish dominions in the East.

A letter from Madrid, dated March 31, says, "some Constitutional Guerillas having shown themselves in Old Castile, a detachment of 200 men has set out from Valladolid in pursuit of them. An order has been sent to Zamora for a column of 200 infantry and 60 horse, to go in pursuit of another Constitutional Guerilla which has appeared on the frontiers of Portugal, near Miranda de Duero. We learn from Alba de Tormes, that a band of 40 robbers entered by force into a convent of Monks of the Order of St. Bernard, a short distance from the city, and employed their time so well, that they left nothing behind them but the monks and the bare walls. This was a very rich convent. A troop of 50 bandits, who have taken up a position in the mountains of Guadarrama, have had lately a skirmish with the king's troops, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded. Letters from Gálica speak of various bands of robbers, and those of Andalusia state, that all the roads are infested with highwaymen, many of whom have been driven by extreme misery to adopt this way of life. There has been at Villamajor and the neighbouring villages of Catalonia great ravages committed by the wolves within the last twelve or fifteen months. No less than ten persons have been devoured, and ten others desperately wounded.

The last victim was a young girl, who, on the 18th instant, was almost entirely devoured by the wolves, nothing remaining but her head, and a small part of one of her arms. Some of the monks have stated from the pulpits, that these wolves are animated by the souls of defunct Constitutionalists."

ITALY.

His Holiness repaired, on the 26th of March, with the greatest pomp, to the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome, to distribute in person the plenary indulgences to the pilgrims whom the Jubilee had attracted to the capital of the Christian world. Seventy-two of them, chosen among the different nations, marched in divisions of twelve each. After divine service, they were introduced into the grand saloon of Clement VIII., in the palace of the Vatican, and placed round a table prepared for the purpose. The Holy Father helped them to soup with his own hands, and, sitting down among them, partook of their repast. He afterwards distributed among them a crown of silver, and medals of the same metal.

The most extensive Institution of the kind in Europe is the Public Hospital at Milan. It is endowed with land which produces a yearly revenue of 70,000*l.* sterling, and there are continually additions, to promote which one incentive is held out, which has been found to have the most beneficial influence:—he who bequeaths a hundred thousand francs, has his whole-length portrait painted at the expence of the charity, and those who bequeath half that sum, have their portraits painted in half length, which are exhibited to the public on certain grand festivals.

SWITZERLAND.

During the few last months the inhabitants of some parts of Switzerland have been in a state of alarm, from the crimes committed by a banditti, which defied all the researches of the police. A young girl, of fascinating manners, named Clara Wardel, has, however, been lately arrested at Berne, certain articles that had been stolen having been found in her possession. During several months' confinement she refused to give any account of herself, and denied all knowledge of the robbers, but she suddenly altered her tone, and made an extraordinary confession of crimes committed by the banditti. She stated, that the band is composed of 34 persons, men, women, and children. Their system is so perfect, that the two chiefs manage their inferiors so that one rob-

ber

her is not acquainted with the other. The captain's name is Jean Wendel or Kruschans; Clara says he is her lover. He is 35 years of age, and seldom appears twice in the same dress. Sometimes clothed like a gipsy, a farmer, an old woman, and even at times attired in the garb of a gentleman. Clara adds, that he has committed the most dreadful crimes since the age of 24, and that she had travelled with him into most of the countries of Europe. The *Commission Criminelle Extraordinaire* have offered a reward of three hundred francs to any person who will deliver him up to the police, and a free pardon if an accomplice.

SAVOY.

One of those formidable accidents called *avalanches*, lately proved fatal to some persons in Savoy. Nine inhabitants of the village of Morsine were returning thither with merchandize from Monthey, through a path cut in the snow; when on a sudden, as they were all walking close together, a huge mass of snow detached itself from the mountain above their heads, and rushing down like a torrent, overwhelmed five of them beneath its weight. The other four happily extricated themselves, and fled to the village of Morsine for assistance, which was promptly afforded, but too late to be of use to the sufferers. Their lifeless bodies were found beneath the snow, in the very position in which they had been walking, and with their knapsacks on their backs.

AFRICA.

The city of Algiers and neighbourhood was visited with a tremendous earthquake, on the 2d of March, which continued at intervals for the five following days. It has thrown down several houses, and injured many others, and totally destroyed the town of Blida, burying in its ruins nearly all the inhabitants. Out of a population of 15,000 souls, chiefly Moors, Jews, and Arabs, about 300 only have been saved, and those in a sadly mutilated state. The ruins of the ill-fated town present a horrible scene of devastation: 7000 dead bodies have been already dug out. In one spot, supposed to be a Jewish seminary, the bodies of 280 children were found, and a vast number of persons in the ruins of the different mosques, where the people had congregated, the earthquake having occurred at the hour of prayer (10 o'clock).—In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the earth has opened in large interstices of from eight to ten feet wide, and as many deep.

EAST INDIES.

The dispatches of Sir Arch. Campbell, our Commander-in-Chief at Rangoon, contain accounts of a successful expedition against Martaban, a sea-port town and fortress to the eastward of Rangoon, and giving name to the gulf formed by that part of the coast of Pegue. The place appears to have been well protected by military works, with many pieces of cannon mounted, and a garrison of 3000 or 4000 men. But nothing could resist the skill and bravery of the English assailants; and on the 30th October, some of the outworks having been carried by assault, the Burmans were quickly driven from the town, and thus the two chief ports of the Burman empire are now in our possession.

Since writing the above, we have received the gratifying intelligence of a series of splendid victories, officially announced in the London Gazette of the 24th instant. The dispatches state, that not only Rangoon and Martaban had been occupied, but Tenasserim, and the town and province of Yeab, had put themselves under our protection; and likewise the whole Burmese coast, from Rangoon eastward, had become subject to the British arms. On the 9th of December, Sir Arch. Campbell directed an assault against the Burmese intrenchments, and the enemy was driven from his positions with the loss of 5000 men and 240 pieces of artillery, which success was followed up with many other decisive and victorious rencontres.

In the Burmese army there is a corps of about 3000 men, specially denominated Warriors; of these, again, some hundreds assume the title of *Invulnerables*, both one and other enjoying immunities unknown to other subjects, particularly the latter class, who in general remain about the person of the King. Lately, a large body from this redoubted legion made a vow, that if his Majesty would send, or allow them to go to Rangoon, they would retrieve the national honour by the immediate expulsion of the British army. Leave was granted; and the *Invulnerables*, headed by the Attawoon of the Prince of Sarawuddy, proposed, in the first instance, to carry by assault the great pagoda. Accordingly one of their party was sent to reconnoitre, and fix upon the best point of attack. The sight of our guns and troops upon the works, to use his own words, "so struck him with awe and terror, that he was at once satisfied that he would be much better inside than outside of our lines." He accordingly

accordingly came in as a deserter, and communicated their plans, adding, that any one of four nights of the moon's age, which he specified, was declared by their astrologers to be favourable to the attempt. On the evening of the 29th ult. a small force in the jungles was looking out for them, but they could not see a man. Invisible, as well as invulnerable, they succeeded, after dark, in creeping unobserved to the edge of the jungle, and during the darkest part of the night, rushed with great celerity along the road leading to the north gate of the pagoda, firing and shouting in their usual style. An officer's picket of his Majesty's 38th regiment was instantly under arms, and received them at the bottom of the stairs leading up to the place, with a couple of volleys. A twelve-pounder of the Madras Artillery, mounted only a few hours before, opening upon them with grape at the same moment, they found it prudent to retrace their steps with all possible expedition. Twenty of the first class warriors were killed in the attempt.

A curious Chinese document has reached this Country, in reference to the Burmese war. It is a proclamation of the Emperor of China, grounded on a dispatch from one of his governors—the governor of the province of Yunnan—bringing under his attention the state of the frontiers. The governor states that the Burmese are engaged in a war with the English, and have been defeated in most of the engagements which they have hitherto had; and he recommends that on the frontier, towards the Burmese territory, there be erected "fortifications and towers," to prevent the violation of the Chinese territory by either of the parties. The Emperor directs that a line of fortifications be erected all along the frontiers, according to the recommendation of the Governor.

[The following remarks on the state of the Burman empire may afford some interest, particularly at this important period. The Burman empire, which has grown up within the last 70 years, through a series of conquests achieved by successive kings of Ava, beginning with Alompra, over the neighbouring states, has been for some time a power troublesome and formidable to our Indian possessions. It has gone on increasing in power and extent, even to so late a period as the year 1822; and it

now comprehends all those regions from Thibet on the North to Siam on the South, which lie between the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal and the western frontier of China, a space of about 794,000 square miles, inhabited by a population estimated at 17 millions. The provinces adjoining our Silhet, or north-eastern border, are Assam and Cachar, the former of which was subjugated by the Burmese in 1822; and the latter, after having been for some years under the sway of certain Cassay Chiefs, who had driven the Rajah from his dominions, was marked out for conquest by the Burmese about the period of the accession of Lord Amherst to the government. The deposed Rajah was brought forward from his place of refuge, and a body of our troops succeeded in driving the Burmese from his dominions. The Burmese, however, though foiled in their enterprise against Cachar, were little disposed to succumb, but appear to have conceived designs against the British possessions themselves. These they are alleged to have evinced, first by an attack upon the island of Shweparee (which is the southern extremity of our province of Chittagong), and next by advancing a claim, in the negotiations which that attack produced, to our cities and districts of Dacca and Moorshedabad, which lie to the north-east, within a small distance of Calcutta. Hereupon Lord Amherst forthwith issued a denunciation of war, and formed the schemes of these expeditions, the details of operations in which have reached us from time to time.]

WEST INDIES.

About half the town of *St. Thomas* has been unfortunately destroyed by fire, which broke out early in the day of the 12th of February, in the market-place. With such fury did the dreadful element spread, that at twelve o'clock it had reached the western extent of the town, levelling in its way every wooden building with the ground. The more valuable part of the town, all above the market, has not suffered in the least. A subscription of 10,000 dollars was raised immediately, for the momentary relief of the poor. The loss of property is estimated at a million and a half of dollars.—Private letters state, that the number of houses destroyed by the fire were 500, and mostly among the lower orders.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the State of Ireland, has been printed. It contains the evidence of Dr. Doyle, Titular Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Dr. Curtis, Titular Bishop of Armagh; Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Kelly, Titular Archbishop of Tuam; and Dr. Magaurin, Titular Bishop of the Diocese of Ardagh. As may be supposed, the examination of these reverend personages was directed, almost exclusively, to the eliciting of facts connected with the doctrines, and the Spiritual and temporal authority of the Romish Church.

The Catholic Association has dissolved itself, after entrusting the money which has been raised to Lord Killeen, to be applied by his Lordship to such purposes as it was raised for, or (if any of those purposes be now made illegal) to such of them as continue to be lawful. The Association also voted an Address to their Catholic countrymen, and recommended the formation of a society for providing education for the peasantry, "free from Sectarian prejudice, or proselytizing quackery."

A Company is forming in Liverpool for the purpose of cutting a Ship-canal across Ireland, to avoid the dangerous passage from the western coast of England round Cape Clear. It has been estimated that the annual loss of property to and from America, on the coast of Ireland, amounts to 380,000*l.*; and it is presumed, that the greatest part of this loss would be avoided, and the voyage to America be considerably shortened, by means of a canal from the Bay of Dublin to Galway Bay. The intention is to deepen and enlarge the grand canal, which at present runs to the bounds of the County of Galway, and to cut across that county for about 20 miles to the Bay. The estimated expense is 300,000*l.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

About twenty skeletons have lately been dug up in Beaumont-street, Oxford, in digging for the foundation of a house. A very curious antique key, and the head of an arrow, were discovered. From the appearance of the teeth, which in the skulls were perfect, it is conjectured that the bodies were those of young persons, most probably of soldiers

who fell in one of our civil wars. Not the least remains of clothing or coffins could be seen at the place where the bones were found.

Various fossil remains, among which are some bones of a gigantic crocodile, and certain traces of the megalosaurus and pleiosaurus, have been found in the sand-stone of *Tilgate Forest*, Sussex, and also those of an enormous animal, thought to be the iguadom. The teeth are evidently those of an herbivorous animal of extraordinary size, not less, according to the proportions of the remains, than 60 feet in length; and it is considered to have been an amphibious species of animal.

A claim to the Barony of *Hungerford* is about to be agitated by a gentleman whose pretensions received the sanction of the late Nugent Bell, together with that of other genealogists. This title has been in abeyance since the reign of Henry VIII. when the last Lord Hungerford was beheaded on a charge of heresy and witchcraft, preferred against him by that Monarch. The claims comprise valuable estates held in *capite*; and amongst others *Hungerford-market*, which has long been dilapidated.

There is a sect of Dissenters at *Coventry*, called Samaritans. Among these people women are permitted to preach. The Samaritans inculcate the necessity of wearing plain clothes, and of abstaining from swearing, even in a Court of Justice. It is one of their fundamental principles, too, not to allow their preachers money for their services. In other respects they appear to hold similar doctrines to those of the Methodists.

The *Nottingham* trade is so good, that females earn from 30*s.* to 3*l.* per week.

So great is the demand for houses at *Derby*, in consequence of the increase of its population, that nine acres of building-ground, called *Sitwell's Field*, for which 100*l.* only were asked a few years ago, were lately knocked down for 1,100*l.*

A proof of the prosperity of the silk-trade is to be found in a *Macclesfield* paper, wherein is an advertisement for 4000 or 5000 persons, from seven to 20 years of age, who are wanted immediately in the town, to be employed in the silk-trade.

CRINNIS MINE CAUSE.—*Rowe v. Bren-ton*.—This important cause has been tried at Exeter Assizes. Serjeant Pell shortly stated to the Jury that the Plaintiff, Mr. Rowe, was the proprietor of a leasehold estate called *Nanswellyn*, in Cornwall,

Cornwall, and conceiving that his estate contained a valuable copper-lode, he in the year 1820 sunk a shaft, and within a few fathoms from the surface found a lode or vein of copper, which being cut through, several tons were raised to the surface. This discovery called forth the cupidity of the lessees of the Duchy of Cornwall. In Sept. 1820, the defendant, claiming authority under the Duke's lessees to a mine-district in the neighbourhood of the plaintiff's estate, entered on his mine, and carried off the copper that had been deposited on the surface; for these abstractions of the copper ore the action was brought. The learned Serjeant stated, that the right claimed by the lessees of the Duchy concerned not only the county of Cornwall, but the whole of England, as there is scarcely a county into which the property of the Duchy does not run. Witnesses were called, who proved that the Plaintiff had exercised every species of freehold right on his estate.—The Attorney General, on behalf of the defendant, stated that the claim of the Duchy of Cornwall to mines was deducible from the period of Edward the First down to the present time, through a regular succession of grants; the Jury therefore could not presume a grant of any greater interest, in the tenants of the Duchy manors, than they possessed in the time of Edward; and that, as at that period they held their estates by villeinage, so they must be considered now to enjoy them.—The learned Judge in summing up, went over the whole of the evidence; and appeared to assent to the doctrine of the Attorney-General, that, as tenants were originally villeins, they must be considered as not having a superior tenure even to this day.—The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Since the repeal of the Combination Laws, some very serious disturbances have taken place in different parts of the country, from the attempts of working mechanics to obtain an increase of wages, which in numerous instances have been successful. But we lament to state, that in some places the spirit of combination has assumed a most alarming and dangerous aspect. A most diabolical attempt (says the *Glasgow Courier*) was lately made on the person of John Graham, a cotton spinner, in Mr. Dunlop's Mill at Broomward, Calton, by two men, who came out from among a crowd, one of whom, named John Kean, fired a pistol at him, and shot him in the back. The wretch was soon after taken, and conveyed inside the gate of Mr. Dun-

lop's mill. The crowd then collected around the gate, and commenced throwing stones, and uttering horrid imprecations against the unfortunate individual who was shot. Shortly afterwards, the Sheriff, Magistrates, and a posse of constables, arrived and cleared away the rabble from the gate. The Riot Act was read. A party of dragoons was sent for, and their arrival preserved order during the evening. The individual who was shot was carried to his lodgings in Clyde-street, Calton. Dr. Corkingdale extracted some slugs from his back, which had perforated the spine, and stated that he was in imminent danger. The mob afterwards collected around his lodgings, and continued to utter oaths, and sing songs prepared for the occasion, which they (as a glorious termination of a *Nob*, as they called it,) continued to do, till dispersed by the military.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The returns of the last Quarter's Revenue show the increasing prosperous state of our finances. Notwithstanding the repeal of taxes on wool, coals, &c. (and the silk duties alone to the amount of nearly half a million) since April, 1824, the return of the Custom Duties for the present quarter, exhibits an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year, of between 50 and 60,000*l*. The amount of the Customs for the quarter ending the 5th of April, 1824, was 2,191,000*l*.; that of the present quarter nearly 2,250,000*l*.

It appears by an account laid before the House of Commons, that under the two Acts of Geo. IV. by which brewers were authorized to brew a middle rate of beer or ale, and any person was empowered to sell the same without a publican's licence, not more than 11,672 barrels have been brewed in all England and Wales. It seems, therefore, that the people have no taste for the ale, as the Act calls it, which these brewers brew at the price, and under the conditions limited; and that the measure has failed.

The workmen are proceeding with great spirit in the restoration of that fine specimen of Gothic architecture, St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. The flint walls have been admirably restored, and that part of the building which has been finished is only equalled in effect by the front of Westminster Hall. In repairing the choir, the workmen have discovered the remains of a magnificent Gothic screen, which it is the intention of the parishioners to restore.

TITHES

TITHES IN LONDON.—The Bill introduced into Parliament, in behalf of the several parishes which have petitioned for relief, recites the Act of the 37th of Henry VIII., and the decree which was to have been enrolled in Chancery in pursuance thereof, and it states that the said decree does not appear to have been so enrolled. It also recites the Act of 22 and 23 of Charles II. which provides for the annual payment of certain fixed stipends in such parishes as were destroyed by the fire of London, and it then proceeds:—"And whereas tithes, or a sum of money in lieu of tithes, are levied, and paid, with great inequality, in the parishes not included in the last recited Act, and many disputes and suits at law and in equity have been produced thereby," &c. &c. The Bill then goes on to provide for the payment of fixed sums of money, to be paid in lieu of tithes, within the several parishes. A separate Bill has been introduced into Parliament, for the parish of St. Olave, Hartstreet, inasmuch as the right of presentation to the living is vested in five inhabitants, in trust for the benefit of the parishioners, and inasmuch as in this parish the Rev. Dr. Owen, the rector, who receives a large stipend, may be considered as having received the living from the parishioners themselves. A further Bill is in progress for the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where the Lord Bishop of Chester, who is rector, has given his assent to a mutual arrangement for that purpose. Various other parishes, which have not yet felt the weight of the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound, have not thought it necessary for the present to appeal to Parliament.—The following is a summary of the reasons which have been urged before the Right Hon. R. Peel and the Rev. Bishop of London, in behalf of the parishes which seek relief.—The doubtful validity of the law under which the claims of 2s. 9d. in the pound are made: the great and disproportionate amount paid in the respective parishes for tithes, and the uncertainty of the amount of future claims: the interference of Parliament to restrain the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound after the fire of London and at subsequent periods: the enormous expence of proceedings in all cases of litigation under the statute and decree of the 37th of Henry VIII. and the necessity of promoting and preserving peace and harmony between the clergy, the parishioners, and impropriators, by establishing some fixed principle of payment, without the necessity of the clergy and impropriators applying to each parishioner for collections upon

uncertain authority, or for an unequal and disproportionate amount.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, *William Probert*, the notorious accomplice of Thurtell, the murderer of Weare, was capitally indicted for stealing a mare, value 25*l.* the property of Andrew Meredith.—The case for the prosecution was clearly proved.—The Lord Chief Justice Abbott having called upon the prisoner for his defence, he read a written paper, the substance of which was—that from the time of the unfortunate circumstance at Hertford, he had been hunted down as a wild beast everywhere, in consequence of the endeavours of the press to keep him constantly before the public. Any endeavours he made to obtain the means of subsistence were frustrated; the consequence of which was, that he was reduced to a state of misery and despair, and did not know what he was doing.—The Lord Chief Justice Abbott summed up the evidence to the Jury, who instantly found a verdict of guilty.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

April 4. This being Easter Monday, a new melo-dramatic piece was produced, entitled *Aben Hassan*, a story from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The scenery, as usual in melo-dramas, was very beautiful, and some very excellent music was introduced. It was given out for repetition amidst general applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 4. The old melo-dramatic piece of *Aladdin*, being considered sufficiently attractive for this theatre, was revived, in order to save that expence which all Eastern spectacles necessarily incur; but it is doubtful whether the manager will reap much advantage from this parsimony.

April 11. A very dull piece, called *The Hebrew Family, or a Traveller's Adventure*, was introduced, which after two or three nights' performance was withdrawn.

April 20. A new tragedy was brought forward, entitled *Orestes in Argos*, the production of the late Mr. P. Bailey, author of "Sketches in St. George's Fields." The materials of this piece are evidently deduced from Sophocles, Euripides, and Alfieri. The classic characters, Electra, Clytemnestra, Ægisthus, and Orestes, are very appropriately introduced, and it is certainly the best modern piece that has been produced on the subject. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 22. Royal Artillery—Lieut.-col. Rey to be Col.; Maj. Crawford to be Lieut.-col.; and Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-col. Sir John May to be Major.

Foreign Office, March 22. Charles Rich. Vaughan to be his Majesty's Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. to the United States of America.

Carlton House, March 23. Sir Thomas Phillips, of Middle-hill, bart. to be Sheriff of Worcestersh.; and F. Roberts, of Gerd-dibluog, to be Sheriff of Merionethshire.—The Duke of Northumberland, and Right Hon. Chas. Vaughan, sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.

War Office, March 25. 45th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Ximenes to be Lieut.-col. 62d Foot; Brevet Maj. Smith to be Major.

Office of Ordnance, March 25. Corps of Royal Engineers.—Major Gen. Humfray to be Col. To be Colonels: Lieut.-col. E. Durnford, and G. Whitmore. To be Lieut.-col.: Brevet Majors T. Fyers, H. M. G. Vigoreaux, and G. Buchanan, Col. C. G. Ellicombe; Brevet Maj. E. Fanshaw; Brev. Lieut.-col. Macleod; Brevet Maj. Douglas.

War Office, April 1. Royal African Colonial Corps: Capt. Crooke, from the 99th Foot, to be Major. Unattached: Capt. Vernon, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Office of Ordnance, April 2. Royal Reg. of Artillery: Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet Major Rogers to be Major. Lieutenant-col. Fearon of the 31st Foot, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, April 2. Nevinston de Courcy, esq. Post Capt. R. N. and Sam. Edw. Cook, Commander, to wear the insignia of Honorary Knights Commanders of the Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

April 5. Capt. Dashwood, to wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, and Capt. Elliot, of the Lively, that of a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

War Office, April 8. 27th Reg. of Foot, Brevet Lieut.-col. Hare to be Lieut.-col.; Major De Bathe, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Infantry.

Office of Ordnance, April 9. Royal Engineers: Brevet Major Cunningham to be Lieut.-col.

Lord Chamb. Office, April 10. Windsor Edwin Baynton Sandys, esq. eldest son of Sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart. knighted.

April 12. Sir W. Clinton to be Lieut.-gen. of the Ordnance; and Lord Forbes to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Foreign Office, April 19. Sir Richard

Clayton, bart. to be his Majesty's Consul at Nantes, and the Ports and Places in the Departments of the Lower Loire and of La Vendee. Capt. Edw. Brace, R. N. to wear the insignia of the Royal Sardinian Military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare. Lieuts. W. Walker, J. Somerville, C. B. Dashwood, E. Pitts, and J. De Courcy Dashwood, and R. Purkis Hillyar, M.D. Surgeon, all of his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword. Sir T. J. Cochrane, kn. Capt. in R. N. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. W. Bamford, Bishopstone V. Durham.

Rev. Chas. Bowle, Milborne Port V. Somerset, vice Bp. of Hereford, res.

Rev. Sam. Carr, Little Eversden R. Cambridge, vice Heaton, dec.

Rev. Rob. Cobb, Burmarsh V. Kent.

Rev. Miles Coyle, A.M., Monnington-on-Wye R. Hereford.

Rev. Julius Deeds, M.A. Oringbury R. Northamptonsh. vice Whitehouse.

Rev. Wm. Creary Drew, Sandringham R. with Babingley annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Duffield, B.D. Impington V. Cambridge, vice Baker, res.

Rev. Thomas Hawes, Thorndon R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thos. Douglas Hodgson, East Woodhay R. Hants, vice Herbert.

Rev. Sam. Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, to the Perp. Cur. of Bilton with Harrogate, vice Minton.

Rev. James Thomas Matthews, Prior's Lee Perp. Cur. Salop.

Rev. Mr. Oakley, the valuable stall of Wenlock Barns, in St. Paul's Cathedral, vice Parr, deceased.

Rev. T. C. Percival, Horseheath R. Camb.

Rev. J. Sargeant, Doddington V. Northamp.

Rev. H. G. Talbot, Mitchell Troy cum Cymearvan R. Monmouthsh. vice Tomkins.

Rev. G. Wood, Holy Trinity R. Dorchester, with that of Cam St. Rumbold.

Rev. Richard Meredith, Curate of Hagborn, Berks, domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Rock Savage.

Rev. C. Taylor, D.D. Head Master of the College School, Hereford, to the Chancellorship of the Diocese, vice Rudge.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Charles Turnor, M.A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold Milton Ernest V. Bedfordshire, with Wendover V. Bucks.

Rev.

Rev. Henry Foulie, M. A. of St. John's College, to hold Panton R. Lincolnshire, and Wragby with East Torrington V.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Jones, M. A. Precentor and Chaplain of Christ Church, Master of the School of that Society.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Carlisle.—Sir P. Musgrave, *vice* Graham.
Clifton Dartmouth Hardness.—J. H. Cooper, esq. *vice* Stanhope, Chiltern Hundreds.
Berkshire.—R. Palmer, esq. *vice* Neville.
Petersfield.—Col. Lushington, *vice* Musgrave.
Wigan.—James Lindsey, of Balcarnes, co. Fife, *vice* Lindsay, Chiltern Hundreds.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 12. At Kirk Ella, the wife of Capt. Whitaker, R. N. a dau.—18. At Edinburgh, the wife of Rob. Whigham, esq., advocate, a son.—At Borham Wood, Herts, the wife of Hon. Thos. Knox, M. P. a dau.—At Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Rob. Belt, a dau.—20. At the Rectory, West Dean, near Salisbury, the wife of Rev. Erasmus Griffies Williams, a dau.—At Conyngnam-hall, near Knarborough, the wife of Dr. Harrison, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Hon. Charles Clifford, a son.—At the Parsonage, Manningford Abbots, the wife of Rev. F. B. Astley, a son.—22. At Burton Rectory, the wife of Rev. Geo. Davenport Whitehead, a son.—In Gt. Cumberland-street, the wife of Thos. W. Corentry, of North Cray-place, Kent, a dau.—The wife of Rev. Mr. Spring M. A. Chaplain to the Hon. East India Comp. a dau.—25. At Spring Gardens, Hon. Mrs. Agar Ellis, a son and heir.—28. At West-hill Lodge, the Right Hon. Lady Henry Paulet, a son.

March 2. At Neasdon-house, the wife of the Hon. Wm. Fraser, a son.—At Lang-

ton-hall, Leicester, Mrs. J. P. Ord, a dau.—4. At Ericine-house, Renfrewshire, Lady Blantyre, a dau.—6. The Lady of Sir Thos. Farquhar, bart. a dau.—At Crowood, the wife of J. Richmond Seymour, esq. a dau.—8. At St. Leonard's Nazing, Essex, the wife of Capt. Caulfield, a dau.—12. At Thorpeby-park, Notts, Countess Manvers, a son.—14. At Paris, Lady Julia Manners Lockwood, a son and heir.—24. At Pudliacot-house, the lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. a dau.—29. At Irnham-hall, Lincolnshire, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a dau.

Lately. The lady of Sir Lucius Curtis, bart. Rambridge-house, a dau.—At Brockenhurst, Lady Caroline Morant, a son.

April. 5. At Harperly Park, Durham, the wife of G. H. Wilkinson, esq. a son.—8. At Clifton, the wife of Rev. — Mayne, Vicar-general of Cashel, a dau.—12. At his house in Whitehall-yard, the wife of Hon. Henley Eden, a son and heir.—13. At Brislington, the wife of Rev. W. D. Conybeare, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 2. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. N. Barnes, D. A. Commissary Hon. Company's service, son of the Scots Post, to Miss Crane, sister of Mrs. Col. Walker, 54th regiment.

Feb. 14. At St. Pancras, Lieut. Pariby, R. N. to Sophia Sylvester, late of Marlborough-cottage, Brumpton, and dau. of the late Capt. Holland, 44th regiment.

March 8. At Barnsley, Thomas, only son of Sir John Beckett, bart. of Gledbow, near Leeds, to Caroline, second dau. of Joseph Beckett, esq. of Barnsley. — 8. At Honingham, Norfolk, Gibbs Crawford, esq. jun. of Paxhill-park, Sussex, to Clara Homfray, of Honingham-hall.—At East Barnet, William Elmhurst, esq. to Anna Frances, 3d dau. of William Walker, esq. of Everley Lodge, Herts.—12. At St. George's, Queen-square, George-Henry Hunter, of Wood-street, to Miss Anne Coy, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Sauspter, esq. of Histon-hall, Cambridge-shire, and niece of John Hibbert, esq. of Great Ormond-street.—15. Edward Probyn Nares, esq. to Anne, dau. of Rear-Adm. Preston, of Askam Bryan, co. York.—16. At St. George's-church, Hanover-sq.

Col. Hon. Fred. Ponsonby, to the Lady Emily Bathurst, youngest dau. of Earl Bathurst.—17. At Nannerch, James Farrar, esq. of Liverpool, to Diana, eldest dau. of the late Chris. Megson, esq. of Langley-hall, co. Lancaster.—19. At St. James's Church, London, James Wistit Lyon, of Albemarle-street, esq. to Emma, Dalton, dau. of Mrs. Edwards, of Regent-street, and of Rheola, Glamorganshire.—At Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Henry Malden, esq. Fellow of Trin. Col. Cambridge, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of late J. Taylor, esq.—21. Joseph Clarke, esq. of Barnsley, to Sarah, eld. dau. of John Clayton, esq. Kippes, co. York.—22. At St. Marylebone, Warden, eldest son of Rev. Wm. Sergison, of Cuckfield-park, Sussex, to Editha, dau. of late Sir H. Astley, bart.—At Oxford, Chas. Willis, jun. esq. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary, dau. of late Wm. Macbean, esq. of Roaring River Estate, Jamaica.—24. Edward, son of J. B. Charlesworth, esq. to the only dau. of Thos. Clapham, esq. all of Leeds.—25. At Woodford, T. Chapman, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, eldest son of E. Chapman, esq. of Whiby, Yorkshire, to Maria-Louisa,

Louisa, dau. of J. Hanson, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford. — 26. At Walcot, Bath, D. H. Dallas, esq. only son of Sir T. Dallas, K. C. B. to Marianne, only dau. of late J. W. Yorke, esq. co. Lincoln. — Rev. Arthur Forbes Lloyd, Rector of Instow, Devon, to Harriet, 2d dau. of Thos. F. Forster, esq. of Walthamstow. — 28. At Kilcolgan, co. Galway, Capt. M. Shawe, Coldstream Guards, to Albinia Hester, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Taylor, of Castle Taylor, co. Galway. — 29. Henry, son of W. Padwick, esq. of Cosham-house, near Portsmouth, to Susan, dau. of T. Chasemore, esq. of Horsham. — 31. At Newton Ferrers, Philip, son of Sir J. Perring, bart. Membland, to Frances-Mary, only dau. of late H. Roe, esq. of Gnaton.

Lately. At Edinburgh, James Grant, M. D. of Friarbank, near Sedburgh, to Eleanor Maria Anne, dau. of late Rev. R. Eliott, Rector of Wheldrake and Huggate, Yorkshire. — At Long Ashton, Rev. R. Brodie, Minister of Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of late R. Lisle, of Acton-house, Northumberland, esq. — Rev. C. Gribble, of Braunton, near Barnstaple, to Ann, dau. of late Mr. W. Cox, of Wiveliscombe.

April 5. H. R. Cresswell, esq. of Tulse-hill, Surrey, to Ann, dau. of James Trice, esq. of Kingsdown, Kent. — 5. At Shawe Hall, Lancashire, Alex. Nowell, esq. of Underley-park, Westmoreland, to Charlotte, dau. of the late James Farington, esq. of Shawe-hall. — Rev. William Trollope, of Christ's Hospital, to Sarah, dau. of Wm. Clarke, esq. of East Bengholt, Suffolk. — 6. Francis-Hawksworth, eldest son of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley-hall, to Eliz. only child of late Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, and niece to the Earl of Carrick. — Rev. James Ford, of Northampton, to Jane Frances, dau. of late Edward Nagle, esq. — At Portsmouth, Francis, eldest son of Sir Thos. Baring, bart. M. P. to Jane, dau. of Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, bart. K. C. B. — George S. Cook, esq. to Frances Sophia, dau. of John Powel Smith, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street. — James Ebenezer, eldest son of J. E. Saunders, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Harriet, dau. of J. Farley, esq. Clapham-common. — In Berkeley-square, Capt. G. Ferguson, R. N. to Hon. Eliz. Jane Rowley, dau. of Lord Langford. — At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, the Rev. H. A. Maule, of Boxford, Suffolk, to Martha Shirley Rawes, only dau. of the Rev. W. Rawes. — Rev. James Fawcett, M. A. of Leeds, to Isabella, dau. of James Farish, esq. of Cambridge. — At Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, Rev. Rob. Bathurst Plumptre, son of the Dean of Gloucester, to Susanna, dau. of the Rev. Ityd Nicholl, D. D. of Ham, co. Glamorgan. — At St. James's-church, Charles Ross, esq. son of General Ross, to Lady Mary Cornwallis, fourth dau. of late Marq. Corn-

wallis. — At St. Marylebone, Henry, eldest son of the Hon. John Wodehouse, and grandson of Lord Wodehouse, to Anne, only dau. of J. T. Gurdon, esq. of Letton, Norfolk. — 8. At Gloucester-lodge, the Earl of Clanricarde, to Harriet, only dau. of Rt. Hon. G. Canning. — At London, John Curwen, esq. of Great East Cheap, to Eliz. dau. of late Alex. Du Croz, esq. of Brook-street. — 9. At Shrewsbury, Rev. Fred. Holmes, Professor in the Bishop's-college at Calcutta, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Joseph Loxdale, esq. of Kingsland-house. — At Ewelme, Oxon, Nevile, eldest son of A. Reid, esq. of Lionsdown Herts, to Hon. Car. Napier, dau. of late Lord Napier. — At Widley, Edward Prest, esq. of York, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Moses Greetham, esq. of East Cosham. — 12. Theo. eldest son of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Bisbury-hall, Warwickshire, to Jane Rebecca, dau. of late Rob. Vyner, esq. of Eathorpe. — At Stockport, Mr. Flint, Surgeon, to Mary, yngst. dau. of Thos. Worsley, esq. — W. Guest Bird, esq. of Lichfield, to Phoebe Anne, only dau. of late Rev. James Olive, minister of St. Paul's, Clifton. — At St. Pancras-church, Rev. Dan. John Hopkins, Rector of Woolley, Hants, to Esther Barnard, dau. of late John Hammond, M. D. — At St. James's, Hugh, only son of Sir John Owen, bart. M. P. of Orleton, Pembrokeshire, to Angelena Maria Cecilia, youngest dau. of Sir Ch. Morgan, bart. M. P. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire. — 13. Lieut.-col. G. Disbrowe, Gren. Guards, to Louisa, dau. of Lord Kilmaine. — 14. James Lees, esq. of Delph-lodge, Saddleworth, to Mary, dau. of the late Mr. Simpson, of Bakewell. — At Orleton, Mr. Geo. Boyce, of Lamb's Conduit-street, London, to Anne, youngest dau. of Matthias Price, esq. of Cumberton, Herefordshire. — Rev. G. Burges, Vicar of Halvergate, co. Norfolk, to Eliza, eldest dau. of late Rev. S. D. Myers, formerly Vicar of Mitcham. — At St. Pancras, Rev. Henry de la Fie, A. M. to Sarah, dau. of late S. De Castro, esq. — 16. By special licence, in St. George's-church, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Walter Jones, esq. of Harcourt-st. son of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Merrioun-sq. to Harriet Rebecca, third dau. of Sir Jas. Galbraith, of Urney-park, Tyrone, bart. — At St. Pancras, James Dodson, esq. to Miss Wilbraham, both of Burton Crescent. — 18. At Hanover-square, Capt. Long, to eldest dau. of Lord Stanley, and grand-dau. to Earl of Derby. — At St. James's-church, W. Tighe, esq. of Woodstock in Ireland, to the Lady Louisa, fifth dau. of late Duke of Richmond. — 19. Mr. Thomas Tweed, to Amphilis Berthon, dau.-in-law of Rev. Rob. Lewis, Rect. of Chingford, Essex. — At St. Marylebone, W. Bulkeley, eldest son of Sir W. Hughes, of Plascoch, Anglesea, to widow of late Harry Wormald, esq. of Woodhouse near Leeds.

OBITUARY.

REV. SAMUEL PARR, LL. D.

PARR, Lords and Dukes come forward to commend;

But who appears at Court the Doctor's friend?
His books his riches, and his only rule
A village pulpit or a country school.

The Poet's Fate, by Geo. Dyer, 1797.

March 6. At the Parsonage-house, Hatton, Warwickshire, after about two months' illness, and in his 79th year, the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D.

This eminent Scholar was born at Harrow, Jan. 15, 1746-7. His great grandfather was rector of Kirkby Malory, in Leicestershire, and his grandfather vicar of Hinckley, in the same county. His father, to use Dr. Parr's own words in a letter to Dr. Percival, was "an apothecary and surgeon at Harrow, a man of a very robust and vigorous intellect." The family, of which a pedigree is printed in Nichols's Leicestershire, IV. 725, was of the highest respectability, and had produced many divines; but was greatly reduced through persevering Jacobitism, and Mr. Parr himself advanced nearly his whole property, 800*l.*, in aid of the Pretender. The son, therefore, was brought up a Tory; and Dr. Parr has said that his father, by giving him Rapsin to read when very young, first loosened his early political sentiments. He was considered a boy of very precocious intellect, and had attained extraordinary grammatical knowledge of Latin at four years of age. When between nine and ten years old, he lost a tender mother, for whom he ever afterwards felt and avowed a strong affection.

At Easter, 1752, he was admitted on the foundation of Harrow School, where he became head-boy in January 1761, at the early age of fourteen, at that time particularly attracting the notice of the Head-Master, Dr. Sumner. Here he was contemporary with Mr. Hallsted, Sir Wm. Jones, and Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne, with the two latter of whom he devised a political play. With these personages his friendship was ardent and constant through life. The *alms* of the school were accustomed to perform voluntary exercises; and an interesting detail is given in Lord Teignmouth's Memoirs of Sir William Jones, of their manly games and principles. The first literary attempt of Dr. Parr was reported by himself to have been a drama founded on the Book of Ruth; and possibly, had he been born in Milton's age, he would have been a poet. It is to be regretted that all the youthful exercises of this singular republic of

boys were subsequently stolen and taken to Holland.

Soon after the above-mentioned date, Dr. Parr left school, his father wishing to educate him in his own profession, and "for two or three years," says he, "I attended to his business." He had a most yearning desire to obtain the advantages of academic education and honours, but his step-mother was opposed to the expense, and influenced his father to make the condition of his going to the University his entry as a Sizar. This was what his independent spirit could not brook after quitting his schoolfellows as an equal. His father gave him a month to determine whether he would accept the proffered terms, or relinquish college altogether; he chose the latter alternative; but parental pride subsequently advanced a small sum, which, on his entry at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1765, young Parr confided to the trusteeship of his old friend and schoolfellow the late Bishop Bennett. His pecuniary necessities, however, soon became pressing, and he determined to leave the University rather than to borrow. On balancing his accounts he found, to his extreme surprise, that he had 3*l.* 17*s.* over and above the full payment of his debts; and such had been the economy of his expense, that, he said, had he previously known of any such sum, he should have remained longer! In one of his printed sermons he pathetically laments his inability to continue where his talents and acquirements seemed to promise him the highest distinction and worldly success.

Dr. Sumner soon recalled him to Harrow, where he was appointed First Assistant in January 1767; and, during Dr. Sumner's life, he met with the most flattering personal attachment from that distinguished scholar, who, after the school bed-time, was accustomed to send for Parr into his private study, where their literary and theological discussions in a great degree formed and confirmed those principles which afterwards governed his whole life. At Christmas 1769 he was ordained on the curacies of Wilsdon and Kingsbury, Middlesex, which he resigned at Easter 1770; in 1771 he was created *M. A. per litteras Regias*, and in the same year, on the death of Dr. Sumner, became a candidate for the Head-mastership of Harrow, with the late Master's strong recommendation. Although sanguine hopes were entertained by his friends of his success, his youth and other influence prevailed against his nomination, to the great disappointment of

of the scholars, by whom he was sincerely beloved. The election fell upon Dr. Heath.

It is well known that the dissatisfaction of the school was manifested in his favour in some overt acts of insubordination, which he was unjustly accused of having fomented; the most violent clamours were raised against him, and circulated in the public papers. He then resigned the place of assistant, and established a private academy at Stanmore, with 45 boys, of whom all but one followed him from Harrow. It then became desirable, and even necessary, that he should be married: he therefore allied himself to Jane, daughter of Zachariah Marsengale, of Caeleton, Yorkshire, esq. and niece to Thomas Mau-leverer, esq. of Arncliffe, in that county, of an ancient and respectable family. Dr. Parr married this lady because he wanted a housekeeper; Miss Marsengale married him because she wanted a house. She was an only child, bred up by three maiden aunts, as she said of herself, "in rigidity and frigidity," and she always described Dr. Parr as "born in a whirlwind, and bred a tyrant." Such discordant elements were not likely to end in harmony. She lost few opportunities of vexing her spouse, which a strong understanding and caustic powers of language afforded her more than ordinary facilities of accomplishing: she too often preferred exposing his foibles and ridiculing his peculiarities, in the presence of others. These domestic matters are here referred to only as explaining some of the subsequent enigmas of the life and reputation of Dr. Parr. His mind and temper were kept in perpetual irritation; he was driven to the resources of *venting* and to the excitement of that *table talk*, which unfortunately superseded efforts of more lasting character. Porson, whose discrimination fully equalled his own, used to say, "Parr would have been a great man but for three things,—his Trade, his Wife, and his Politics!" By his first wife, who died at Teignmouth, April 16, 1810, (and was buried at Hattou,) Dr. Parr had three daughters, of whom the youngest died unmarried, and all of whom he survived. The eldest was united in 1797 to John, eldest son of Col. Wynne of Plasawydd, near Denbigh, and died at Hattou in 1810, having also given birth to three daughters, two of whom, Caroline and Augusta, are now living, the eldest being the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, Rector of Elmley Lovett, Worcestershire, who is one of the Doctor's executors.*

The period of Dr. Parr's continuance at Stanmore was five years. "The boys

who accompanied him," to use the words of one of his pupils, "were, in general, the flower of Harrow school, in the zenith of its glory, when a *Suaxa* presided in its academic bowers. Many were young men of considerable talents and matured intellect, and detested alike a Persian, a Grecian, or an English tyrant; knew the language, and glowed with all the fervour, of Demosthenes. The fine Alcaic fragment in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, the deliverers of Greece, echoed from every tongue, and had been translated by almost every hand among the elder of them. That master, however, let it be remembered, was no advocate for *insubordination*, since nobody ever carried school discipline to a higher pitch; the result of which, on some occasions, brought on him unmerited obloquy.

"That the democratic spirit prevailed, though to no culpable extent, among the gentlemen about that period educated at Harrow, may in some degree be accounted for by their being so well read, under the tuition of their learned deceased master, in Greek history, by which they were naturally interested in the fate of Liberty, that Liberty whose cause was so well supported by its orators against the armies of the Persian satrap, and the insidious designs of Philip. The power of gold had also been recently, and to an alarming extent, tried in their own country by the daring minister, who is said to have affirmed, that *every man had his price*."

Besides Thomas Maurice, whose pen indited the preceding paragraphs, "pre-eminent among these worthies of Stanmore were William Julius, the Captain, and Walter Pollard, two most excellent scholars,—natives of the tropic—'souls made of fire, and children of the sun,' the latter of whom was afterwards Comptroller of the Exchequer, and died in 1818."⁶ Others were Hendley, Beloe, Dr. Makby, the learned but indiscreet Gerald, &c. &c.

The advantages of the Stanmore establishment were not, however, equal to the Doctor's expectations. His expenses were excessive, his profits therefore inconsiderable, his labours most oppressive, and he found the impossibility of supporting his situation against the indolence and credit of a great public school, and the well-founded reputation of his competitor, Dr. Heath; he, therefore, in 1776, was induced to accept the Mastership of Colchester School, and thither a considerable part of his Stanmore scholars followed him. He was ordained priest in 1777, and held the Cures of the parishes of Trinity and the Highe, Colchester. In 1778 he obtained

* The less important minutiae of the Doctor's family history will be found in the pedigree before referred to.

⁶ Maurice's Memoirs, Part I. p. 67; whence our extracts would be more extended, but from a due regard to brevity.

the Mastership of Norwich School, where Mr. Beloe was for three years his Under-Master, and the Rev. T. Munro his scholar; and in 1779 he undertook the care of two curacies at Norwich; these he resigned in 1780, in which year he received his first ecclesiastical preferment, the Rectory of Asterby, in Lincolnshire. In the summer of this year he commenced his career as an author, by the publication of two Sermons on Education. In 1781 he was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge. In the summer of the same year appeared "A Discourse on the late Fast, by Philoleutheros Norfolciensis," 4to. This sermon has been considered the best of his productions, and had a corresponding success; for although anonymously published, the whole impression, consisting of 450 copies, was sold in two months.

In the spring of 1783, Lady Trafford, whose son he had educated, presented him with the perpetual Curacy of Hatton, then worth about 100*l.* per annum, and in the April of this year he removed to that seat of hospitality, where he spent the remainder of his days; retiring, while yet in the enjoyment of youth and strength, from the fatigue of public teaching, and devoting his leisure to the private tuition of a limited number of pupils; after this preferment he resigned Asterby. In the same year he obtained from Bishop Lowth, through the extraordinary merit of his first sermon, supported by the interest of the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, the Prebend of Wenlock Barns, in the Cathedral of St. Paul. In 1785 he resumed his former subject in "A Discourse on Education, and on the Plans pursued in Charity Schools," and about a thousand copies were sold in a very short time. This quarto volume is an able and masterly argument for popular education and improvement, and had the distinguished merit of being one of the first publications which concentrated public attention on the all-important subject of the moral and intellectual instruction of the people.

In 1787 he assisted the Rev. Henry Homer in a new edition of the three books of Bellendenus,* a learned Scotsman, Humanity Professor at Paris in 1602, and Master of Requests to James I. These he respectively dedicated to Mr. Burke, Lord North, and Mr. Fox.† He prefixed a Latin

preface, with characters of those distinguished statesmen, the style of which is perhaps the most successful of all modern imitations of Cicero. How far the preface was appropriate may be doubted. Bellendenus had intended a large work *De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum*, the Three Lights of Rome, Cicero, Seneca, and the elder Pliny—whence Dr. Parr conceived the idea of delineating the characters of the then three most eminent senators of Great Britain. But, however great the inappropriateness of the modern appendage to Bellendenus may have been, and however Dr. Parr might have more appositely employed his critical talents, certain it is that the taste and character of the composition, and the singular discrimination in the portraits, created an extraordinary sensation in the literary and political world. A translation was published in octavo in 1788, but without the author's approbation.‡ Dr. Parr had thenceforth fully committed himself on the side of the popular party. This naturally terminated all hope of church preferment from the Court; and such was the low state of Dr. Parr's pecuniary resources, that a subscription was made by the leading Whigs of the day, about the same period as that for Mr. Fox, and a well-merited annuity of 300*l.* (truly honourable to the munificence of the donors) was purchased for Dr. Parr's life.

In 1789 appeared "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, not admitted into the Collection of their respective Works," 8vo. pp. 281, (reviewed in our vol. LIX. p. 247.) Although personal feelings towards Bishop Hurd are thought to have given origin to this volume, yet it contains some admirable critical remarks. It produced a reply entitled "A Letter to Dr. Parr, occasioned by his Republication, &c." (See vol. LX. p. 59.)

In 1790 Dr. Parr exchanged the Curacy of Hatton, though he still continued to reside there as Deputy Curate, for the Rectory of Waddenhoe, in Northamptonshire. In the same year he became acquainted with Dr. Priestley. For this intimacy he thus apologises:—"I am at a loss to see why a Clergyman of the Church of England should shun the presence of a dissenting minister merely because they do not agree on doctrinal points, which have long divided the Christian world; and, indeed, I have always found, that when men of sense and virtue mingle in conversation, the harsh and confused suspicions which they entertained of each other give way to more just and more candid sentiments."

* I. De Statu prisci orbis in Religione, Re Politicâ, et Literariâ. II. Ciceronis Principes; sive, de Statu Principis et Imperii. III. Ciceronis Consul, Senator, Senatusque Romanus; sive de Statu Reip. et Urbis Imperantis Orbis.

† Dramatis Personæ. Deson, Marquis of Lansdowne; Novius, Lord Thurlow; Miso-Themistocles, Duke of Richmond; Thrasybulus, Mr. Dundas; Clodius, Mr. W.

‡ This is evident from a letter in our vol. LVIII. p. 94. written by Dr. Parr, but signed A. A. The Translation was by Mr. Beloe.

In 1790 Dr. Parr was involved in the controversy on the real authorship of the *Swampton Lectures* preached by Dr. White, a subject on which we may find some opportunity to dilate. It produced a pamphlet by Dr. White, intitled "A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Badcock and the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D." Oxford, 1790.

In 1791 happened the riots in Birmingham, when the library and philosophical apparatus of Dr. Priestley were burnt; and the mob hearing that Dr. Parr had been visiting Dr. Priestley, made known their determination to proceed to Hatton, and burn his house and library also. For three days and nights Dr. Parr and his family were agitated with consternation and dismay, but happily before the mob could accomplish their purpose, the military put an end to their horrible proceedings. In that unexampled period of national excitement, when political and religious prejudices raged together, Dr. Parr acted a manly, a decided, and a perfectly honourable part. He ardently strove to conciliate the divided parties of his countrymen, undismayed by the dangers of the attempt and the unpromising consequences to his worldly interests. It is well known that the pretext for these outrages was a meeting held by the Dissenters on the 14th of July, 1791, in celebration of the French Revolution. In consequence of a report that a party remained stubborn enough to meditate another commemoration upon the ensuing anniversary of that event, a step that might have brought destruction upon themselves and the whole town, the Doctor in one day began and finished his "Letter from Irenopolis, to the Inhabitants of Eleutheropolis; or a serious address to the Dissenters of Birmingham, by a Member of the Established Church," reviewed in vol. LXII. 646. This extraordinary pamphlet produced an advertisement from the Dissenters, in which they disclaimed all intention of meeting again upon that occasion. Though consisting of only 40 pages, it is among the most eloquent of Dr. Parr's publications; it was, like most other of his productions, written on the spur of the occasion. The sentiments he expresses with regard to Dr. Priestley are highly honourable to both parties.

In 1791, Dr. Parr, having received two anonymous letters, probably unworthy of notice, made no secret of attributing the fabrication of them to the Rev. Charles Curtis, Rector of Solihull in Warwickshire. The grounds of this unlucky surmise rested in a few slight coincidences, which suspicion, as usual, magnified into proof. There is strong reason for believing that these letters emanated from Dr. Parr's own pupils, who were fond of encouraging literary warfare. Mr. Curtis, in justification of his own character, contradicted the charge in the *St. James's Chronicle*, which produced from the Doctor an octavo pamphlet of 217 pages, thickly strewed with notes, and a proportionate Appendix, entitled "A Sequel to the Printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire by the Rev. Charles Curtis, Brother of Alderman Curtis, a Birmingham Rector, &c." 1792. Though the subject was little worthy of our modern Aristarchus, yet its pages contain some admirable remarks on the political and religious topics of the day. So open to ridicule, however, was this huge Sequel, that it tempted Cumberland to enter the field with a humdrum pamphlet called "Curtius rescued from the Gulph, or the Retort Courteous to the Rev. Dr. Parr, in answer to his learned pamphlet, entitled 'A Sequel, &c.'" Here, as we remarked in our Review for 1792 (where both the Sequel and Retort, as well as Dr. Parr's Letter from Irenopolis, are noticed), the author raked into the indexes of the *Dolphin* and *Maittaire's* editions as cleverly as the Doctor cited *Stobæus*. From the title-page—

Ille mi PAR esse deus videtur,

Ille, si fas est, superare divos. Catullus.

to the word *FINIS* inclusive,

Jam sumus ergo PARES!

it was one string of puns.

In 1793 he was plunged into the depths of another and yet more important controversy. Dr. Parr had been induced to afford valuable advice and assistance to Mr. Homer and Dr. Charles Combe, in editing a most splendid and comprehensive edition of *Horace*. Mr. Homer was an accurate and not unsuccessful editor of the prose classics, but his exertions on a poet of the very first order were such as are supposed to have hastened his end. On the demise of Mr. Homer, the bulk of the undertaking devolved on Dr. Combe, who was found incompetent to the support of so arduous a task, and Dr. Parr's assistance towards the second volume, from circumstances which may, on some future occasion be developed, was withdrawn, and he was induced to publish some severe animadversions* in the *British Critic*, a periodical then lately established by Mr. Beloe and others. In reply to this Dr. Combe published a pamphlet, intitled "A Statement of Facts, relative to the behaviour of the Rev. Dr. Parr to the late Mr. Homer and Dr. Combe, in order to point out the source, falsehood, and malignity of Dr. Parr's attack in the *British Critic*, on the cha-

* This critique, which continued through five numbers, was partly reprinted in 1812, "with alterations and additions," in the fifth volume of the *Classical Journal*.

rafter of Dr. Combe, 1794." (See vol. lxiv. 447.) In this Dr. Parr was accused of breach of promise, violation of friendship, and even want of veracity; he was styled by his antagonist, "the Literary Ajax," and, to make that epithet good, replied in a closely-printed 8vo. pamphlet of 94 pages, "Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe, by an occasional Writer in the British Critic, 1795." (See vol. lxxv. 937.) He therein takes occasion to enumerate the extent of his critical labours, which, he declares, had consisted in only one article in the British Critic, excepting those on the Horace, materials for two in the Critical Review, six or seven entire, and assistance towards one or two others, in the Monthly.

Mr. Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, having expressed his doubts respecting the correctness of Dr. Parr's assertion that the great Lexicographer "not only endured, but almost solicited an interview with Dr. Priestley," Dr. Parr sent to this Magazine in March, 1795, his reasons for that assertion, which, accompanied by some curious correspondence, will be found in vol. lxxv. pp. 179, *et seq.* To this "a general answer" was prepared by Mr. Boswell, a short time before his death, but not published. (See Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 403.) In the same year, Mr. Beloe published a Translation of Aulus Gellius, the very learned and judicious Preface to which was written by Dr. Parr.

On Easter Tuesday, in the year 1800, Dr. Parr preached his justly-celebrated Spital Sermon. It was published in 4to. the following year, with copious Notes, and is reviewed in vol. lxxi. 1010. For certain animadversions in the above publication he incurred the censure of many persons, as having fostered the popular prejudices against Godwin, for whom he had at one time considerable friendship and respect. This occasioned the Author of the Political Justice to publish, in the same year, an 8vo. pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts occasioned by the perusal of Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon, being a Reply to the Attacks of Dr. P., Mr. Mackintosh, and others." A suspension of intercourse was the consequence.

In 1801, Dr. Parr was offered (by Alexander Baring, esq.) but declined, the Vicarage of Winterbourne Stoke, in Wiltshire; and in 1802, he was presented by Sir Francis Burdett, to the Rectory of Graffham, co. Huntingdon. The interesting correspondence which passed on this occasion was soon after published in our vol. lxxii. 917. For this preferment, which relieved him as to pecuniary resources, he always expressed a due sense of the kindness of the worthy Baronet. Still, however, he continued attached to his Residence at

Hatton, where he had secured, and ever continued to maintain, the esteem of all his parishioners, had greatly embellished the Church by painted windows, &c. and given a peal of Bells. Nor would he have quitted Hatton for any preferment short of a Mitre, which in 1807 had nearly adorned his manly brows.—"Had my friends," he once warmly said to the compiler of this article, "had my friends continued in power one fortnight longer, it would have been all settled: Dr. Huntingford was to have been translated to Hereford, and I should have had Gloucester. My family arrangements were made; and I had determined that no Clergyman in my Diocese, who had occasion to call upon me, should depart without partaking of my dinner."—After a momentary pause he observed, "In the House of Peers I should seldom have opened my mouth, unless—unless (he added with some warmth), any one had presumed to attack the character of my friend Charles Fox—and then I would have knocked him down with the full torrent of my impetuosity. Charles Fox was a great man;—and so was your friend William Pitt;—and I can tell you, that if I had them both in this room, and only we three had been together, I would have locked the door—but first would have had plenty of wine on the table,—and depend upon it, we should not have disagreed!"

In 1803, Dr. Parr published another 4to. Sermon, "preached on the late Fast, Oct. 19, at the Parish Church of Hatton." This is reviewed in vol. lxxiii. p. 235. A Letter of the Doctor's to the late Lord Warwick, on some electioneering disputes, was printed, but suppressed; though as a specimen of the vituperative style, it is worthy, or as some may think unworthy, of preservation.

Twenty years since he reprinted some metaphysical Tracts—Arthur Collier's *Clavis Universalis*; *Conjecturæ quædam de Sensu, Motu, et Idearum Generatione*; *An Enquiry into the Origin of the Human Appetites and Affections*, showing how each arises from Association; and *Man in Quest of Himself, or a Defence of the Individuality of the Human Mind, or Self*. These he intended to have republished, probably with original remarks, but the whole impression is stored up in the Printer's warehouse.

In 1808, Mr. Coke of Holkham, made Dr. Parr an offer of the Rectory of Buckingham. This however did not tempt the Doctor to leave the spot to which he was so attached.

On the death of Mr. Fox, Dr. Parr announced his intention of publishing a Life of his celebrated friend and political favourite. The expectations of the public were excited, but were certainly disappointed,

pointed, in a publication of two 8vo. volumes, entitled "Characters of the late Charles James Fox, selected, and in part written, by Philopatri Varvencensis," 1809. A collection of characters from the various public Journals occupies 175 pages; an original character is the form of an Epistle to Mr. Coke, 135; and the second volume is occupied with notes on the amelioration of the Penal Code and Religious Liberty, plentifully inlaid with citations from the Classics. Considering the grotesque arrangement of matter and subjects, it is not surprising that this work should have experienced unmerited neglect; the philosophic reader will, however, discern the recodite and metaphysical style of the author. And it is but justice to state, that the character of our great democratical orator is there felicitously delineated.

On December 27, 1816, after about six years' widowhood, Dr. Parr married secondly, Mary, sister of Mr. Eyre of Coventry, who survives him.

Two small publications must not pass unnoticed; one of which was printed by his especial request, and contains a critical Essay by Dr. Parr on the Character of Dr. Taylor, the learned Editor of Demosthenes and Lysias; of the other, he was the immediate Editor:

1. "Two Music Speeches at Cambridge, in 1714 & 1730, by Roger Long, M. A. and John Taylor, M. A.* to which are added, a Latin Speech of Dr. Taylor; Several of his juvenile Poems; some Minor Essays in Prose; and Specimens of his Epistolary Correspondence; with Memoirs of Dr. Taylor and Dr. Long," 8vo. 1819.

2. "Four Sermons: 1, 2, by Dr. Taylor; 3, by Bishop Lowth; and 4, by Bishop Hayter; with a preface suggested by remarks of Dr. Parr."

Having now enumerated all Dr. Parr's known publications, we must notice some of his minor literary productions. In vol. lxvi. pp. 536, 639, will be found two letters from the Doctor (one signed S. P. and the other P.), on the subject of Howard's Statue. In vol. lxx. p. 991, will be seen a learned Letter he addressed to the

Rev. Mr. Glasse, on the word *Causonaria*. In vol. lxxvi. was printed a very copious and interesting report of the Trial on the will of Lord Chesworth; in this are several Letters of Dr. Parr. On this occasion it was thought the Doctor had been too anxious in procuring for himself a piece of plate from the late Lord, particularly as he had consented to write the Latin Inscription himself; but from this accusation he was satisfactorily defended by Mr. Eyre, of Solihull, who, it was proved, really composed it. (See vol. lxxvii. p. 117.) A Letter on the Well in Bosworth Field, at which Richard III. drank on the day of the Battle, which was restored and surmounted with a Latin Inscription by the Doctor, is printed in Nich. Lit. Anec. ix. 107.

Many biographical characters from his masterly pen, have graced the pages of Sylvanus Urban; his Memoirs of Mr. John Smitheman, Bp. Bennett, the Rev. John Deatry, Miss Euphemia Brown, Bp. Horne, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. W. H. Lunn the Bookseller, of his daughter Catherine-Jane Parr, and of his last surviving daughter, Sarah-Anne Wynne, may be found by reference to our General Index; that of his companion and occasional amanuensis, the Rev. J. Bartlam, in vol. xciii. i. 281.

Of his Latin Epitaphs, of which he was justly proud, there are upwards of thirty. Those on Gibbon, at Fletching, Sussex; Rev. Thos. Nelson and Mr. John Smitheman, both at Hatton; John Baynes, esq. at Embsay, in Craven; his daughter Catherine-Jane Parr, at Hatton; Sir John Moore, at Corunna; Dr. Raine, at the Charter-House Chapel; will be found by reference to our General Index; that on Dr. Burney, in Westminster Abbey, in vol. lxxix. i. 294; that on John Lion (Founder of Harrow School), in Harrow Church, in vol. xcii. ii. pp. 30, 404; that on Dr. Farmer, in the Cloisters of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in Nich. Lit. Anecd. ii. 639; those on Mr. James Johnson, and his father James Johnson, M. D. in Worcester Cathedral, *ibid.* vol. vii. 496. Of all his Epitaphs, those to the memory of Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Johnson (in St. Paul's Cathedral), and Sir John Moore, are most approved; two to the memory of Burke and Fox, are said to be written with great force and elegance of diction, but have not yet seen the light. An English Epitaph to Dr. Priestley, in the Unitarian Chapel, Birmingham, is printed in vol. lxxvi. 674.

Dr. Parr and Lord Erskine have been thought among the vainest men of their times. At a dinner some years since, Dr. Parr, in extacies with the conversational powers of Lord Erskine, called out to him (though his junior): "My Lord, I mean to write your Epitaph!"

"Dr.

* In a letter to the Editor Dr. Parr says, "According to my promise, I have sent you Dr. John Taylor's famous Speech, and I think that you may safely reprint it. As some of your contemporaries are not very respectful to the memory of Taylor, I have ventured to correct sometimes Anglicisms, sometimes the violations of Latin idiom, and in one instance a gross breach of the ordinary rules of grammar. I admired this Speech when I was a College lad, and I continue to admire it now. You will not dislike the high Tory principles."

"Dr. Parr," replied the noble lawyer, "it is a temptation to commit suicide!" The lines of Swift are not inapposite:

'Tis an old maxim in the schools
That vanity's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit.

Dr. Parr's library, which he built on coming to reside at Hatton, is a large and well-proportioned room. But as it was no longer capable of holding all his books, many of them have a long time been distributed among other apartments. The Doctor was always anxious to have it understood, that he never aspired to the praise of a collector, and that in his purchase of books he was uniformly attentive to their use, rather than their rarity; and to the importance of their contents, rather than to the elegance of their binding and of their type. For the best editions of classical writers—for the most useful and learned works in philosophy, metaphysics, and biblical criticism—for general taste in selection, and wide range of literature, a more valuable collection has probably never been made by any single scholar.

Perhaps the reader may wish to know in what manner the Doctor conducted his instructions from the pulpit. He has written many sermons: but in Middlesex, at Colchester, and at Norwich, he often preached extempore: and it were unnecessary to say that the ardour of his temper, the fullness of his knowledge, and the strength of his understanding, always readily supplied him with matter pertinent, forcible, and abundant. He preached without any preparation whatsoever, and his custom was to select his subject from that which struck him in the lessons, epistle and gospel, or psalms of the day. There was always method in these extemporaneous effusions. They were frequently accompanied with critical remarks; and they were delivered with an earnestness of manner, and a correctness and vigour of diction, most interesting to the hearers, and equal to the highest expectations which could be formed of his powers, by men most prejudiced in his favour, and most accustomed to his conversation. At Hatton he generally took up a sermon written by Clarke, Balcuy, or Jortin, or some other distinguished divine of the Established Church. But his own observations were always introduced; and from the peculiarity of his thinking and his style, the difference was easily discerned by an intelligent hearer. Such, indeed, was his readiness and copiousness, that of sermons which continued for half an hour or forty minutes, the parts which he merely read scarcely occupied five or six pages. He has been heard to attribute

this talent partly to the habit which he had formed, when a young man, of speaking with the late Sir William Jones and the late Bishop of Cloyne, in a fictitious character, upon various subjects of history, ethics, and politics; and partly to the necessity which had been imposed upon him, of communicating oral instruction in his schools. The same talent often appeared with great lustre, when he threw out his thoughts upon any intricate and important topic in the presence of his friends. His views were most comprehensive, his arguments most acute: his diction correct without stiffness, and his imagery splendid without glare.

So careful a guardian has the Doctor proved of the different bequests belonging to the poor of his parish at Hatton, that one of them has been tripled, after having been recovered from 36 years loss. Another is made to produce clothes for the poor in two parishes,* nearly in a three-fold proportion.—Another, left for the decoration of the church, has been rescued from an inferior class of trustees, who formerly misapplied the revenue; and the revenue itself is increased in value, as well as employed to the purpose for which it was originally designed.

The Doctor's last illness was long protracted; in the course of it appearances were, more than once, so favourable as to excite the strongest hopes for his recovery; but about a fortnight before his decease, all these flattering ideas took their flight. From that time he gradually declined, the vital powers slowly, almost imperceptibly wasting, till exhausted nature sunk, and he gently expired, having completed his 78th year on the 26th of January. His extraordinary mind, whenever itself, was to the last serene and placid,—calmly, even cheerfully resigned. It was most gratifying, said his weeping relatives and friends, to hear, mingled with the devoutest breathings of pious acquiescence in the will of Providence, the warm and glowing expressions which often broke from his lips, of the intense feeling of generous concern he ever evinced, for the welfare of his friends, his numerous acquaintance, his country, and his fellow men. With that greatness of mind which can anticipate calmly and cheerfully the last awful change of mortal man, he gave minute directions respecting his funeral. His remains were deposited near those of his late wife and her daughters, in a vault in Hatton Church. They were attended on foot by nearly forty gentlemen in mourning, consisting of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, &c. The pall-

* Hatton is divided into three distinct parishes, each of which provides for its own poor.

hearers were seven clergymen, and one dissenting minister; and the coffin was borne by parishioners of Station, appointed by himself. Agreeably to his express directions, the burial service was read by the Rev. Rann Kennedy, Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham. A sermon was preached also, "in obedience to his command," by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Vicar of Kenilworth, and head Master of Shrewsbury School. This was introduced after the reading of the lessons. The warmth of his friendship, which through 25 years the speaker had himself experienced, and his affectionate and unremitting kindness, manifested during 40 years, to his mourning parishioners and neighbours, were particularly dwelt upon. Dr. Parr directed to be inscribed on his Monument: "*What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?*" This was Dr. Butler's text. On the following Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Wade, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, there preached a funeral sermon for him, which was attended by an immense concourse of all ranks. Another was delivered the same day, at the High-street Dissenting Chapel.

Of the various characters of Dr. Parr which have appeared since his decease, none is more excellently composed, and at the same time more impartial and just, than that contained in Dr. Butler's Sermon. With some extracts from this we shall conclude.

"He was gifted by nature with a most powerful and capacious intellect, which he cultivated by early and diligent application. His memory was almost miraculous, and the stores which he could pour forth from it, on every subject of literature, were perfectly inexhaustible. In abstruse and metaphysical inquiries he had no superior. The quickness of his perception led his mind to remote and occult causes and their consequences, and the soundness of his judgment enabled him to discriminate between truth and error, between hypothesis and fact. Deeply versed in the writings of the ancient philosophers, and especially in those of the Academic and Peripatetic schools, and intimately conversant also with all the eminent writers on moral and metaphysical subjects in modern times, he could pierce into the most secret recesses of the human mind, and trace its passions and its habits, its virtues and its vices, to the very source from which they spring.

"He combined in himself a rare and happy union of qualities that are seldom compatible with each other: quick perception and sound judgment, retentive memory and vivid imagination; unwearied assiduity and accurate research.

"Thus pre-eminently himself in learning,

he was most liberal in communicating it, and in sowing the seeds and fostering the growth of it, by his advice, by his interest, and very largely and frequently by his pecuniary assistance to all scholars who stood in need of it, and especially to his brethren in the church, and to young men of promising talents, whose means were inadequate to their support at the universities.

"In politics his ardent love of freedom, his hatred of oppression, and his invincible spirit, joined to the most disinterested and incorruptible integrity, and the most resolute independence, even in the days of poverty and privation, made him always a prominent and conspicuous character."

LIEUT. GEN. R. BALLARD LONG.

This able and meritorious officer was the second son of the late Edward Long, esq. of whom a memoir was inserted in our Obituary of March, 1813. He was born April 4, 1771, and was educated at Harrow under Dr. Drury, after which he went to the University of Göttingen, for the purpose of pursuing the studies of the military profession. On May 4, 1791, he was gazetted to a cornetcy in the King's Dragoon Guards, commanded by General Sir George Howard, K. B. and in June, 1793, embarked with his regiment for Flanders, and joined the army then under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of York. He was gazetted Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1793, and Captain, Nov. 6, of the following year. At the commencement of the Campaign in 1794, he succeeded Captain Carleton (son of the late Lord Dorchester, and who was killed by his side, at the attack of Premont), in the post of Major of Brigade. He was present at the brilliant actions at Cateau and at Tournay, as well as at the different engagements and sieges which occurred during the Campaign of the British army in the Netherlands and Holland, and having been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General under General Don, remained with the army during the whole of their terrible retreat, and was among the last who re-embarked at Cuxhaven, in the month of January, 1796. On his return to England, he was continued upon the Home Staff as Major of Brigade, but resigned it on being appointed Aid-de-Camp to the late Rt. Hon. Sir William Pitt, K. B. at whose installation in 1803, he officiated as Esquire of the Bath. In this situation he remained until promoted by purchase, from a majority of the York Rangers, (to which he had been gazetted, July 26, 1797), to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Hampshire mounted Riflemen, commanded by Ferdinand Baron Hemyss.

March

March 8, 1798. With them he immediately embarked for Ireland, and served there during the whole of the Rebellion, mitigating, on every occasion he could exercise his authority and influence, the unhappy violence of those times. In 1800 he returned to England, and was gazetted May 30, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the York Hussars. This regiment he formed and continued in until its disbandment on the peace of Amiens, when the officers presented him with a valuable sword, in testimony of their gratitude and esteem. He then passed some time at the Military College of High Wycombe, and on the breaking out of the war was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Dec. 30, 1803, and went again to Ireland in the following year. He was soon after offered the command of the King's Dragoon Guards by his late Majesty through Sir William Pitt (then Colonel of that regiment), but declined it from motives of delicacy, in not wishing to be placed over the heads of those officers under whom he had once served.

Preferring also the Light Cavalry service, he accepted the unsolicited offer, from General Lord Harcourt, of the command of the 16th Light Dragoons, of which he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Aug. 22, 1805, but was again removed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 15th Light Dragoons, Dec. 17, of the same year, on the recommendation of their Colonel the Duke of Cumberland, and at the particular desire of his late Majesty. This regiment was brought into such an excellent state of discipline under his directions, that he subsequently received the thanks of his Royal Highness. On April 25, 1808, he was gazetted full Colonel, and on the 30th of Oct. following, embarked for Spain, having been appointed to serve as Colonel of the Staff of the army then under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore. In consequence of the rapid retreat of the British troops, and the interposition of the enemy, he never joined them on their march, and after having traversed a great tract of country, re-embarked at Vigo, and went from thence to Corunna, where he arrived on the evening preceding the battle. Although he had no command, he disembarked for the purpose of offering his services, was present throughout the engagement, and at the death of the lamented commander with whom he had always lived on terms of the greatest friendship. He landed at Portsmouth Jan. 19, and on July 26, of the same year (1809), he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces under the command of the Earl of Chatham, and embarked in the *Venerable*, on the expedition to Walcheren. The capture of Flushing having terminated that unfortunate enterprise, he returned

with the army to England, and embarked, in the following year, in the *Victory*, landed at Lisbon, and joined the army under Lord Wellington at Coimbras. He was then appointed to command the Cavalry in the South, under the orders of Marshal Beresford. He had the chief direction of the Cavalry movements in the gallant action at Campo Major, was engaged at Los Santos, and was second in command of the Cavalry in the important and sanguinary battle of Albuera. For his exertions on that glorious day he received the thanks of Parliament. He was subsequently engaged in the actions at Usagre, Ribera, Arroyo del Molino, and Almaraz, and was gazetted Major-General, June 4, 1811.—The army of the South then joined Lord Wellington at Madrid on the retreat from Burgos, and General Long remained under the orders of his Lordship. After having been present at Vittoria, at the Pyrenees, and at Pampeluna, and having been publicly thanked by Sir Rowland Hill, for his active exertions in rescuing 400 wounded British Soldiers in the Pyrenees from the hands of the enemy, he was recalled by orders from this Country, in order to make room for the promised appointment of a Junior officer. He received, on his departure, the most gratifying assurances of the affection, esteem, and regret of the officers who had served under him, particularly those of the 13th Dragoons, which regiment he had commanded ever since his arrival in the Peninsula. On his return to England he was offered a command in Scotland, but immediately declined it. He was gazetted Lieutenant-General July 19, 1821, died in Berkley Square, on the 2nd March, 1825, and was buried in the Church at Seale, in the county of Surrey.

In the estimation of characters, the partiality of private friendship is too often and too truly thought to call forth unmerited panegyric. We should not, however, do justice to the memory of a gallant officer, if we were to withhold the just tribute of admiration for one whose scrupulous sense of honor, whose high-minded principles of independence, whose noble disinterestedness and unbounded generosity of disposition, secured him the love and esteem of all who knew him, and will ever live in the recollection of those friends who have survived him.

REV. PETER ELMSELEY, D. D.

The Rev. Peter Elmsley (whose death we announced in page 284), was born in 1773, and educated first at a school at Hampstead, and afterwards at Westminster. His extraordinary proficiency in classical learning caused him to be placed in the sixth or highest form at

at this seminary; but he was precluded by his age from becoming a member of the foundation. It was however generally expected, that a studentship would have been conferred upon him by the Dean of Christchurch, and there is reason to believe that something very like a promise to this effect was made, which an influence not easy to be resisted in favour of another person had weight enough to frustrate. Mr. Elmsley was equally unsuccessful in an attempt to obtain a Fellowship at Merton; and thus left the University of Oxford with none of its rewards or emoluments, but with a reputation for deep and extensive learning, which no under-graduate had for many years obtained. He was in fact at that early age far beyond what is commonly meant by instruction, and fit to bear a part as an equal in all literary conversation with any whom the University had to produce. It is possible, that this unusual inversion of the relative proportions between the rulers of a college and their pupils, which, free as he was from all vain glory and arrogance, it was not in his nature to keep out of view, and which indeed could not be concealed, might produce some degree of jealousy, and lessen in some persons that cordiality of regard which his virtues deserved, if it did not even tend to make them extenuate the praise due to his intellectual powers. It must be added, by way of excuse as well as explanation, that Mr. Elmsley was rather unguarded in conversation, and possessed a strong propensity to seize the ludicrous point of view, which, though accompanied with perfect good-nature and benevolence, is not a talent in great favour with those who think, not unjustly, that the subordination and seriousness of a University cannot well be maintained without somewhat more of solemnity, even in trifles, than is consonant to the general habits of the world. However this may be, it is certain that he quitted Oxford with far less favourable impressions than those which came afterwards, to occupy his mind, and to render that University, for the latter years of his life, the object of his affectionate solicitude, as well as his most favoured residence.

Mr. Elmsley took orders not long afterwards proceeded M. A. in 1797, and was presented in 1798, by W. J. H. Blair, Esq. to Little Horkesley, a small chapelry in Essex, where he retained to his death, but the whole emoluments of which, after ceasing to reside there, he bestowed on his curate. He never held any other preferment in the church. By the death of his uncle, Mr. Peter Elmsley, the well-known bookseller,

he shortly after inherited an independent fortune, which left him at liberty to devote his mind to those literary researches which were its resource and delight, especially to Greek philology, which he soon chose as his favourite province. The events in the life of a man of letters, thus independent in fortune, and tranquil in character, cannot be expected to furnish much information. Mr. Elmsley resided for some time at Edinburgh, and became intimately acquainted with the distinguished young men who set on foot the Edinburgh Review in 1803. To this publication he contributed several articles on Greek literature; the Critique on Heyne's Homer in the 4th Number, on Schweighauser's Athenæus in the 5th, on Bloomfield's Prometheus in the 35th, and on Porson's Hecuba, in the 37th: there may possibly be others of which we are not immediately aware. In the Quarterly Review he wrote an article on Markland's Supplices, and some others, which we cannot particularize. The only instance of his taking up the pen for the purpose of publication, on any but a philological subject, as far as we know, was in a Critique of Lord Clarendon's Religion and Policy, in the 38th Number of the Edinburgh Review. His more ostensible contributions to classical literature are well known: an edition of the Acharnanes in 1809; of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* in 1811; of the *Hæcæclidæ* in 1815; of the *Medea* in 1818; of the *Bacchæ* in 1821; and lastly of the *Œdipus Coloneus* in 1823. These publications established his fame throughout Europe as a judicious critic and consummate master of the Greek language. Without entering into comparisons, which must always be invidious, and for which the present writer is by no means prepared, it may be said without hesitation, that he was in the very first class of scholars whom this country has produced in this advanced age of philological researches. Aware of the uncertainty of conjecture, he was always diffident of correcting the text without authority; which is the more to be remarked, because of one at least of the dramatists who chiefly occupied his attention, Sophocles, he entertained a very low opinion of the existing manuscripts, which he believed to have been all transcribed from, or corrected by, a *Codex Archetypus*, itself written about the 7th century, when the purity of the Athenian idiom had ceased to be understood. This judgment, however, was not hastily formed; no man submitted more patiently to the drudgery of collation, or was more anxious to avail himself of all the assistance which the great Euro-
pean

ropean repositories of manuscripts abroad. It was in a considerable degree for this purpose that Mr. Elmsley visited France and Italy several times, and spent the entire winter of 1818 in the Laurentian Library at Florence.

Mr. Elmsley lived a few years, after his return from Edinburgh, in Gower-street; but in 1807 took a house at St. Mary Cray; sacrificing the allurement of London society for the sake of his mother and some other relatives, to whom a country residence was more eligible. He continued in the midst of a polished and hospitable neighbourhood, to whom his excellence of disposition and lively wit rendered him the object of high esteem and attachment, and in the enjoyment of a learned leisure, till 1816, when he set out on a tour to Italy. Familiar in an extraordinary degree with modern history, and all the information subsidiary to it, and endowed with a minute curiosity as to all the details of such subjects, he felt a strong relish for foreign travel. Seldom with a companion, still more seldom with a servant, he wandered through celebrated scenes, adding continually to his immense stores of accumulated knowledge, rather indeed through the eye than the ear; for he associated little with foreigners, notwithstanding his accurate acquaintance with the French and Italian languages. He returned to England in 1817, and then took up his abode at Oxford, which he now determined to make his permanent residence. In 1818 he went again to Italy; and after returning in the spring of 1819, was easily persuaded to accept a sort of commission from our Government, jointly with Sir Humphrey Davy, to superintend the development of the papyri found at Heracleum. It will be remembered, that more sanguine hopes were entertained than the experiment realized, that the genius of this illustrious chemist might overcome the obstacles which had hitherto prevented those interesting volumes from being unrolled. But as it was of high importance that no time should be unnecessarily wasted in an operation which must, on any supposition, be tedious, Mr. E. was relied upon to direct the choice of manuscripts, as soon as by partially laying them open, the contents and character of each should be determined. The experiment, as is well known, proved wholly abortive; and Mr. Elmsley returned to England in 1820; but having imprudently exposed himself too much to the heat, he was seized with a severe fever at Turin, from which, it is probable, the subsequent failure of his constitu-

tion may be dated. Though for some time nothing occurred materially to alarm his friends, he was more frequently indisposed than before, and from the date of a tour he took in Germany, during the summer of 1823, the apparent commencement of an organic disease of the heart may be traced, which ultimately deprived the world of this eminent scholar. After his return from Italy he lived almost wholly at Oxford; he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, became Principal of Alban Hall, and Camden Professor of History in 1823, and was justly expected to succeed on the next vacancy of a Canonry of Christ Church.

Though Dr. Elmsley must be chiefly known to the public as a Greek critic, it was by no means in this department of learning that his abilities and acquirements were most extraordinary in the eyes of his friends; and some of them have frequently regretted that he should have confined himself, in what he meant for the world, to so narrow a walk as that of collating manuscripts, and attempting to restore the text of a few tragedies. He certainly did not over-value the importance of this very limited province of philology, which the conspicuous success of one great scholar has rendered perhaps too exclusively fashionable among those who aim at a reputation for classical learning; yet, from whatever cause, he was content to pass several years in a species of labour which, to say the least, did not call into action the full powers of his mind, or impart to others his immense stores of general knowledge. He was probably the best ecclesiastical scholar in England; more conversant than any one with all the history of religious opinion, except perhaps for the present times, and with all the details, however trifling, connected with the several churches of Christendom. Few priests of that of Rome could better know their own discipline and ceremonies, which he could explain with a distinctness and accuracy altogether surprising, and characteristic of his retentive memory, and the clear arrangement of his knowledge. He was almost equally at home in the civil institutions and usages of different countries, and in every species of historical information, never pretending to knowledge that he did not possess, but rarely found deficient in the power of answering any question. This astonishing comprehensiveness and exactitude of learning was united to a sound and clear judgment, and an habitual impartiality. Averse to all that wore the appearance of passion, or even of as much zeal as men of less phleg-

phlegmatic temperaments cannot but mingle with their opinions, he was generally inclined to a middle course in speculation as well as practice, and looked with philosophical tranquillity on the contending factions, religious or political, whom history displayed to him, or whom he witnessed in his own age. If he spoke with asperity or marked contempt of any, it was of hot-headed and bigoted partizans, whose presumptuous ignorance is so often united with disingenuous sophistry. These were frequently the objects of a vein of pleasantry, wherein he particularly excelled. For it would hardly be suspected, by those who have only heard of Elmsley as an eminently laborious philologist, that his liveliness of imagination, and readiness of wit, were as remarkable as his learning. Those who had the good fortune to enjoy his intimacy, and preserved it by correspondence, can best bear witness to these distinguishing qualities. His letters, especially those written during his travels, were rich in a diffused *vis comica*, a perpetual liveliness, more delightful than the occasional sallies of professed wits; his prompt memory suggesting quotations and illustrative allusions from all ancient and modern literature. In this quick perception of the ludicrous, and in his fondness for comedies and other light reading, as well as in his erudition and sagacity, he bore a resemblance to Porson. But none of the blemishes which alloyed that great man's character could be imputed to Mr. Elmsley. His life had been uniformly regular; and his conversation, though entirely free from solemnity, strictly correct. In all the higher duties of morality no one could be more unblameable. His kindness towards his family and friends, his scrupulous integrity, his disdain of every thing base and servile, were conspicuous to all who had opportunities of observing his character, though never ostentatiously displayed. The last months of his life called forth other qualities, which support and dignify the hours of sorrow and suffering; a steady fortitude, that uttered no complaint, and betrayed no infirmity; with a calm and pious resignation, in that spirit of Christian philosophy he had always cultivated, to the pleasure of his Creator.

RICHARD SALWEY, ESQ.

Feb. 4. At his seat, Moor Park, near Ludlow, in his 51st year, Richard Salwey, Esq. This highly respectable gentleman was paternally descended from

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the ancient family of Salwey, who were seated at Cannock, in Staffordshire, in the reign of William the Conqueror* and maternally, from the Lords Folliott, of Ballyshanon, in Ireland, his mother having been the only daughter of Thomas Folliott Baugh, of Stow House, co. Salop, Esq. At the commencement of the late war, Mr. Salwey served in the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons; but having retired from the army, his patriotism displayed itself by his accepting the situation of Colonel Commandant of the Ludlow Volunteers; and, in 1807, he was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Hereford. In 1795 he married Isabella, daughter of Job Walker Baugh, of Stow House, Esq. by whom he had an only son, John Salwey, Esq. his successor in the family estates; and five daughters, of whom Constance Isabella, the eldest, married Thomas Beale, of Heath House, near Ludlow, Esq. the presumed male representative of the celebrated Robert Beale, Clerk of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Salwey was buried in the family-vault, in Richard's Castle Church, on the 14th of February; and as a slight proof of the estimation in which he was held by the most distinguished, as well as by the bluntest of his neighbours, it is only necessary to state, that his pall was supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, Lord Viscount Clive, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, the Hon. Frederick Robinson, Sir William Boughton, Bart. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. Thomas Andrew Knight, jun. Esq. and the Rev. John Rocke; that all the shops in the town of Ludlow were closed on the day of his interment; and that 30 of the most respectable of his tenants followed the remains of their lamented landlord to his grave.

J. H. PARRY, ESQ.

Feb. 12. John Humphreys Parry, esq. Barrister-at-law. The circumstances of his death were briefly these. He was returning at night from Pentonville, to his house in Burton Street, when, meeting with a bricklayer of the name of Bennett, whom he had previously seen at the Prince of Wales Tavern in North-street, a scuffle ensued, the consequence of which was a fatal fall, producing a concussion of the brain. He died in a few minutes after he had been brought back to the tavern; and a Coroner's Jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter against William Bennett."

* A particular account of the family of Salwey is given in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire under Stamford.

Mr. Parry

Mr. Parry was born in 1787, near Mold, in Flintshire. His father, who was Rector of Llanfarna, sent him at a proper age to the Grammar School at Ruthin; and on his removal placed him in the office of his maternal uncle, Mr. Wynn, a Solicitor at Mold. He subsequently entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1811. As a Barrister, he chose the Chester circuit, and for some time practised with every prospect of success; but becoming possessed of property by the death of his father, and being too much attached to the social pleasures of the metropolis, his practice gradually dwindled, till, at length, he lost all connection with the Bar.

His latter years were in great measure devoted to literary pursuits; he was the author of several poems inserted in the "Welch Melodies," and was the projector of "The Cambro-Briton." About six months before his death he published the first volume of a biographical work, entitled "The Cambrian Plutarch," reviewed in p. 611 of our last volume: and he had, a short time previous to his death, been appointed to superintend the Welch portion of the great National History, about to be published by Government.

He married a daughter of Mr. Thomas, a respectable solicitor of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, and has left an amiable family of two sons and three daughters almost without provision.

REV. R. D. CUMBERLAND, LL.B.

Jan. 81. At Driffield, near Cirencester, after long and severe sufferings from the stone, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Denison Cumberland. He was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; was presented to the Vicarage of Driffield, with the annexed Chapelry of Harnhill, by T. Smith, esq. in 1776, and took his degree of LL.B. in 1780. During his long ministry he scarcely ever quitted the care of his churches, contributing always willingly to the comforts of the labouring poor, and fulfilling the necessary duties of a good Magistrate and Rural Dean. Liberal to others on all occasions, and temperate in the use of the goods of fortune himself, he died without having created an enemy by his own fault.

His descent was from Denison Cumberland, Archdeacon of Northampton, whose son was the celebrated Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, the author of *Sanchoinatho's Phœnician History*, the *Law of Nature*, and a *Treatise on Hebrew Weights and Measures*, &c. He was also grandson to John Cumberland, whose noble invention of bending ship timber by means of steam in cases of sand, has been the means of saving millions to this country, and in which he expended a large fortune, without receiving any adequate reward. His descent on the maternal side was equally honourable,

being in a direct line from the renowned Admiral Balchen, who was lost in the ship *Victory*, and to whose memory Government erected a monument in Westminster Abbey.

He has left a widow, and one only daughter, married to the Rev. J. P. Jones, A. M. of Brecon.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Lately. Rev. Robert Blakeney, B. C. L. of Great Elm, co. Somerset. He was of Magdalen College, Oxford, B. C. L. June 6, 1792. He was presented to the Rectory of Elm in 1816, by the Rev. R. Blakeney, &c.

Rev. Wilfred Clark, M. A. Rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, late Preacher at the Charter House, and formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who presented him thereto in 1812. The Rectory is in the patronage of the Governors of the Charter House. He proceeded B. A. 1791, M. A. 1791.

In his 73rd year, the Rev. James Dowland, Rector of Winterborne Clenstone, near Blandford, to which he was presented in 1795, by G. M. Pleydell, esq. and a Magistrate for that county.

Rev. Thomas Gartham, M. A. Master of Skipton Grammar School, co. York. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. July 7, 1787.

At his father's house, Settle, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. Holgate.

The Rev. William James, Rector of Harescomb, with the annexed Chapelry of Pitchcourt, co. Gloucester, to which he was presented in by Mr. and Mrs. Parnell.

Rev. W. Molony, Rector of Dunleakey, co. Carlow.

Rev. J. Weddell Parsons, upwards of 40 years Vicar of Wellington, and Perpetual Curate of Marston and Pencoyd, Herefordshire. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1776; was presented to the Vicarage of Wellington in 1788, by the Prebendary; and to the Curacies by the Vicar of Sellick.

At Newton Cottage, the Rev. John Parsons, Vicar of Marden, Wilts. He was sleeping (as usual) in his chair after dinner, and his friends, when about to awake him, discovered he was a corpse. He was presented to Marden, in 1816, by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

At Bishopton, Durham, after a very long illness, and at an advanced age, the Rev. Ralph Tatham, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1776, and father of the Public Orator of that University. He was formerly Vicar of Addingham, in Cumberland, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Dec. 24. In his 75th year, the Rev. Wm. Pochin. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1772, M. A. 1775. He was instituted to Morcott in 1798, on his own

own presentation; and to the Rectory of Little Cornard, Suffolk, in 1815, on that of Mrs. Green.

Jan. 27. At the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds, aged 63, the Rev. *Henry Gale*. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A. M. 1804; was Minister of the Chapel of Seamer, Rector of Escrick, and Rector of Hawkswell, all co. York. To the first he was presented in 1788, by General Cary; to the second in 1794, by Henry Gale, esq.; and to the last in 1803, by Mr. and Mrs. Gale.

Feb. 1. In his 83rd year, the Rev. *Thos. Rowland Berkeley*, D. D. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. Jan. 14, 1769; B. D. May 30, 1786; and D. D. two days after. He was presented by the Earl of Craven, in 1797, to the Rectory of Rugby, in Warwickshire, and to that of Wootton, Oxfordshire, in 1788, by his College. He held both livings till his death, but since his preferment to Wootton, had constantly resided there, the object of extraordinary esteem, love, and veneration. Never was the decease of a Pastor more severely felt.

Feb. 25. Aged 82, the Rev. Dr. *Benjamin Hall*, Prebendary of Hicman's and Precentor of the Cathedral of Llandaff, and for 29 years Chancellor of the Diocese. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, M. A. 1766, B. D. 1774, D. D. 1796; was presented in 1788, by the Bishop of Llandaff, to the Chapelry of Coedgernew and the Perpetual Curacy of St. Bride's Wentlog, co. Monmouth, and in 1820, by the Archdeacon and Chapter, to the Rectory of Marcross, co. Glamorgan. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the latter county.

Feb. 26. Aged 48, the very Rev. *Wm. Magenis*, D. D. of Danesfort, Dean of Kilmore, Rector of Kildallen, &c. in that Diocese, and brother to Richard Magenis, esq. M. P. for Enniskillen. His premature death was caused by immersing his foot when attacked by erysipelas, into cold water, which fixed the disease in his stomach. The chief of his large personal and other property has been left to his nephew, Captain Magenis, late of the Royal Fusiliers, nephew to the Earl of Enniskillen, and one of the Commissioners of Civil Accounts. The gallant Captain lost an arm at the battle of Albuera.

March 12. At Leamington, in his 47th year, the Rev. *Robert Bland*, Curate of Kenilworth. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1802. He possessed high classical and literary attainments, and was greatly accomplished in music. As an instructor of youth, he was much beloved by his pupils. His published works are: *Edwy and Elgiva*, Poems, 8vo. 1808.—*The Four Slaves of Cythera*, a poetical Romance, 8vo. 1809.—*A Collection of the most beautiful Poems of the Minor Poets of Greece*, with Notes and Illustra-

tions, and an admirable Preface, 8vo. 1813.—*A Translation of the interesting Memoirs, &c. of Baron de Grimm and Diderot*, in conjunction with Miss Plumtre, 2 vols. 8vo. 1813—and other works of classical utility.

March 27. At Bath, in his 46th year, the Hon. and Rev. *George Herbert*, fourth son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Carnarvon. He was born Feb. 21, 1779; married Sept. 1, 1806, the daughter of Francis Head, esq. (who assumed that name in right of his mother Gabrielle, daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, Kent), by whom he had issue a daughter, born in Feb. 1816. He was preferred by the Bishop of Ely, in 1811, to the Vicarage of Tibenham, Norfolk; in the same year, by his brother the Earl, to the Rectory of Burghcleere, cum Newtown, Hants; and in 1814, by the Bishop of Winchester, to the Rectory of East Woodhay, cum Ashmansworth, in the same county. He was Chairman of the Hampshire Quarter Sessions.

April 5. In Fleet-street, in his 68th year, the Rev. *John Pridden*, M. A. F. S. A.; of whom a memoir will be given in our next.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Dec. 20. At Marshgate, Richmond, *Marianne*, wife of Sir John-Edward Harrington, bart. She was the daughter of Thomas Philpot, esq. and was married to Sir John in 1787; and has had issue five children, four of whom are sons.

Feb. 16. At Highwood-hill, William Anderson, esq. late of Russell-square.

Feb. 20. Aged 76, William Child, esq. of Clapham-common.

Feb. 21. At Wimbledon-house, aged 25, Samuel Marryat, esq. jun.

In St. James's-street, Richard Walker, esq. Apothecary to His Majesty. He was in constant attendance with the King, whom he accompanied in his travels to Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover. As a proof of the regard with which his Majesty honoured Mr. Walker, he has since appointed his son-in-law, Mr. Hussey, Apothecary to his person.

Feb. 28. At Newington-place, Kennington, aged 74, William Henderson, esq.

March 9. In Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, Mr. Conely (formerly an Officer in the Army), aged 69. Immediately after taking his breakfast with the family, he put a period to his existence by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He married, on New Year's Day last, a young lady about 16 years of age.

March 14. In Chelsea-pl. Lambeth, John Swiney, esq. aged 75.

March 14. In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 77, Sarah Elizabeth, relict of Rich. Ottley, esq. of St. Vincent.

March

March 16. In Clarges-st. aged 85, Elizabeth, dau. of late Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart. of Spain's Hall, Essex.

March 18. In Gt. Ormond-st. aged 75, Thos. Edwards, esq. late of Coleman st.

March 21. In Tyndal-pl. Islington, aged 74, the widow of H. Allnutt, of High Wycomb, Bucks.

March 22. In Gt. Cumberland-st. Nich. Pearce, esq. of Loughton, Essex, younger son of late Nich. P., esq. of Woodford, and brother of John P., esq. of Chilton Lodge, Wilts, Director of the Bank of England, and M.P. for Devizes.

March 26. In Grosvenor-place, aged 14, Emma Catherine, only dau. of Sir George W. Bampfylde, bart.

In York-buildings, Marylebone, aged 83, John Pollard, esq.

March 28. At Pentonville, Wm. Church, esq. formerly of the Bank.

At Hornsey, aged 89, Mrs. Du Boulay, late of Wanstead.

March 29. At Kentish-town, aged 69, Vincent Dowling, esq. He had been for upwards of forty years connected with the public press, in this country and in Ireland, and was very eminent as a reporter and short-hand-writer. At the time of his residence in Dublin, he particularly distinguished himself by his opposition to the Union. He was extensively known for the urbanity of his disposition, and it may be truly said that no man gave greater and more unmixed pleasure to all who met him in society. He is bitterly lamented by a numerous family, whom his exertions have advanced and provided for.

March 30. In Great George-st. Portman-sq. aged six, Georgina Selina Mary, twin dau. of Maj.-Gen. Mundy, and grand-dau. of late Adm. Lord Rodney.

April 3. In Weymouth street, Portland-place, Elizabeth Priscilla, wife of John White, esq. M. D. late of Cheltenham.

April 4. In North Audley-st. the widow of Major Davidson.

April 8. In Rodney-street, Pentonville, aged 71, James Smallman, esq. of Basinghall-street.

April 9. In Clifford-street, at the house of her father, Gen. Dunlop, M. P. Anna, wife of Capt. Davies, Gren. Guards; and on the 11th their infant son.

April 10. In Camberwell-grove, in her 74th year, the widow of Edw. Kemble, esq. At Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 48, John Kiug, esq. late of the Island of St. Thomas, merchant.

April 12. Clementina Symons, wife of Thomas Dunbar, esq. of Cornwall-lodge, Regent's Park.

April 13. In Brompton-crescent, Ann, wife of Francis Cox, esq.

April 15. In Fitzroy-square, aged 71, William Page, esq.

Bucks.—Feb. 3. At Wytham Abbey

aged 13, the Hon. Albemarle Bertie, second son of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon.

April 12. At Cookham, Caroline, wife of Rev. W. Coney, and dau. of Charles Baring, esq. of Exmouth.

April 15. At Nameslade-lodge, J. Stanbank, esq.

Bucks.—March 28. At Upton, the widow of Wm. Newport, esq. of Waterford.

CORNWALL.—Feb. 17. At Falmouth, on his way to Madeira for the benefit of his health, Michael Wm. Troy, esq.

March 21. At the Abbey, Penzance, aged 88, Caroline, eighth dau. and last of the family of late Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D. of Castle Horneck, Cornwall.

April 17. Edw. Scobell, esq. of Poltair, near Penzance, Capt. R. N. aged 41.

*DEVON.—*At the Moul, near Knightsbridge, aged 72, Wm. Jackson esq. late a Commissioner of the Excise.

March 22. In George-street Terrace, Plymouth, aged 45, Emily, widow of Vice-Adm. Samuel Hood Linzee.

*DORSET.—*At Bockhampton, aged 77, Jonathan Wyatt, esq. retired Adjutant of the Dorset Militia, after a service in that regiment of nearly 64 years.

March 7. At Bridport, aged 87, Samuel Best, the prophet, who for the last thirty years of his life entertained the idea that he should be the leader of the children of Israel, to rebuild the City of Jerusalem.

DURHAM.—April 13. At Stockton-upon-Tees, aged 66, Wm. Sleigh, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and county of Durham.

ESSEX.—April 9. Aged 72, Bartlet Goodrich, esq. of Saling-grove.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Feb. 21. At King-Stanley, Thomas Etheridge, aged 96, leaving a widow aged 99. They had been married 73 years, and had six children, five of whom married, and in the line of each he lived to see the fourth generation. He was a farmer's labourer; and supported himself and family, without receiving any parochial relief, until he was 85.

March 21. At Bristol, aged 79, Wm. Danson, esq. merchant. He was walking through Marsh-street in apparently good health, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

March 29. At Cheltenham, in her 40th year, Louisa, dau. of late T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Watford, Herts.

April 4. At Wotton, aged 87, George Caesar Hopkinson, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—Feb. 28. At Bevis-hall, near Southampton, aged 34, Harriett Elizabeth, the lady of Rear-Admiral Sir John Poer Beresford, bart. M.P. and K.C.B. She was the youngest dau. of Henry Peirse, of Bedale, co. York, esq. by Charlotte Grace, dau. of John 2d Lord Monson, became the wife of Sir J. P. Beresford, Aug. 17, 1815,

1815, and had issue two daughters and two sons.

March 1. At Southampton, Mrs. Baird, dau. of the late T. Dickson esq. of Burston-park, co. Surrey, and grand-dau. of the late Sir William Baird, bart. of Saughton-hall, Mid-Lothian, Scotland, Capt. in the R. N.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—April 4. At Hadham palace, aged 75, R. Jacob, esq.

April 10. Aged 59, Thos. Hankin, esq. of Stanstead.

April 14. At Widford, Nehemiah Wintor, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—March 18. At Wansford Inn, on her road to London, of a decline, aged 25, the Hon. Caroline Talmash, fourth dau. of Lord Huntingtower.

March 26.—Thomas Maynard, second son of late Sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, bart.

KENT.—Feb. 14. The wife of Rev. Jas. Croft, Preb. of Canterbury, and dau. of the Archbishop of that Province.

March 15. At Sydenham, aged 66, J. Black, esq.

March 25. Amelia Ann, wife of Charles R. Broughton, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath.

April 7. At the Rectory, Beckenham, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Harpur, relict of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. and sister to late Earl of Warwick.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—March 30. At Loughborough, aged 68, John Thorp, esq. banker, one of the Deputy Lieutenants for Leicestershire.

April 3. At Market Harborough, aged 86, the Hon. Anna Maria, relict of Rev. Nath. Mapletoft, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, and daughter of Charles, fourth Viscount Cullen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—March 25. Aged 105, Elizabeth Faunt, of Barton upon Humber. She could see to read without glasses, and retained her mental faculties to the last.

MIDDLESEX.—Feb. 26. At his father's, Alex. Dury, esq. Hadley, Capt. Dury, Royal Artillery.

April 16. At Ryslip, near Uxbridge, the Right Hon. Lady Wodehouse. Her Ladyship was the only surviving child of the Hon. Charles Berkeley, of Bruton Abbey, Somersetshire, and niece to the last Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and was the last of that branch of the Berkeley family.

OXFORD.—April 5. At Witney, Mr. Edward Nicholas, solicitor, third son of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Great Ealing.

SHROPSHIRE.—April 15. At Bridgenorth, aged 72, Mr. George Gitton, upwards of 40 years Stamp and Postmaster of that town.

Feb. 17. At Clarimond Buildings, Shrewsbury, aged 66, Frances, wife of Maj. Gen. Lethbridge, relict of Mr. Charles Fowler, who died Dec. 31, 1797, aged 56, and only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Amler, M. A. of Ford. By her first husband she had two children, Charles, who died Jan. 31, 1800, aged 15, and Frances, who married Samuel

Allsopp, esq. of Burton upon Trent. She had no issue by her second husband. Her remains were interred in St. Julian's, with those of her first husband, their son, and Eleanor, Mr. Fowler's first wife, daughter of Edward Powys, esq. of Wheelock, co. Chester, and sister to the late Thos. Jelf Powys, esq. of Berwick.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Lately. At Frome, aged 81, the widow of John Church, esq. late Capt. 38th Reg. Foot, and last surviving grand-dau. of Martin Folkes, esq. President of the Royal Society.

Feb. 18. At Beckington, John, son of John Palmer, esq. of Wiltshire-park, Clarendon, Jamaica.

March 13. At Bath, Capt. Alexander Campbell, R. N.

April 8. In Gay Street, Bath, Catherine Charlotte, eldest dau. of late Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart. of Wanlip-hall, in Leicester.

April 13. At Brislington, aged 58, Edward Rolle Clayfield, esq. a magistrate of the county.

SURREY.—March 3. At Roydon Cottage, near Orford, aged 58, Mark Farley Wade, gent.

March 20. At Woolpit, aged 80, George Jackson, gent.

March 23. At Lowescroft, aged 48, Charles Browne, esq.

March 23. At Eye, Mrs. Scott, dau. of the late James Peek, esq.

March 25. At Eye, at an advanced age, Henry Shorten, M. D.

March 28. In consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, P. Lingwood, of Honington, esq.

April 2. At Ipswich, aged 85, Robert Dewy, esq. formerly Landing and Coast Waiter at that Port; from which office he retired on full pay in 1820, after a faithful servitude of fifty years.

April 6. Aged 22, Sarah, youngest dau. of Rev. A. Bromley, of Needham Market.

SURREY.—Feb. 20. At Puttenham Priory, Mary, widow of the late Admiral Cornish, and sister to Admiral Lord Gambier.

Feb. 26. At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 72, Charles Jemmett, esq.

March 31. At Woburn Farm, near Chertsey, in her 62d year, Charlotte, wife of Vice Admiral Stirling.

April 9. Aged 65, Daniel Wilson, esq. of Furnace House, near Barnsley, and formerly of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

April 12. At Cotmanden, Dorking, aged 77, J. Hogarth, esq.

SUSSEX.—Feb. 4. At Hastings, Major James Sharp, of Kincarrathie, Perthshire, late of Bengal Establishment.

March 12. At Worthing, Mrs. Spooner, for many years conductor of the Colonnade Library and Post Office.

April 3. At Horsham, aged 78, Nathaniel Tredcroft, esq.

April

April 10. At Runkton, Elizabeth, widow of late Richard Merricks, esq. of Runkton-house, Sussex, and East Walls, Chichester; and eldest dau. of the late Nathaniel Hall, esq. of Portslade, Sussex.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*March 18.* At Leamington, aged 64, Eliz. relict of Richard Hill, esq. of Kineton.

WILTSHIRE.—*Feb. 23.* At Winfield, near Bradford, in his 82d year, Thos. Morris, esq. a native of Nottingham, where he carried on an extensive hosiery trade.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*March 16.* At Shrawley, Thomas Shrawley Vernon, esq. High Sheriff of the county.

April 10. At Kempsey, aged 58, J. Corfield, esq.

April 16. At Shipston-upon-Stour, aged 69, Fras. Findon, esq. an eminent Solicitor.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb.*—At Egton, William Harrison, aged 83; John Lyth, aged 90; John Roe, aged 82; Hannah Bonas, aged 87; and Mary Harrison, aged 75. The above were all buried in Egton-church-yard in the same month, and what was more remarkable there was no other funeral there in the same time.

Dec. 15. At Nun Appleton, the seat of her nephew, Sir W. M. Milner, bart. Mary, the dau. of the late Humphry Sturt, esq. of Catchill-house, county of Dorset, by Mary, sole dau. of Charles Pitfield, esq.; by Dorothy, dau. and heir of Solomon Ashley. She was sister of Diana, wife of Sir W. M. S. Milner, and sister-in-law of several illustrious personages.

Dec. 22. At Gateforth-house, in her 77th year, Catharine wife of Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. and youngest dau. of late Sir Joseph Bennington, bart. of Water-hall.

Feb. 7. At Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, Mary Ripley, at the advanced age of 100 years and 7 months.

Feb. 12. At Silkstone, Maria, wife of Rev. Robert Affleck, Vicar of that place, Prebendary of York, &c. and dau. of late Sir Elijah Impey.

In Horbury workhouse, Hannah Metcalf, in her 70th year. She took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. It is calculated that this pauper had cost the parish 600*l.*

Feb. 13. At Masham, aged 77, Marg. Theakston, sister of Rev. John Theakston, Rector of Harworth, co. Durham.

March 6. Aged 80, George Carter, esq. of Oswaldkirk, chief constable for the North Riding 40 years.

April 3. At his house in Hedon, aged 77, Richard Caley, esq.

SCOTLAND.—In St. Cuthbert's charity workhouse, Edinburgh, aged 75, John Birrell, who sailed round the world with Captain Cooke, and fought under Gen. Wolfe in America. His mother is still alive, being upwards of 100 years old.

Jan. 12. At Bellevue, Aberdeenshire, aged 92, Miss Farquhar, sister to late Sir W. Farquhar, bart.

Jan. 24. At Linlithgow, in his 94th year, Mr. Wm. Wilson, sen. shoemaker. He witnessed the battle of Preston-pans, and saw the fall of Col. Gardner. He was on the plains of Abram with Wolfe, and at the sieges of Havannah and Louisburgh. He used to remark, that he lived in *three* King's reign's; seen *three* commanding officers fall; was a member of *three* mason lodges; and had *three* descendants in a direct line, all William Wilsons.

March 24. At Edinburgh, aged 23, John Manley Wemyss, esq. B. N. second son of Col. Wemyss, of Wemyss-hall, Fifeshire.

ABROAD.—*Lately.* At Paris, the Princess Metternich, wife of the Prime Minister of Austria.

Near Parma, aged 138, Signor Gulmini. He was the first Tenor of Italy, and Leader of the Band to Pope Benedict the 14th.

At Rome, at a very advanced age, Francesco Battistini. He was one of the most elegant writers of Latin of his day; and he added to his learning a most amiable and benevolent disposition.

At Paris, M. Lucas, formerly Keeper of the Galleries of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Paris. He was a distinguished Naturalist, and employed himself for 25 years in forming a collection of his own, which at his death consisted of 7,000 articles, carefully arranged in drawers, and is now offered for sale by his widow.

July 17. At Dacca, Calcutta, from the effects of the climate, the Rev. Martin Stow, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta.

Jan. 21. At Bruges, Thomas Roger, second son of Sir William Henry Palmer, bart.

Feb. 9. At Essequebo, aged 41, Capt. William H. Smith, R. N.

April 2. At Genoa, Lieut.-col. William Wauchope, of Niddrie Marischall, co. Edinburgh.

April 10. In the Department of the Indre, France, by assassination, M. Paul Louis Courier, an ingenious and original writer, well known for his erudition. He went out to take a walk in some woods belonging to him, not distant from his habitation. As he did not return in the evening, his family conceived some uneasiness, and went to look for him. M. Courier was found stretched on the ground without life, pierced with three balls. It seems that the musket must have been discharged point blank. His body was conveyed to his dwelling, La Chavonniere, and buried the next day. M. Courier had gone to his department to sell his estate, intending to settle at Paris, and apply his whole time to his scientific and literary labours.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 26, 1825.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1214	Males	- 1065	2015	Between
Females	- 1163	Females	- 950		
Whereof have died under two years old		620			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.				2 and 5	170
				5 and 10	72
				10 and 20	70
				20 and 30	159
				30 and 40	151
				40 and 50	188
				50 and 60	155
				60 and 70	196
				70 and 80	164
				80 and 90	65
				90 and 100	5

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending April 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 2	37 4	23 9	38 1	36 5	37 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 25, 54s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 20, 38s. 0½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 25.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets....	7l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent.....	4l. 15s. to 8l. 0s.
Yearling.....	0l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.	Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Old ditto.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Yearling.....	3l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 15s.	Straw 2l. 18s.	Clover 5l. 0s.—	Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 16s.
	Straw 2l. 10s.	Clover 5l. 15s.	

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of silbs.

Beef	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 25:	
Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,988
Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Calves.....	128
		Sheep	16,700
		Pigs	140

COAL MARKET, April 25, 26s. 6d. to 42s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia 40s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 84s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of March, and 25th of April, 1825), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,100l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 500l. Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,250l.—Oxford, short shares, 32l.; price 780l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 295l.—Old Union, 4l., price 100l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Neath, 15l.; price 350l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 840l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 50l.—Warwick and Napton, 11l.; price 270l.—Shropshire, 8l.; price 175l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Huddersfield, 1l.; price 35l.—Lancaster, 1l. 10s.; price 47l.—Ellesmere, 8l. 10s.; price 100l.—Kennet and Avon, 1l.; price 27l.—Grand Surrey, 2l.; price 57l.—Regent's, price 56l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l. 10s.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 220l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 105l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 130l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 80l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 76l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Globe, 7l.; price 180l.—British Fire, 3l.; price 60l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 9l.—Hope, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—Provident Life, 10l. paid; Div. 18s.; price 22l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 70l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, Div. 2l. 8s.; price 54l.—Phoenix, 27l. paid; price 14l. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 1l.; price 40l.—Southwark Bridge, Old Shares paid up, price 17l.—Waterloo Bridge, price 10l.—Swan and Wye Railway and Canal, 1l. 12s.; price 36l.—Stockton and Darlington Railway, 100l. Shares paid up; price 120l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 27, to April 24, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°			Apr.	°	°	°		
27	40	51	42	30, 08	fair	11	50	66	51	30, 12	fair
28	42	51	43	, 05	cloudy	12	50	56	50	, 10	fair
29	38	45	41	29, 98	cloudy	13	50	50	45	, 12	cloudy
30	42	44	40	30, 05	cloudy	14	46	64	50	, 12	fair
31	41	50	40	, 33	fair	15	50	65	51	, 20	fair
Apr. 1	38	49	36	, 47	fair	16	51	63	50	, 12	fair
2	35	56	40	, 44	fair	17	46	53	40	, 26	fair
3	40	61	45	, 34	fair	18	40	51	39	, 20	fair
4	44	63	44	, 27	fair	19	39	49	40	, 25	fair
5	40	60	40	, 30	fair	20	45	56	50	, 13	cloudy
6	40	55	41	, 37	fair	21	50	61	50	29, 96	fair
7	41	55	42	, 40	fair	22	50	58	51	, 65	showery
8	44	56	42	, 41	fair	23	51	64	50	, 51	fair
9	39	57	48	, 24	fair	24	50	56	47	, 44	showery
10	48	66	50	, 31	hazy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 29, to April 27, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000L. at 1½d. per Day.	India Stock Account.
29			93 3			105 4	—	76 pm.			53 56 pm.	280
30			93			105 4		77 pm.			54 57 pm.	
31			93			105 4		80 pm.			63 59 pm.	
1	Hol.											
2			93 4			105 4						
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	234 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	100 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	105 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	86 pm.	92 ½ 4	64 67 pm.	280 ½ 1 ½
7	234 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	100 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	105 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	87 pm.		65 68 pm.	280 ½ 4
8	233 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	86 pm.		65 66 pm.	281 80 ½
9	233 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	89 pm.		66 63 pm.	281
11		92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4				64 63 pm.	281
12	233 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	105 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	89 pm.		62 66 pm.	280 ½ 4
13	232 ½	92 ½ 4	93 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	—	89 pm.		61 65 pm.	280 ½
14	232 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	280	88 pm.		63 60 pm.	
15	232 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	280	80 pm.		58 52 pm.	
16		91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4		83 pm.		61 58 pm.	
18	232 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	281	84 pm.		59 61 pm.	
19	232 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	280 ½	85 pm.		60 63 pm.	
20	233 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4		82 pm.		61 58 pm.	
21	232 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4		82 pm.		58 60 pm.	
22	233 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	280 ½			58 60 pm.	
23	Hol.											
25	Hol.											
26	233 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4	282 ½	85 pm.		57 61 pm.	
27	233 ½	91 ½ 4	92 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	99 ½ 4	106 ½ 4	22 ½ 4		86 pm.		59 54 pm.	283 ½ 4

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Sun--Brit. Traveller
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Hunts 2--Ipswich
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Lichfield--Liverpool 6
Macclesfield 6--Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N. Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2--Oxf. 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
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Southampton
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Western (Exeter)
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Weymouth
Whitehaven--Winds
Wolverhampton
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Embellished with Views of EDGBASTON CHURCH, co. Warwick;
and ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Chester.

Also Representations of Ancient FRAGMENTS of the HERMITAGE ON THE WALL, London.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. B. inquires what family bore the following arms; viz. Arg. on a chief indented *Vert*, two mullets of six points Or, a coat which appears upon the body of a figure in armour still remaining in a window at Bardwell Church, Suffolk, and also upon a small shield over his head; but in both the chief is left plain, or Argent. The same thing occurs in another coat of arms in an adjoining window, where the colour wanted is *Vert*, and therefore it is conjectured the blazon as above given is correct.

In reply, we beg to inform J. B. that, though a careful search has been made, no such arms as those he describes appear to have belonged to any family at all connected with Suffolk; and we therefore suggest to him whether it was not intended for the coat of Bacon, viz. *Gules, on a chief Argent two mullets Sable*. The colours as represented on glass, cannot always be relied on, and the chief being indented, might have been the effect of accident or carelessness on the part of the artist. It is well known that the family of Bacon held extensive possessions in Suffolk, particularly at Redgrave, and other places within a few miles of Bardwell, and hence there is every probability that the effigy in question represented some person belonging to that ancient house.

F. B. observes, "A material improvement, with little additional trouble, might be made in the common guide post, especially at important positions. It might consist of a board with a coarse map of the adjoining country, containing the boundaries, &c."

In reply to the inquiry of CLONAS, C. S. B. can confidently assure him that there is no print (portrait) of Robert Beale extant; nor has he learned that there is any painting of him. In the epitaph for his widow (Edith, daughter of Henry St. Barbe), at Easton in Gloucestershire (given in Bigland's History of that County), he is described of Priors Marston, co. Warwick; and his children are all mentioned; one of his daughters married one of the family of Stephens, of Eastington, to whom the house and estate still belong. Perhaps an inquiry there may bring to light the desired portrait of a man who rendered himself conspicuous in his day.

CLERICUS must refer to a more legitimate authority than a public Miscellany.

Mr. THOS. SHARP, of Coventry, observes, "Justice to the writer of the cancelled letter-press to 'Graphic Illustrations of Warwickshire,' demands that I should correct the erroneous appropriation of it by your Reviewer, p. 329. It was neither written by, nor in any degree of concert with me."

In some other and more appropriate ve-

hicle we should be glad to see the History of the Earls of Warwick completed agreeable to the plan of the writer, but we certainly think the proprietors of Graphic Illustrations did well in suppressing it, as their prints require very brief explanations.

A PENZANCE CORRESPONDENT says, "Mr. Gilbert, in his valuable Survey of Cornwall, under the article of reptiles, says, 'the bite of the viper and adder only, two creatures very often improperly confounded together, seems to be poisonous,' vol. i. p. 324. Having always considered the viper and adder the same, I should be obliged to Mr. Gilbert, or any of your Correspondents, to point out the difference. Mr. Pennant, in his index to the 3d vol. of British Zoology, has 'for adder, see viper;' therefore he likewise is of the same opinion as myself. Ray, in his Syn. of Quad. page 285, considered viper and adder synonymous. That there are other vipers besides the common one, I am ready to admit; the Coluber Cæruleus, Blue-bellied viper, is mentioned by Mr. Sheppard in the 7th vol. of the Linnæan Transactions, p. 49. Also the Red viper supposed the Coluber Chærea of Linnæus, found in Cranborne Chase, is described in the 12th vol. of the Linnæan Transactions, by the Rev. Mr. Racket; a Black viper is likewise mentioned to have been found in one of the Hebrides.

A CORRESPONDENT has felt disappointed in not finding in our Magazine some Biographical Sketch of the late Joseph Cotton, esq. F. R. S. more than twenty years Deputy Master of the Trinity House, whose death we recorded in p. 189. We shall be happy to receive any such sketch from this or any other quarter.

Mr. GEO. OLIVER, of Exeter, requests to be informed when Dr. James Turbeville, Bp. of Exeter, departed this life, and where he was buried. Hooker, fol. 103, of his MS. History, asserts, that 'on his privation by Queen Elizabeth, he was commanded to keep his house in London, where he lived a private life, and there died.' Heylyn, p. 114, part ii. Hist. of Reformation, insinuates that the Bishop retired to his own family at Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire. In Izacke's MS. it had been first written, that the Bishop 'was buried at Beer Regis, Dorset,' but the author, on revising his text, drew a stroke over the words 'Beer Regis, Dorset,' and corrected it thus 'in the body of the choir of his own Church.' Unfortunately the Register of Burials in Exeter Cathedral does not commence before March 1593-4; so that no light is reflected on the subject from that quarter. Godwin merely states that he lived many years after his privation in a private character, and in perfect liberty.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ANECDOTES OF DR. PARR.

ON the subject of Dr. Parr's epitaphs, so many of which have been enumerated in p. 371, an extract from one of his own letters, written in April, 1810, (hitherto unpublished,) may not be unacceptable. It shows what a favourite subject it was to himself:

"I have desired a friend to procure for me an epitaph which I wrote for a pupil of mine, the Hon. William Legge, son of Lord Dartmouth, who is buried in Switzerland. The same friend has all, or nearly all, my epitaphs, if I should lose them. There are four which perhaps I shall communicate [to the Magazine]. They are upon Richard Porson, Charles Fox, Edmond Burke, and William Pitt. By the way I think there is a second for Pitt. Let not your loyalty be alarmed. I have done no injustice to the catiff, and in truth, dear Sir, if men are neither corrupt nor intolerant, difference of opinion in Politics and Religion does not diminish my respect for them. Are not you an inveterate Tory? am not I a notorious Whig? yet the most loyal Ministerialist and the most orthodox Churchman now living cannot set a higher value than I do upon the attainments, the sterling good sense, the meritorious literary labours, and the upright principles of John —. I pray Heaven to bless John and all his Relations, and I am most sincerely his Friend,

PLEMARRAUS."

Neither of the four epitaphs here mentioned by Dr. Parr, have, we believe, yet appeared.

Of Dr. Parr's intended publications, two others unnoticed in our last, intended at very distant periods, will, it is to be feared, be lost to the learned

world. The first of these is thus stated in a letter dated April 16, 1786:

"Henry Stephens's Treatise on the Dialects is become exceedingly scarce and dear; it can be bought only with the Glossary, and generally costs two guineas. Now, the great excellence and great utility of this work would, I am confident, procure very numerous purchasers, and the re-publication of it would be considered as a very high and important service to the Literary World. In this opinion my learned Friend Mr. Burgess concurs, and I have reason to think that our first luminary in Greek learning, Mr. Porson, is of the same opinion with us.

"Will you undertake to re-publish it in an octavo form? My idea is that it should be adapted not only to the use of Scholars, but of Schoolboys, and if you chuse to undertake the work, I will write a small Latin Preface, to recommend the publication, and to explain the purposes for which it is attempted. Of its rapid and extensive sale I am myself confident; and the only difficulty that ever hung on my mind was how to find a judicious, learned, and public-spirited Printer? The Successor of Mr. Bowyer is on all accounts the fittest person to pay this tribute to the Learning and Genius of Stephens.

"I need not tell you how necessary it is for the press to be most carefully corrected. I am ready for my own part to revise once; and I will ask Mr. Burgess next week at Oxford to undertake the second revisal. The sheets can easily be conveyed by franks, I suppose; and if they can, I have many Parliamentary Friends on whose ready assistance I can depend. I should suppose that Burney would not refuse some

some aid; and my opinion is, that it is better to give two or three Scholars a share in the business and credit of the work, than to conduct it in the usual way.

"To-morrow I go to Oxford; and I proceed on Saturday to Hatton in Warwickshire, where any letters you may favour me with, will reach me.—I had thoughts of procuring some additions from later Critics; but the work would swell to an enormous bulk. I am, Sir, &c. S. PARR.

"If you write while I stay at Oxford, pray direct to me at Professor White's, Wadham College."

In this letter, Dr. Parr's learned ardour and liberality towards other Scholars, are alike displayed. The temptation of making valuable additions, and thereby "swelling the work to an enormous bulk," was one which he seldom had the fortitude to resist.

The proposal thus made, was readily accepted: and on the 28th of May the Doctor thus writes from Hatton:

"On receiving your last favour, which, from the slowness and irregularity of village conveyance, did not reach me for two or three days after its arrival at Warwick, I wrote to my learned Friend Mr. Windham. Last night I returned from Hinckley, where I have been visiting some relations; I found there his letter, in which he is so good as to give us all possible assistance.

"I expect Professor White next week to help me in putting up my books.

"I yet have ordered no paper; but, as I am a staunch Foxite, I mean to order the English Chronicle.

"I honour your spirit, and shall exert myself in making it known to every Scholar in this kingdom by some means or other. S. PARR."

The other publication alluded to above was thus proposed in a letter to Mr. Urban (hitherto unpublished), dated Dec. 18, 1818:

"Milner, the Roman Catholic, has published an elaborate work, which cannot fail of having a very extensive and powerful effect on any person of his own religion. He has put forth all his strength, and let loose all his venom. Among other matter, he three times says that Bishop Hallifax *died a Catholic*, and this you see affords a glorious triumph to the Roman Catholics. I am determined to call him

to a public account. I have all the matter and paper now lying before me. If you chuse to insert it in your old Magazine; be it so. But you will observe, first, that it will occupy twenty-five or thirty pages; secondly, that it must not be divided; 3dly, that I must be permitted to revise one proof-sheet, and to give directions to the printer about italic lines, &c. &c.

"The whole bench of Bishops will have their eye upon me, and a whole army of Catholic Polemics may fall upon me. This I regard not.

"If you refuse admission to so long an article, I will offer it to one more periodical publication, and if it be thought too long there, I shall print a Pamphlet, and put my name."

In a second letter, only five days after, the Doctor says:

"Some how or other my matter had crowded upon me so fast, that I must give up all thoughts of introducing it into any periodical publication, and therefore I shall make a Pamphlet, and print it at Warwick. There again my vexations about a Scribe are almost intolerable; I must submit to the torments of delay!"

From the want of an Amanaensis, probably, more than other cause, this pamphlet, it is believed, never appeared.

But the most material of the Doctor's intended labours, at least as far as we are ourselves concerned, was the Memoir announced in another letter, which bears the date of May 7, 1814:

"My enlightened and sound-hearted Friend; I much thank you for sending me the History of Bosworth Field, and for adding by an Eighth Volume to the entertaining, instructive, and interesting information which I received from the former parts of the work. All scholars, all men of science, all lovers of their country, and all admirers of intellectual and moral excellence, owe the tribute of their praise to your diligence, judgment, impartiality, and candour, in such an undertaking.

"I hope that you mean to find a place for ROBERT SUMNER, the Master of Sir William Jones and my own, at Harrow, the friend of Samuel Johnson, and a man whose erudition, taste, and sagacity, have long induced me to rank him among the ornaments of our literature. He published only one Sermon,

men, which in point of Latinity equals any composition from the pen of any one of our countrymen in the last century. *I can furnish you with some materials.*

"I am glad to find that you have engraved the View of the Cathedrals*, and I should be transported with joy, if, for the honour of the Protestant Cause and of the Established Church, the Parliament would vote twenty millions for erecting a sacred edifice, which in magnitude and grandeur should surpass St. Peter's! Though an obscure country parson, I should

contribute two or three hundred pounds on such an occasion.

"Eginton tells me that before Whitsunday he will send me three painted windows for the East end of the chancel†, and my anxious hope is that before the end of the year he will complete what remains to be done for the South and North sides."

Dr. Parr has bequeathed mourning rings to no less than three hundred individuals; one for the Duke of Sussex is directed to be of the value of five guineas; the rest are to cost one guinea each.

Mr. URBAN,

May 4.

IT is quite time the discussion between J. J. K. and myself relative to the Musgrave family should be closed. As the most satisfactory means of terminating it, I enclose the following Pedigree, shewing Mr. Keigwin's descent from that family, and which has been taken from the pedigrees recorded

in the College of Arms. The slightest inspection of it must convince J. J. K. that, with the exception of two typographical errors, the whole of what he alludes to as being *erroneous*, is decidedly *correct*, and hence that all the errors which exist on the subject, are to be found in J. J. K.'s own statements.

CLIONAS.

Richard Musgrave, Mary, dau. and sole heir of George Bond, 2d son of Sir George Bond, Lord Mayor of London, 1588.

George Musgrave of Nettlecomb, Barrister at Law, set. 24, 1674. Juliana, daughter of Thomas Bere, of Hunsbam, co. Devon. Other issue.

George Musgrave of Huish, co. Somerset, ob. ante 1725.	Mary, dau. of Edward Clark, of Shipley, co. Somerset, esq.	Richard Musgrave, M.D. ob. circ. 1738.	Eliz. dau. of ... Burgess.	William 3d son. John, 4th son.	Dorothy, died unmarried. Gertrude, mar. Robt. Whitely, Capt. R.N.	Juliana, eldest daughter.	James Keigwin, of Mousehole, co. Cornwall, esq. ob. 1710.
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Thomas Frederick Musgrave, of Stoke Gumber, co. Somerset, ob. ante 1725, mar. ... dau. of ... Bere, of Morbath.	George Musgrave, of Old Cleave, co. Somerset, eldest son, ob. ante 1755.	Katherine, dau. of Sir John Chichester.	Julian, mar. John Davie. Margaret, married Edward Jones.	Samuel Musgrave, of Plymouth, M.D. ob. circa set. 47.	Henry Burgess, died young. Julia-Mary-Elizabeth, died unmarried, 1782.	George Keigwin, esq. 2d but eldest surviving son, ob. 1781.
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Julian Musgrave, sister and sole heir, married Sir James Langham, bart. †	Thomas Musgrave, ob. unmarried, 1767.	Richard ob. circa 1782, set. 20.	Elizabeth, youngest dau. and coheir, ob. June 15, 1801.	Richard Harvey, Clerk, Vicar of Letherhead, co. Surrey, living 1803.	Mary, died unmarried, 1801. Julia died young.	James Keigwin, esq. ob. 1805.
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Richard Harvey, only child, born 1798, living 1803. The Rev. James Jenkin Keigwin, Rector of Wisshill, co. Cornwall, now living. †

* The ground-plan of the seven largest temples in Europe, published in vol. LXXXIV. i. 643.

† Of Hutton Church, of which at Dr. Parr's decease scarcely a window remained unadorned by stained glass. Eginton's first works there were, we recollect, the Crucifixion, St. Peter and St. Paul; Archbishops Cranmer and Tillotson, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Slough, April 25.*
AMONGST the advantages which the public owe to your Miscellany, is the information frequently afforded respecting historical facts and family biography, which, but for such a record, would probably have been buried in oblivion. Having been occupied lately in perusing, with the attention which it justly deserves, that valuable and highly-interesting narrative of the Memoirs of the House of Hastings, and of the particulars relative to the recovery of the dormant title of Earl of Huntingdon, published by the late ingenious Mr. Henry Nugent Bell; it accidentally occurred to me that I had, in the course of my rambles, some where seen certain documents relative to that noble family, which if they had been timely offered to the notice of my Lord Huntingdon, and of Mr. Bell, might possibly have diminished some portion of anxiety, and saved some trouble, when they were necessarily engaged in the laborious researches which terminated in the establishment of the present noble possessor's right to the title.

One of the most difficult and obscure points seems to have been the obtaining proof of the extinction of the early branches of the Hastings of Woodlands, co. Dorset. The statement made in the Attorney General's Report on this head, was, with regard to *John Hastings*, third and youngest son of Sir George Hastings, son and heir of Henry Hastings, of Woodlands, esq. second son, and (on failure of issue of the elder branch) next heir of George, 4th Earl of Huntingdon;—only as follows:

"To prove that John Hastings, stated in the petition of Hans Francis Hastings to have been the third son of Sir George Hastings, and to have died without issue, there was exhibited to me by Mr. Townsend, the original visitation containing the unsigned pedigree of Henry Hastings, of Woodlands, by which it appears John Hastings was the third son of Sir George Hastings, brother of Edward Hastings, and in which he is stated to have died *sine prole*. It also appears by the same pedigree, that his sister Frances married John Roy, of London, merchant, by whom she had one son John, and a daughter Frances, who married Samuel Rolle, esq. There was also exhibited to me, from the Prerogative Office of Doctors Commons, the original Act Book of Administrations for the year 1658, by which it appears that on the 26th of June, 1658,

administration was granted to 'Elizabeth Hastings, widow, the relict of John Hastings, late of Woodlands, in the county of Dorset, deceased.' There was also produced to me the original Administration Act Book for 1667, by which it appears that there was an administration *de bonis non* granted in September, 1667, to Thos. Fechel, a principal creditor of John Hastings, late of Woodlands, in the county of Dorset, deceased, of his goods, and those of Elizabeth Hastings, alias Clarke, the relict of the said John, also deceased."

The Report proceeds to adduce, by way of further proof of the decease of the said John Hastings without issue, an exhibition of the will of John Roy, proved 1668, to shew that he was in possession of Woodlands as one of the *right heirs* of Edward Hastings on the death of the above-mentioned John, his uncle: also a pedigree, signed by Theophilus, 7th Earl of Huntingdon, in which Sir George Hastings, father of George, Edward, and John, is stated to have been dead in 1682, *sine prole masculino superstite*. This, together with the proofs which had preceded it, founded on the will of Edward Hastings, of Woodlands, who bequeathed all his manors, &c. to his brother John (if the testator should die without issue), and to the heirs male of his body, and in default to his own right heirs, and the fact that John Roy, son of Francis, sister of the testator, having consequently become seised of the estates, was deemed sufficient to establish that John Hastings, younger brother and devisee of the testator *must have died* without issue.

Upon this the decision was rested, and undoubtedly upon the best evidence which had been procured or might be deemed attainable: but it so happens that still better evidence was at hand, for in the Parish Church of Burnham, in Bucks, is an ancient oblong square achievement with the arms of this branch of the family in one hundred quarterings, as mentioned by Lysons in his "*Magna Britannia*," vol. 1. p. 532, which has inscribed thereon (not mentioned by Lysons) the following words:

"Heer lyeth interred y^e Honble John Hastings, of Woodlands, in com. Dorset, Esq. sonne and heyre of Sr George Hastings, sonne of Henry Hastings, a younger son of George Hastings, fourth Earl of Huntingdon of that surname and family, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heyre of John Coge, of Britwell, in comit. Buck. Esq.

Esq. by whom hee had issue onely Henry, also defunct, and buried with his father in y^e vault hereunder; who dyed y^e viij of May, A^o 1666."

The above affords a far more satisfactory proof of the extinction of this particular branch of the family than had been presented to Mr. Bell's notice: and at once disproves the assertion made by another claimant of the Earldom, namely, Mr. George Hastings of Killaloo, who deduced his descent from Henry Hastings of Woodlands, through the above-mentioned John Hastings;—that the said John married *Isabella*, and had issue a son, Ralph: for the tablet or achievement, which I have copied, expressly particularizes, that the name of the wife of the said John was Elizabeth Cage; that she was a "daughter and heyre of John Cage, of Britwell, co. Bucks;" and that he had only issue Henry, who was dead, if not in the life-time of his father (but most probably so), at least before the setting up of this memorial, which is of the usual form and contracted size, common at the period alluded to, and ascertained by the dates upon it.

Britwell is, unquestionably, meant for Brightwell, a small hamlet in the parish of Burnham; and of the family of Cage the writer is in possession of some authentic information, as well as of much more which relates to the Hastings, and their ancestors the Hungerfords and Molins, which, together with a detailed description of the quarterings of arms, before alluded to, are entirely at the command of Lord Hastings, if this should meet the eye of his Lordship, or of his family or friends, either through the medium of your Magazine, or by any other channel which may be devised. L. G. M.

Mr. URBAN, Muirtown, May 7.

I BEG to offer a few remarks on the causes of the Deluge, as a continuation to my former papers. Though in the beginning of Genesis the description of the creation, and particularly of the day and night, &c. is most minute, there is not the most distant hint of the creation of different seasons; so far from it, although the seasons now sufficiently mark the progress of the year, &c.; the 14th verse of the first chapter expressly says, that the lights were placed in the firmament of

heaven to let them be for signs and seasons, and for days and years.

Now it is hardly worth arguing, that the word seasons in the Bible always means an indefinite portion of time; as, "he sojourned for a season;" "he reigned for a season," &c.; and that the word in the original Hebrew means the same; had there been any change in the four seasons before the Deluge, it is impossible, that in all the minute narratives, both before and after the fall, so very important a consideration would be omitted; but the instant the resentment of heaven subsides after the Deluge, when the change, the inclination of the earth's axis, which produces the seasons, had taken place, the promise is given, that "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter; shall not cease," Gen. chap. viii. verse 22. I shall not argue on the force which every thinking man must give to this fact, in addition to so many others already stated; if such an accumulation of evidence is not convincing, I think we may say that there is no force in facts. One remark I wish to make regarding the rush of waters, &c. which is, that the three motions of the bodies attracted and attracting should be considered; 1st, the motion of the earth's revolution on its axis; 2ndly, its motion preceeding to its solar orbit; 3rdly, the motion of the comet of 1680, which has been calculated at 880,000 miles in one hour; which would carry it from the orbit of the earth above 24 millions of miles in three hours time. I shall conclude with some remarks upon the comets of 1680, 1682 (which, as Halley predicted, returned in 1758), and that of 1811. Of this last the best astronomers in 1811 calculated the orbit at 149 years; and at the time I shewed in the papers, that it was the same comet which appeared in 1215, about the period of the death of William the Lion; and setting late, and rising early then, as it did in 1811, was in that barbarous age described as two distinct comets, appearing one in the evening, and one in the morning. Likewise, that it is the comet of 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest, and is delineated on the famous tapestry of Bayeux, as inspiring no small terror to the Court of King Harold. Of the comet of 1680, the eighth (the remotest known) perihelion agrees exactly (as I have stated) to the year of the great

great deluge; the seventh to the epoch of Ogyges, when likewise there was a deluge over Thessaly (probably from the rupture of the shores of the Propontis); the sixth is described by Varro, and was taken for the appearance of the planet Venus, which was thought to have changed her shape and course, and to have fled in grief for the loss of Troy, with disheveled locks to the North; this is the fabulous description resulting from the Trojan catastrophe; but Homer states a deluge at this epoch (18th Iliad) as having destroyed the works along the Trojan shores, which he ascribes to the agency of Apollo; the fifth was during the early period of the Roman greatness; the fourth the sidus crinitum of the games celebrated, 44 years before Christ, in honour of the manes and deification of Julius Cæsar; the third, the comet which preceded the misfortunes of the Eastern Empire, under Justinian; the second, anno 1104, upon which we shall in conclusion make a few remarks. The first, counting backwards, 1680, was observed with every advantage by Newton, Bernoulli, Flamsteed, &c. and its orbit, &c. submitted to enlightened calculation; the comet of 1682 and 1758 will appear in ten years, viz. in 1834, when many now alive will probably look out for its return; as its orbit is from 75 to 76 years, we have counted it alternately at each of these years, and find it would by that mode have appeared in 1102; but counting at 76 years for each period, in 1097; these come very near the period of the comet of 1680, which appeared in 1104 or about that year; now there are circumstances well worthy of remark at this epoch, viz. the reigns of Rufus in England, and Malcolm Canmore in Scotland; Buchanan speaks of the prodigies of that age; Trusler states the years 1100 as the period of the submersion of the Godwin estate; Boethius expressly states the year 1097 as that of the ravages of the sea upon the coast of Moray; he says that in 1097 "Albion was terrified by many prodigies; many castles, towns, and villages, and woods, both in England and Scotland, were overwhelmed by the exundation of the German Ocean; the lands of Godowine and the land of Moray was overwhelmed with sand, and desolated by the sea, monstrous thunders roaring horrible and vast."

Fordun (Book vii. chap. 50.) ex-

pressly mentions a comet, to the influence of which he ascribes the ravages of the waters. His words are follow: "The order of the Trinity was instituted in the year 1097; the same year, the 41st of the Emperor (of Germany) Henry IV. a comet appeared the West, from the first of October the sowing of winter grain was prevented (*aquarum nimia inundation*) and a failure of the crop ensued."

It is probable that the past will require no further confirmation than those stated. But the Red-book of the Abbey of Plascarden, preserved in the Advocates' Library, may be quoted. It states that the low country of Moray was deluged by the sea in 1010; but as Trusler, Buchanan, Boethius, and Fordun so nearly agree in 1097 or 1100 we agree with the Rev. Mr. Leal of Darkland (whom we have quoted above), that there is probably a mistake in one or more of the middle figures of the 1010, either at the time of writing, or probably in copying more recently.

H. R. D.

Symposii *Ænigma*.

MR. URBAN,

May 8

IN the "*Ænigmata*" of *Symposia* subjoined, as an Appendix, to the Regent's pocket edition of *Phædra P. Syrus*, &c.—I observe the following (No. 100) which seems to require the sagacity of a second *Edipus*, viz

*De VIII tollas VII, et remanent VI.
Octo tenas manibus; sed, me monstrum
magistro,
Sublatis septem, reliqui tibi sex remanebunt*

That there is some trap, some caution in the business, is evident at first sight: and, under that persuasion, until a better solution be furnished by some more sagacious interpreter, I venture to offer the word INVITAVI though not myself satisfied that such was the intended interpretation.

However that may be, the word INVITAVI presents us, in the first instance, with eight letters (*octo tene*):—then, taking the numeral letter contained in that word, and arranging them according to our convenience we have VII (*sublatis septem*)—at VI (*sex remanebunt*)—and thus I take my leave of the subject—only adding

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum

I am, &c.

DAVUS
M



EDDASTON CHURCH, W. NEW CENSURE, S.E.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Dec. 24.*
SPENDING a little time in the neighbourhood of Birmingham two years since, I visited an old and favourite spot, EDGBASTON, which place I had not seen for nearly 26 years. How changed the scenery! Many of the fields which at that time were fine pasture or arable land, are now covered with dwellings or elegant villas; and although not in the immediate vicinity of the Church, yet the scenery and general effect of the Church-yard is much altered from its wonted truly rural and sylvan appearance. I have enclosed you a view of the Church (see Plate I.) as it appeared in 1797, which gives more of its primitive effect; since that time, the two gables at the East end, are formed into a single roof, which gives it a top-heavy appearance; and the North and South windows being modernized, the fine sombre effect it formerly had, is destroyed. The arms of Edgbaston, Middlemore, Throgmorton, &c. mentioned by Dugdale to have been in the windows, I sought for in vain. Those who wish to be informed of the ancient state of the manor of Edgbaston, may consult Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 626 et seq. Hemlingford Hundred.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was much mutilated in the civil war, when Edgbaston-house was garrisoned by the Parliament forces; at that time, probably, the ancient monumental memorials were destroyed.

The annexed Church notes were taken when I visited the Church July 10th, 1822.

On a table monument of marble, against the North wall:

Hic juxta columnam situs est RICHARDUS GOUGH, miles, antiqui de stirpe, in Agro Staffordensi, ortus; eximie et virtutis ac prudentie laudibus clarus et insignis post decursa æquora repetitis vicibus ad Indias Orientales paternæ bonæ, haud adeo magnæ, felicissimè adauxit. Æquitas, libertas, et honesta omnia proposita propugnatores illum iuventre constantissimum. Natus x^{mo} die Octobris, MDCLIX. mortuus ix^{mo} die Febr. MDCCXXVII. Superstites habuit uxorem, quatuor liberos.

Filius HARRICUS GOUGH, Baronettus, Parentis memoriam pie consulens, hoc saxum ponendum curavit.

Arms: Gules, on a fess Or, a lion passant Sable, between three boar's heads couped Argent. Crest: a boar's head couped at the neck Argent.

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2

On a monument against the North wall, the whole in roman capitals:

"Sir HENRY GOUGH, Bart. son of Sir Richard Gough, Knt. died June VIII. MDCCCLXXIV. aged LXVII years. On account of the delicacy of his constitution, after having served in two Parliaments, he quitted the busier scenes of life for the repose of domestic retirement; and resided chiefly at his seat in this parish, universally possessing the respect and esteem so justly due to the affectionate husband, the tender father, and the honest man.

"BARBARA, wife of Sir Henry Gough, Bart. and only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq. of Elvetham, in the county of Hants, after fulfilling, in the most exemplary manner, the duties of wife, mother, and Christian, exchanged this life for a better, April xviii. MDCCCLXXII. aged LXVII. years.

"In memory of both his much revered parents, their eldest son, Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. caused this monument to be erected."

Arms: Gough; impaling Calthorpe, chequy Or, and Azure, a fesse Ermine.

Against the North wall, on a tablet, supporting a pyramid, on which, in bas relief, is a female reclining her left arm on an urn; on the tablet is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Right Hon. LORD CALTHORPE, Baron of CALTHORPE, in the county of Norfolk, who was the eldest son of Sir Henry Gough, Bart. of this place. He married Frances, second daughter of General Carpenter, by whom he had issue seven sons and four daughters; was created a Peer of Great Britain on the 15th of June, 1796, and resigned his life to his Almighty Creator on the 16th day of March, 1798, in the fiftieth year of his age. His widow, who had the happiness of living with him under the strongest bonds of affection, has caused this monument to be erected, in testimony of her everlasting regard and gratitude to a most affectionate husband and kind friend."

On a tablet against the South wall, outside the Church:

"To the memory of THOMAS HANSON*, late of Birmingham, Surveyor, who died Sept. 22, 1796, aged 63 years.

He's dead! the son of science—here he lies,
 Whose genius was not bounded by the skies,
 The Earth, the Heavens, and æstral realms
 above, [they move,
 Their systems, and the spheres in which

* Mr. Hanson was an eminent Land Surveyor, who resided in Birmingham; he published an accurate plan of the town in 1778, in two imperial sheets; which he reduced for Mr. Hutton's history of the town in 1781. He

He well survey'd—self-taught he knew their laws,
And own'd with deference th' Eternal Cause.
Strict rectitude and undissembling truth
Were close companions of his age and youth,
The friend of virtue, vice's rigid foe,
Without regret he left this world below;
Integrity with firmness arm'd his mind,
To live contented, or to die resign'd."

On a neat tablet of white marble,
against the South wall:

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM
WITHERING, M.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. who was
born March 28, 1741, and died Oct. 6th,
1794, aged 58 years.

While heav'n-born Genius drops on earth
a tear,

And Science, drooping, mourns o'er WITHER-
ING's bier;

While Pity sighs to find that bosom cold,
Where late she reign'd dispensing good un-
told;

While Memory's voice, each virtue telling
o'er,

But deeper wounds the peace she would re-
store;

Hope smiles serene, her eye upturn'd to
Heav'n,

Where Virtue's never-fading crown is giv'n,

Sheds o'er the weeping sorrowers below,
That calm a Christian's grief alone can know,
Yes! on that day, when Nature's ruin'd frame
Shall form a grave for each illustrious name,
And Science' star, on earth so seeming bright,
Shall be eclips'd in universal light;
Then shall the sainted sage that bliss receive,
Which here no tongue can paint, nor heart
conceive;

While angel choirs, with plaudits justly giv'n,
Proclaim his triumphs to the hosts of
Heav'n!"

On a small head-stone, much muti-
lated, on the North-east side of the
Church-yard:

"Here lyeth the body of Richard, the
son of Edward Richards, who departed this
life, Sept. ye 21st, 1728, aged 17 years.

"If th' innocent are favourites of Heaven,
And God but little asks, where little's given,
My Great Creator has for use in store,
Eternal joys—What wise man can have
more?"

The above was written and cut on
the stone, by the celebrated Mr. John
Baskerville, of Birmingham, on a
youth of slender intellects.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

THE Church of St. John, Chester,
is one of the best specimens of
Norman-Saxon Architecture in Eng-
land.

The foundation of this Church is
attributed to King Ethelred, who, ac-
cording to the Monkish stories, was
directed so to do, in a heavenly vision,
when a white hind should fawn upon
him; and the tradition is handed down
by a statue of the pious King, with the
hind, on the West side of the steeple,
and by an inscription on a large board
on the right side of the pulpit:

"This Churches antiquitie th' yeare of
grace six hundred fourscore and nine, as
sayth mine authour, a Britaine, Giraldus:
King Ethelred, minding most the blisse of
Heaven, edified a Colledge Church, notable
and famous, in the suburbs of Chester,
pleasant and beauteous, to the honor of
God, and the Baptiste St^e John, with the
help of Bishop Wulfrice."

In 1057 this Church was re-built
by Leofric Earl of Mercia; and when
Chester was attached to the bishopric
of Lichfield and Coventry, Peter, then
Bishop, made St. John's Church his
Cathedral, establishing in it a Dean
and Canons. His successor, Roger
de Limesey, in 1102, removed his see
to Coventry.

In 1470 the building was covered
with lead, and in 1572 the greater
part of the Choir was destroyed
by the fall of the old steeple in the
centre of the cross, the ruins of which,
at the present day, are singularly beau-
tiful, although three Saxon arches re-
main in tolerable preservation, enriched
with beautiful carving, etched views
of which are given in *Hanshall's* quarto
History of Cheshire (1823).—The
steeple was again rebuilt, but in 1574
the West and South sides gave way,
and in their fall ruined a great por-
tion of the West side or nave of the
Church.

In 1581 Queen Elizabeth gave the
Church to the parishioners, and they
began to build it up again, cutting off
the high altar and Chapels at the East
end. The present Church is composed
of the residue of the choir and nave.
At the Reformation, the collegiate re-
venues of the Church were valued at
119*l.* 17*s.* per annum.

The site of the old College, formerly
called the *Chambers of the Church's*
Priests, is now occupied by a hand-
somedwelling, denominated *The Priory*,
the property of the Earl Grosvenor, in
whom is vested the advowson of the
living.

The



The accompanying Vignette affords an accurate sketch of the first view of the interior of this fine old building, on entering from the northern porch.

Archdeacon Rogers gives a curious account of a wooden image formerly preserved here. It appears, a statue of the Virgin was set up in the Castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire, about six miles from Chester; which, owing to the negligence of the artist, fell down on the head of Lady Trawst, the Governor's wife, and killed her. An inquest was impannelled, and the Jury condemned the image to be thrown into the River Dee! Sentence was accordingly executed, and the tide washed it up to Chester, and left it on that fine meadow called Rood-eye, now the race course. It was taken down from thence with great solemnity to St. John's Church, where it was long an object of pious adoration. But the Reformation intervened, and this sacred relic of superstition, which had been so much honoured, was converted into a block for the Master of the Grammar-school to flog his refractory scholars upon, and was subsequently burnt!

Dr. Cowper adverts to this image:

he says, "in this Church was an ancient rood or image of wood, of such veneration, that in a deed, dated March 27, 1311, the Church is described as *the Church of the Holy Cross and St. John*. Richard Havenden, of Winwick, Lanc. by will dated in 1503, left 6s. 8d. to whatever Priest would go for him (and say a Paternoster) to the Holy Rood of St. John's, at Chester."

The cylindrical pillars which support the roof, are 5 feet 6 inches in diameter; above these are two rows of galleries, one above the other, with lancet-shaped arches, springing from light shafts. The present tower of the Church is 150 feet high, and contains an excellent peal of eight bells.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, Hull, April 19.

IT seems to me that the practice of abolishing from polished society the use of many good old English terms, as being vulgar, has been carried too far, and that the evil has gone to that extent that much of the copiousness and perspicuity for which our language has been celebrated, is lost amongst the higher and middle classes of life by over refinement; for instance,

in describing the infliction of corporal punishment by beating, we are only authorized in polished life to say, "he was beat, or flogged, or whipped;" whereas, our language is rich in words, amply descriptive of the degree, place, instrument, mode, nature, &c. of such beating, which it would be deemed vulgar to use, and the meaning of which must therefore, in polished society, be expressed, if at all, by a periphrasis; consequently the exclusion of such words, without the substitution in our polished vocabulary of equivalent ones, is in a degree detrimental to the perspicuity, and destructive to the copiousness, of our language.

I was led into the consideration of this subject, by overhearing a boy in the streets of this town say to his companion, "When you get home, *jack*, you'll get a hiding for not going to school;" the word *hiding* struck me as being expressive, and though not in general use I easily guessed its meaning; it is evidently derived from the substantive *hide*, a skin, and meant that the boy would receive such a degree of flogging as would fetch the skin off. Thus I am reduced to express the meaning by a periphrasis; for the verb to skin, which comes nearest to the word to hide, does not necessarily imply beating. Why not then restore so useful a word to civilized society?

This led me to the consideration of other old English terms in general use amongst the Yorkshire peasantry, implying punishment by beating, and expressive of the various ways, degrees, instruments, parts, effects, intents, &c. of its infliction, which although abolished amongst the upper classes, I should think ought to be restored to legitimate use, unless equivalents be found; for, although corporal punishment is rather out of fashion in the present age, I am convinced the time will never arrive when it can be totally dispensed with in education, however philosophers may flatter themselves that the period is close at hand.

It were impossible, were I to attempt it, to enumerate all the terms in use amongst our peasantry expressive of the various modes, &c. of administering correction by beating; to do so, would be to write a treatise on flogging in all its branches. However, I will give a few instances.

"I gave him a *hazing*." This word

is undoubtedly derived from the name of the instrument originally used in the beating, that is, a twig of the hazel-nut-tree; but in common parlance the term is used for a beating with any stick.

"I *whalloped* him." This word is expressive of the effects produced by the beating, and implies that each blow raised a wheal upon the place where it fell, which being pronounced here "whale," is the root whence the verb to whallop is derived.

I confess myself quite at a loss for the derivation of the word "*To skelp*," but it is expressive of that primitive mode of correction used in the nursery by a smart application of the palm of the hand to the bare — (I am at a loss for a polished word to express the exact part) of the sufferer. You must perceive, Mr. Urban, the absolute necessity for retaining this word in use, as you see I cannot, even by a periphrasis, express myself without an indelicacy, whilst the original word is harmless in itself.

The "*slap*," and the "*smack*," are applied with the palm of the hand; but, unlike the skelp, it is a matter of indifference what part of the body suffers the infliction.

"He *basted* me." This word seems to be of Norman origin, and derived from "*bastonner*," to bastinate. In its English application it means "he beat me without my having the power of defending myself."

"I *licked* him." The process of beating and that of licking with the tongue being so dissimilar in themselves, I was for some time puzzled how any analogy had been found between them; but by considering the usual application of the term "I licked him," I think I have found the connecting link. A *licking*, then, is a punishment by blows, given for improper conduct or behaviour; now we term an unmannerly churl "an unlicked cub," in allusion to the awkwardness of a bear's cub, before the mother, by licking it with her tongue, has made it more decent in appearance and conduct. The improvement produced on the cub by the tongue, is effected on an unmannerly lout of the human species by blows, and the act of bestowing such wholesome discipline is consequently termed licking, in allusion to the effect produced.

"I *started*

"I started him." To start is to apply a smart word to an idle or forgetful person, which seldom fails to rouse his faculties.

"I *knaaped* him," signifies I struck him on the head; the word being of Saxon origin, and springing from the same root whence we have *knob*, the round head of a stick, &c.

"I *bunched* him," signifies I struck him with my foot; but I am not prepared with the derivation of this useful word.

I am equally at a loss for the derivation of the word "*to pummel*," which signifies to strike with the fists on the body.

"To *clout*," means to knock well about, and I should think is derived from the clouted or congealed blood, which usually results from a clouting.

"To *leather*," "to *strap*," "*ropes-end*," &c. speak for themselves. I could instance many more, but space will not allow. T. T.

ON CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

"The poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance, feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies!"—SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE cause of humanity can never be unacceptable to so venerable a Philanthropist as yourself; therefore I offer to your attention a few observations, which I hope you will readily hand to the public, whereby they may acquire sanction, and excite notice.

Cruelty to brute animals, fishes, and birds, has been practised amongst mankind in all civilized nations, as well as those which yet remain to be enlightened, long before the Reformation, and therefore requires, amongst the improved liberalities of the Nineteenth Century, a general *Emancipation*!

Some have long ago been protected from wanton injury by a blind, though for them, fortunate prejudice, like the robin who saved the children in the wood; and others from religious tradition, like the lady-bird, because in Catholic countries she was deemed sacred to the Virgin! I will not quarrel with these prepossessions, because they work on my side better than I can expect to do for other animals of a more useful species. The cry of distress of a gnat, when enveloped in smoke, is not more obvious, though it is more

rarely heard, than the jaded limbs of post-horses, or the panting and exhausted breath of cattle destined for the slaughter, and, on that account, never fed from the time that they leave their pasture; for there is no law, and therefore there is no principle, to compel the numerous hands through which they pass in their way to the shambles to provide them with food!

The primary question, whether man is warranted to slay beasts of any kind for his own subsistence upon their flesh, has not unfrequently been discussed, and a modern philosophical physician, and a late respected barrister, both maintained and acted upon the principle that the right was denied. I do not at present design to enter upon the field which they have endeavoured to cultivate; assuming that if man's power over them was limited by the original law to use alone, humane treatment and food were the conditions under which their use was granted; and the natural inference is, that all cruelty was thus forbidden. I shall only leave the question open for the present, that at a future day some one may be induced to explain why, if their life was not placed in man's power, their prolific progeny was ordained to be extended so far beyond man's controul or peace? So far at least as regards the killing any of them for food, or for being noxious to man: he is apt to justify on this ground those habits which have associated, and almost identified him with the brutes of prey, who, in all other respects, would be deemed *feræ naturæ*, if he had not educated them with great expence and care, to form and convert their natural aversions into sport, and thus to minister to their master's ferocity! Indeed there is very little, or at least but a small shade of difference between them, when the rational faculty (which with his erect posture constitutes the criterion of the creature that is accountable for his conduct, and the creature that is probably to die, and has no account to be afterwards charged with) is identified with his pack, and both are howling together through the desert after one terrified and oppressed object, till hunted down and clamorously destroyed! His argument of food is silenced by his scarcely ever tasting the victim of his sport, although the fatigues of the day are generally drowned in the evening's intemperance! This practice

practice has been deemed so honourable to high station, from the reign of Nimrod to George the Fourth, that no legislature of any civilized nation can ever be expected to pass a law to visit it with a suitable penalty; but there may come a day when the highest law of all will supersede the laxity of human regulations, and when it will be more popular to see "the lion lie down with the lamb."

The sports of the field are not more questionable than those of the gun, the snare, the angle, and the decoy-net. In all these I have observed with astonishment, that some of the most worthy and potent men have so accustomed themselves to these employments, without once reflecting on the agonies which they excite by the barbed hook, the broken wing, the piercing arrow, and the gun-shot wound! a fiftieth part of which happening to themselves would excite the highest alarm, dangerous amputation, horror of premature death, surgical care, and domestic solicitude.

I once took the liberty of arguing this point with an intimate friend, who listened to me with so much polite attention, that I had almost flattered myself into a belief that I had made some impression upon his mind, but when expecting his reply to be that he would desist from the practice, he grievously disappointed me by saying, "what then must you think of me, when this morning I shot a crow to get my hand in?"

The most calm-tempered men are allowed to be the best anglers; they can stand for hours watching their float, and patiently return without sport, not a whit discouraged from renewing it the next day; they will review their baits, impale a few more worms, and carefully throw in the line, while their writhing agonies may probably offer an increased temptation for a bite! I once knew a Gentleman in the city, of the most placid demeanour, of charitable temper, and of Christian meekness, yet capable of laying aside these amiable qualities, and passing his whole day in a punt on the Thames, with his eyes fixed, and his mind intent upon the spot where his float peered above the glassy stream; neither beholding any other object around him, nor thinking of any other above him! To make such persons sensible of their error and mis-spent

time, will be the kindest act to themselves, and to society!

The modes of killing living beings for man's food, is a subject of no small importance in the history of man's disposition for thoughtlessness of cruelty; the modes of crimping cod, of barbacuing a pig, making brawn, of killing cattle of all kinds, of boiling lobsters, and craw-fish, and prawns, have long since been stated openly to the public, and yet are notoriously practised in every tavern and shambles from Billingsgate to Leadenhall, Honey Lane, and so on to St. James's! These agonising sins find their way into the dwellings of the high and the low, the senator and the citizen—they are eaten, because they are ready upon the table; but no order has been issued that they should never be placed there: men love the indulgences which they fancy, and want the fortitude to forbid them!

A native Hindoo, who never eats the flesh of animals, would be shocked to hear that these are the practices of men who avow themselves to be Christians, who are most zealous in sending Missionaries to convert them to their holy faith, and to spread the Gospel of peace amongst his countrymen for their salvation. But again, the same Hindoo, while he feels indignation at the errors of some of these Christians, and feeds upon vegetables, does not stop to contrast his scruple with his religious practice of infanticide, and of burning his widow upon his own funeral pile! I fear very much that the sin of cruelty is, alas! an original sin, which even the Deluge did not wash away. It therefore remains for the work and influence of Him "who came with healing in his wings;" but while cruelty to man or beast remains amongst us, we cannot "be known as His disciples."

I once knew a traveller for a house of great trade in the city, who deemed himself singularly fortunate in possessing a horse during many years, of ample strength to carry his weight, and to treat lightly any stretch of labour on extraordinary occasions. Both himself and his horse were intimately acquainted with each other; the rider would rely upon his beast for any hasty effort, and the beast was well-assured that he was never urged, except on some rare necessity; he always knew that, however diligent he was on the level,

level, his breath was spared up hill, and his knees protected down hill; that he had never brought his master to an inn, but he stood by while his legs and feet were washed, his shoes fastened, his stall well littered, and his rack and manger well supplied; thus, notwithstanding all his constant work, Scamper never saw his master enter the stable in the morning but he greeted him with a neigh of his breath and a paw of his feet; and, after tasting the strength of a comfortable breakfast, sometimes with his corn tossed into a pint of ale, both these affectionate friends were always in good humour to pursue their journey; and if a pack of hounds in full cry should happen to skirt the wood of a distant covert, neither of them felt any displeasure at leaving the dusty road and joining the sport! It happened, however, that the traveller came at last to the end of his journey; he died respected and lamented by every friend who knew him; and poor Scamper was sold to a relation who had seen his merit, at three times the price of his first cost. I need not comment on the reverse; this was the result of kind treatment, and it was no more than justly due to his honest exertions!—Humanity, like honesty, is the best policy in man—it is the vital principle of what we profess.

Racemen, Stage Coachmen, and all Outriders, may here take a happy and useful lesson from our honest Traveller—the foolish, and indeed useless ambition of trotting and travelling distances against time, of running races upon the high road with stage-coaches, and of pedestrian efforts too beyond the just calculation of human strength, &c. are all to be fairly classed amongst those wrongs which we are virtually forbidden to exercise by the laws and regulations of Nature: and the absurdity of the result is a vain applause; for the whole effort belonged to the animal, and to the man indeed, when he condescends to put himself in the animal's place, and seems to reflect so little about his own station, that he loses or wastes all this part of his time; for which he seems not to know, what all the rest of mankind are intimately acquainted with, that he may be made to account for it when his time here shall be no more!

Donkeys seem to have received more kindness of late years than when the

late Duke of Montague used to purchase them from their cruel oppressors; they are still, however, examples of patient suffering; though they starve, they do not obtrude their claims upon society, content to pick up the dusty thistle on the road side, to bear the heavy burthen, to yield to the knotted cudgel, and to abide the whim and pleasure of their merciless owner for both food or shelter, after the daily toils of the dust-cart, or the sack of soot, have driven him to his miserable hovel! The ass at Nampont must never be forgotten.

Dogs in perpetual chains; and *birds* in close cages, deceived of their liberty, decoyed from their climate; *flies* with their expanded wings beguiled, or by stratagem secured in fly flaps; and hundreds of other cases of similar atrocity in man, constitute separate charges, which he will find it a hard matter to justify, and will be obliged to confess that he has misused his powers; the resulting consequences of which are strong in the recollection of every one! “I never could learn,” said Sir W. Jones, “by what right, nor conceive with what feelings, a Naturalist can occasion the misery of an innocent bird, and leave its young perhaps to perish in a cold nest, because it has a gay plumage, and has never been accurately delineated.” (See Asiatic Researches, vol. IV. p. 14.)

But these are not the only men of science who are thus chargeable: the thirst for inspection, and the insatiable draughts of knowledge which the practice and study of *surgery* inspire, too often carry the student, as well as the practitioner, far into the labyrinths of curiosity, beyond the limits of practical use; and animals are the devoted victims of these keen investigations. Curiosity does not justify the means, nor help the study of Pathology; and when the voice is stifled, and the jaws gagged, and the limbs tied and bound immoveably for operation, the acuteness of the pain is augmented in proportion as these mental efforts of relief are subdued!

I have thus offered you a few crude suggestions, on which it has become very necessary to awaken the reason of mankind, in order to expose some prevalent errors, and to check the spread of evil habits; to afford a hint for ridiculing propensities, which will not yield to reason; and to denounce

cult-

culpable pursuits, which are upheld by prejudice and choice! Let it be considered that if one expression in a popular novel has actually exploded from refined society the use of wafers, and sent them to the office and the counting-house, why may not an appeal to public judgment serve as well to explode cruelty, and to give comfort to thousands of suffering victims!

A Society has been suggested, and is now in a state of organisation, by which these subjects will be considered with candour, and without offence; its design is to circulate suitable publications among the schools for education; among the less improved and instructed drovers, coachmen, &c.; to institute discourses from the pulpit; to expose atrocities and barbarities; and to make frequent appeals to public humanity.

There can be no question of the propriety and benefit of such a plan, and in its more organized progress it will adopt into its system the power of the Law, the effect of Mr. Martin's Bill, and the aid of Magisterial influence, in cases of dire necessity; these united efforts will, it is hoped, very soon effect a visible amelioration in the condition of brute animals, and in the temper and disposition of those that are rational.

A. H.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXV.

Lady Anne Bothwell's Balow.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in the "Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland," 1798, supposes "Lady Anne Bothwell's Balow appears for the first time in print" in Watson's "Choice Collection of Comic and Serious Poems," Part III. 1711; nor have the researches of Tytler, Pinkerton, and Ritson, discovered an earlier authority. Mr. Pinkerton asserts his possessing a quarto manuscript, "containing a collection of poems by different hands, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the middle of the last century, when it was apparently written: there are two *Balows* as they are there styled, the first *The Balow, Allan*; the second, *Palmer's Balow*; this last is that commonly called Lady Bothwell's Lament, and the three first stanzas in this [Pinkerton's] edition are taken from it, as is the last from Allan's Balow. They are injudiciously mingled in Ramsay's edition, and se-

veral stanzas of his own added." (Select Scottish Ballads, 1783, vol. I. p. 146.) Though Mr. Pinkerton admits his own copy is taken from two found in his MS. it is rather singular that the stanzas printed by him form part of those in Watson's collection, where the burthen is entirely omitted. That an earlier authority than the copy printed in 1711 existed, may be conjectured from the fact of Ramsay printing just the same number of stanzas as Watson, though differently arranged, and the first four correspond with the following English version of the same ballad, taken from *Mock Songs and Joking Poems, all novel, consisting of mocks to several late Songs about the town, by the Author of Westminster Drollery*, 1675.

SONG.—*The Forsaken Maid.*

To the tune of Balloo.

"My dearest Baby, prethee sleep,
It grieves me sore to see thee weep;
Would'st thou wert quiet, I should be glad,
Thy mourning makes me very sad;

Lye still my boy,

Thy mother's joy;

Thy father's caus'd my sad annoy.

Chorus—Ay me, ay me, ay me, ay me, poor maid,

That by my folly am betray'd.

And thou, my darling, sleep awhile,
Yet when thou wak'st do sweetly smile;
Yet smile not as thy father did

To cozen maids; nay, God forbid;

But now I fear

That thou, my dear,

Thy father's face and mind will bear.

Ay me, &c.

When he began to court my love,
I thought him like the gods above,
His sug'red words so pearc't my heart,
And vow'd from me he'd never part,

But now I see

That cruel he,

Cares neither for my babe nor me.

Ay me, &c.

Far-well, far-well, thou falsest youth,
That ever kiss'd a woman's mouth;
Let never maid then after me
Commit her to thy courtesy;

For cruel thou,

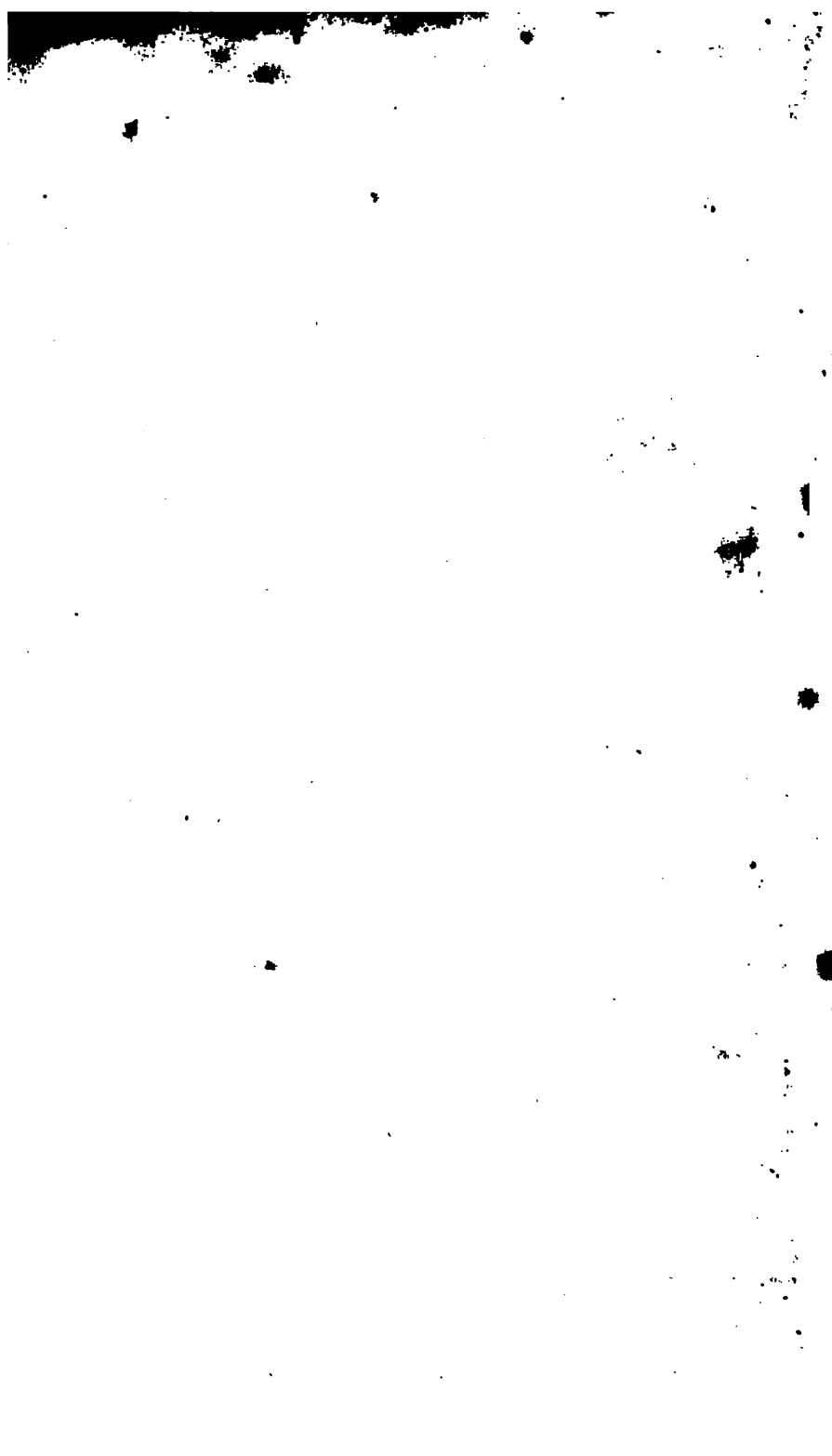
If once they vow,

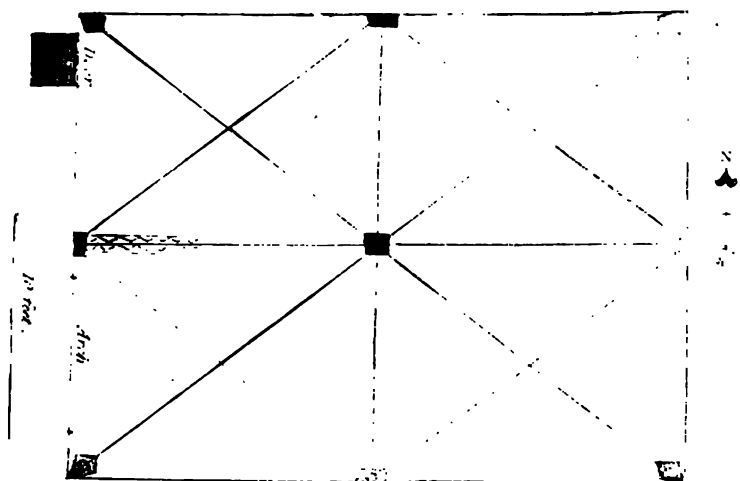
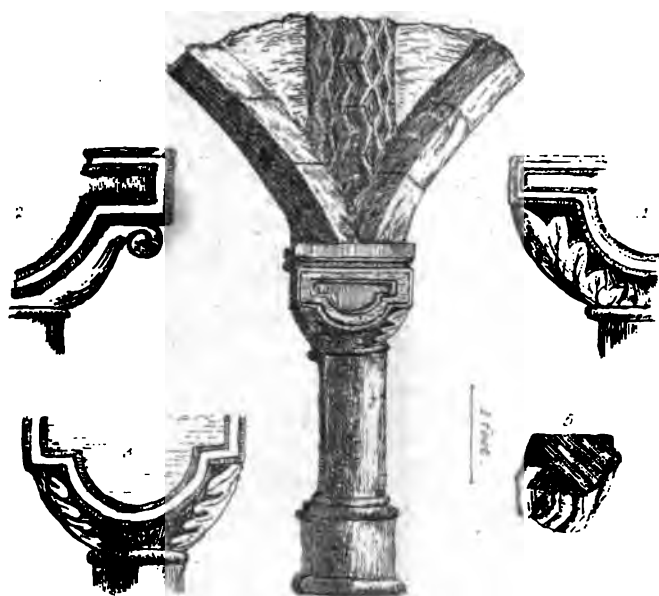
Wilt them abuse, thou car'st not now.

Aye me, &c.

Probably both the author of Westminster Drollery and Ramsay's authority, was a Scotch song popular in the reign of Charles II., and by anglicising the same forms the above *mock* to a song sung about the town.

Eu. HOOD.





Architectural Limits (ground plan of the house) at Ball's Bluff

CAPELLA SANCTI JACOBI DE INCLUSARIO, HERMITAGE ON THE WALL, OR, LAMBE'S CHAPEL.

MR. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
April 5.

AT the North-west corner of Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, is an area of some extent, in which stood the little Oratory, for many centuries known by the name of the "*Hermitage on the Wall*," from its situation close to the City Wall, and since the dissolution of religious houses, distinguished by the appellation of Lambe's Chapel.

The recent demolition of the upper part of this edifice, for the purpose of rebuilding it, has rendered accessible a curious crypt, which occupied the space beneath. Descending a narrow flight of about ten or a dozen steps, we enter a low vaulted chamber, twenty-six feet in length from East to West, and twenty in breadth. Nine short columns, six of which now remain, supported the groined roof of this apartment. The capitals of these columns are of the Saxon or Norman style (I do not pretend to make a distinction which is perhaps merely nominal), and of a form, with any parallel examples of which I am unacquainted. The angles of these columns are elegantly ornamented with a leaf (on some placed upwards, on others inverted), or with a volute. Some of the intersecting ribs of stone, which spring from the columns, are adorned with mouldings, carved with a zig-zag, or with a spiral ornament. The mouldings running from the columns at the angles, and from the lateral columns to the centre column in a right line, were I conceive thus distinguished. Thus an interior of much elegance was formed. The capitals of the columns at the four corners are placed diagonally with the square of the building. They are formed of a free-stone of a reddish hue, the surface of which is considerably decomposed. At a few paces from the Eastern end of this building is the base of a round tower, which strengthened the North-west angle of London Wall; the spot in all probability mentioned in the Charter of William the Conqueror to the Canons of St. Martin-le-Grand, as the "*Aquilinare cornu muri civitatis*."*

* See my "*Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand*," *May, 1825.*

The architecture of the Hermitage on the wall seems to afford ground to conclude that it was of much higher antiquity than the reign of Henry III. when it appears first mentioned in existing records.

The rise of Eremites or solitary Monks was among the early errors which sprung up in the Christian Church, converting the "perfect law" of rational liberty to a gloomy and ascetic mode of life.

Hermita, under the reign of Monachism in this country, were not, however, strictly dwellers in solitary places. A cell for the residence of one or more Monks was built in some reclusive spot, or near some remarkable spring of water, and annexed to an Abbey. The chief Monk of this cell was styled the Hermit, and to it was attached a small chapel or oratory, in which the customary orisons and vigils were performed. Edw. III. addresses his letters to a Monk of this description, "*Nicholao Heremita Custodi Capellæ beati Johannis Baptistæ*."—The appellation of *Monkwell* to the street near "the Hermitage on the Wall," authorizes the conjecture, that the hermit was guardian of some celebrated fountain, over which the chapel and its crypt might have been erected.

In a donation by Nicholas Frowick, an Ex-Sheriff of London, made in the year 1253, a taper is directed to be offered on St. James's Day to the Chapel of the Close, *Capella de inclusario*, by which it appears that St. James was the patron saint of the Chapel and the Hermitage.

The next notice I find of the "*Hermitage on the Wall*," is in the reign of Edward I. when, from its unprotected state, the King thought proper to appoint the Mayor of London as its guardian. This deed affords us the name of one of the hermits in the preceding reign, and proves, not that it was founded by Henry III. as some have supposed, but that it existed in his reign.

"The King to all men, &c. health. Forasmuch as the chalices, books, vestments, images, bells, and other ornaments, and goods, of the Hermitage near Cripplegate (which is of our advowson, and which our father the Lord King Henry gave with all

tin-le-Grand," now in course of publication, p. 18.

its appurtenances to Robert of St. Laurence, Chaplain, to inhabit for life), are frequently, after the decease of the hermits, abstracted and carried off by ecclesiastics, as well as laymen, because the Hermitage is not placed under sure custody and protection of any one; We, willing to remedy and avoid all danger and loss to the aforesaid place in future, have deputed our Mayor of London, for the time being, Custos and Protector, that he may protect and defend in our name the Hermitage aforesaid, its inhabitants, revenues, and all other things thereunto pertaining: and if they have forfeited anything, let them have remedy without delay. Witness, &c. at Kenynton, the 12th day of July, in the year of our reign." *

Six years after, the custody of "the Hermitage on the Wall" was transferred from the Mayor of London to the Constable of the Tower; and in 1299, the 28th of Edward I. we find it recognized as an appendage of Garendon, an Abbey of Cistercian Monks in Leicestershire. Two brethren of that monastery were deputed for the service of the Chapel of "St. James at the Hermitage on the Wall," to pray for the souls of Aymer de Valence and Mary his wife. This Aymer de Valence was the half-brother of Henry III. by the marriage of his mother Isabella d'Angoulême with William de Valence, the celebrated Earl of Pembroke, and in all probability a benefactor to this little cell. An Earl of Pembroke might indeed have been its founder.

In 1311, the 5th of Edward II. a fanatical Monk seems to have been the hermit of this place. He took upon him, on hearing confessions, to grant indulgences for five hundred days to all comers, without any lawful authority; he was therefore proceeded against by Ralph Baldoc, Bishop of London, warned not to seduce the people, and to submit to the episcopal mandate within fifteen days, under pain of excommunication.

At the dissolution of monasteries, "the Hermitage on the Wall" was granted by the Crown to William Lambe, a rich citizen and cloth-worker, who bequeathed it to his Company for their use, and as the place for distributing various charitable donations, the particulars of which may be seen in Stow or Maitland.

The Cloth-workers are now rebuilding the ancient Chapel; but, with a laudable respect for the curious re-

mains described, have caused them to be preserved, and supported by new work where necessary.

It remains for me now only to solicit the attention of your Antiquarian readers to these subterranean vestiges, and to request their favourable acceptance of the accompanying Etching, to which numeral references and explanations are subjoined. (*See Plate II.*)

No. 1. Column and groined arch, with ornamented mouldings in the centre of the West end of the building. The scale of one foot by the side is applicable to this column only.

No. 3. Capital of this column enlarged.

No. 5. Section of part of the ornamented mouldings.

No. 2. Capital and volute in the North-east angle.

No. 4. Capital in the South-east angle.

No. 6. Ground-plan of the building.

A scale of ten feet is placed at the West side. The entrance door and steps are marked, and the situation of an arched recess in the wall. The portions of ornamented mouldings in the groined arches which remain, are marked with a zig-zag line. The centre, North-west, and North columns no longer remain; the situation of these is marked with a darker shade on the plan; several modern brick walls intersect the building; these are not noticed in the plan.

YOUR OLD CORRESPONDENT,

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I CANNOT but acknowledge my obligation to your Correspondent OMICRON, who in your last, p. 316, favours me with his opinion on the passage of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. which my own uncertainty induced me to refer to the judgment of your contributors. I regret, however, to say that notwithstanding OMICRON's endeavours to make the matter plain to me, I am still in the same situation as before. It is not, Sir, that I have any difficulty in comprehending the drift of the argument put into Wolsey's mouth—that is indeed plain enough, and its very plainness is the cause of OMICRON's not perceiving where lies my doubt. OMICRON, as indeed do most other readers, perceives at once, that what angels in vain attempted, man can never hope to

* *Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire.*

to accomplish; and knowing, moreover, that man is, upon inspired authority, created in the likeness of his maker, glides smoothly over the passage without meeting any obstacle to his progress; and consequently, without stopping to examine whether the argument is or is not soundly framed. But if OMICRON will favour me by a re-perusal of my letter, he will find that what I wish to have cleared up is the bearing of the words, "the image of his maker," on the other members of the sentence. He, or any other well-disposed person, shall receive my sincere thanks, who will demonstrate how the circumstance of man's being "the image of his maker," renders him less likely to prosper in his ambitious undertakings. I am under the necessity, until better informed, of believing that the words in question do, in fact, form no part of Wolsey's argument, but are placed where they stand merely as an allowable amplification to fill up what would otherwise be an hiatus in the verse.

Yours, &c.

W. C. D.

*Biographical Notices of the Right Rev.
JOHN MERYCK, Bishop of Sodor and
Mann.*

MR. URBAN, *Upper Cadogan-place,
March 21.*

YOU were pleased a short time back to publish some memoranda which I and another Correspondent sent you concerning Sir John Merick; I now trouble you with a Biographical Sketch of another no less distinguished person of that name, but not any relation. The subject of this Memoir is styled by Camden "the Most Learned and Right Reverend John Meryk, Bishop of Man*." He was the natural son of Owen ab Huw ab Owen ab Meyric, of Bodeon, in the Isle of Anglesey, esq. by Gwenllian, daughter of Evan, of Penrhyn Daudraeth, and half-brother (by the father) to the first Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielson, in the county of Pembroke, knt†. In some measure to compensate for the defect of birth, he

was sent for his education to the school founded by William of Wykeham at Winchester, whence he was elected on the foundation of New College, Oxford*. In the year 1557 he was made Perpetual Fellow†, and on the 12th of December, 1558, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts‡. In 1561 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1565 served the office of Junior Proctor§. Five years after this he was presented to the Vicarage of Hornchurch in Essex, being a peculiar in the gift of his College||. Distinguished for his literary attainments, he attracted the notice of Henry Earl of Derby, under whose patronage he was recommended, in 1575, as a fit person to succeed his countryman, John Salesbury, as Bishop of the Isle Mann¶. The royal assent was signified in Nov. 1575**, and in April, 1576, the Rev. John Meryck was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Mann by Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury; "for though," says Le Neve††, "the Diocese of Man was in the Province of York, yet York being now vacant, the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the consecration by special licence from the Queen." The documents which issued on these occasions will be found in Rymer's *Fœdera*.

The Bishop held his dignity for three and twenty years, but it may be doubted whether or not he enjoyed it, as the following letter‡‡, written by him to Lord Burghley in 1590, renders the fact problematical.

"Too y^e Right Honorable, my Lord
thesorer of England thes be delyveryd.

"Right Honorable, pardon me, j am forcyd to be troublesom, j came the last so'mer to Wales, haviug byn the yere afore in Man, as I am commonly between both, not of my one choise and wyll; butt thinges are so, and causes j might alleadge to satisfie the wise, butt to long for your Honor's

* Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 718. See also Gutch's *Colleges and Halls of Oxford* by Anthony à Wood, vol. iii. p. 193.

† Ibid.

‡ Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. i. p. 87.

§ Athen. Oxon. ut antea, and Appendix to Gutch's *Colleges and Halls*, p. 101.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

** Pat. 17 Ellz. p. 19, m. 19.

†† Lives and Characters of Bishops, &c. 1720, vol. i. part i. p. 36.

‡‡ In the Lansdowne MSS. in Brit. Mus.

* See Gough's Edition, vol. iii. p. 698.
† Letter of Dr. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, to Anthony à Wood, dated May 1692, who was himself of Penrhyn Daudraeth. See Lansdowne MSS. in Brit. Mus. No. 282, fol. 274.

affaires; neither haeth any Bishopp my predecessor been othierwyse these o yerres. My lyving ys butt 10,000 li in mony, wher^{at} j travell by sea and by land. Landing here seven yerres since, and finding my frindes in pryson, j lent them my stack for y^e yerre, and borowyd them as mutch more. j have lackyd ytt ever since; and nowwe gave the one halffie to be payd the oth^{er}, and am in debt to others all y^e whole, and dyd affore the last Parle-ment assigne the same money to others for my discharge. Yet in respect of thys, the scassors for y^e temporalltie in Anglesey, envying my frinds that benefytt, have ratyd me in goods woorth more than all thys jle ys beside. And of truth, as j shall prove, j have noth^r house nor whom here, no other debte goods, but sutch as j cary about for my necessario expence, and to bring me over agayne, no kinde of benefytt ecc^l: or temporall, butt iij traveling nagges to carry me to and from y^e water side; where lying sick and wayting for passage, being loath to contynue subject to proeces, or to be thought to have fraudulently co'veyed or eloynd any goods, j am well willing to be tried, and am co'straynyd thus to signyfie to your honor, humbly beseeching y^r L^{ty} that j may not be wrongfully vexyd; as j shall pray the Almighty God to give y^{or} honor abundantly de rore celi et pinguitudine terre, increase your spirituall and temporall gifte to prosper your publyke doings, and blesse you and y^{or} posteritie.

"Anglesey the iijth of Ap'ill,

"yours honor's most humble

"JO. MERYCK,

"of the Isle of Man."

Indorsed by Lord Burghley. "Under value, what is granted out and what comes to yt?"

Wood says, that "he left behind him certain letters concerning ecclesiastical and other affairs, which I have seen in the Cottonian Library under the picture of Julius F. 10." These letters consist of one only, which was that written by him to Camden, and so far from being on ecclesiastical affairs, it is on the antiquities of the Isle of Mann. It is in Latin, and evinces a considerable degree of learning; but owing to the numerous contractions made use of, in some instances indistinct mode of writing, and some partial, more recent mutilations, it is so difficult satisfactorily to make out, that I

shall not venture to send it you. He commences with a compliment to Camden, and to the Queen, whom he styles most illustrious Virgin. He expresses a hope that he should have met with something among the books and papers of Nich. Robinson, late^{*} Bishop of Bangor, from being aware of his industry in collecting such matters; but observes that he only met with transcripts from Giraldus Cambrensis, and Henry of Huntingdon: the other writings, if they contain any thing of moment, being in such a state of disorder as to be rendered useless. He then commences his observations on the inhabitants of the Island by an examination into their language, and compares it with that of his countrymen the Welsh, bringing to his aid what he had read in Greek and Roman authors, and after several philological remarks, investigates the music. The rest, respecting the customs, &c. of the Island, Camden has so completely interwoven with his account of Mann, that it were needless to recapitulate. The letter is dated à Bellomarisco (Beaumaris in Anglesey), 9^o Cal. Novemb. and the writer signs himself Taus Jo. MERYCK, pastor. Sodorensis.

The Bishop lived a short period after this; but I am not aware of any other proofs of his literary attainments. He died, according to Anthony à Wood, in Yorkshire, in September or October 1599, and was succeeded in the see by Dr. George Lloyd of Cambridge, son of Meredydd Lloyd, and grandson of John Lloyd of Carnarvonshire.

In his Athenæ Oxon. vol. 1. p. 718, Wood also says, "this John Merick left behind him a brother named William Merick, LL.D. and another called Maurice, or Owen Merick.

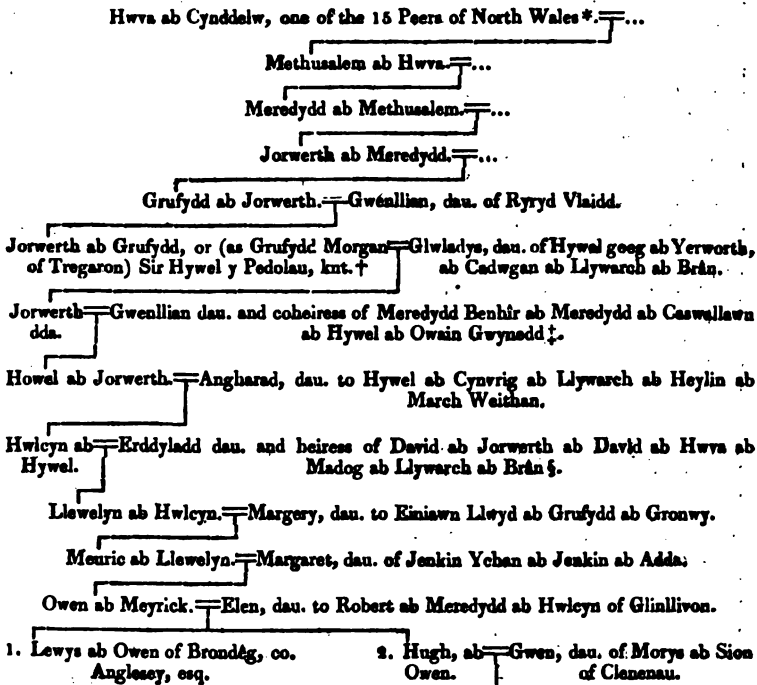
We are further informed who these are in the letter of Bishop Humphreys of May 1692, before quoted. He says, "all the legitimate children of Owen ab Hugh, the Bishop's father, took the name of Owen, which their posterity also retained, except William and Maurice, who being both educated at

* He died in 1584; the letter must therefore have been written subsequent to that year; and as Camden published his Britannia in May, 1586, and a fourth edition, with the additions of his Correspondents in 1602, the proper date was probably but just preceding his death. See Gough's Camden, vol. 1.

Winchester school, under the inspection of their half-brother the Bishop, took the name of Meyrick as he had done. Maurice was the father of Sir William, that was Judge of the Prerogative before Sir Leoline Jenkins. The wife of Owen ap Hugh, and mother of Dr. Wm. Meyrick and Maurice was Sibyll, the daughter of Sir Wm. Griffith, of Penrhyn, com. Carnarvon, knt. Chamberlain of North Wales, by his second wife, Jane Puleston. Bishop Meyrick had one brother by the full blood, called Edmund, and likewise a sister called Jane, who were both married in the county; but whether they had issue, or who comes from them, I know not. William Meyrick, LL.D. was instituted to Llanvechell in Anglesey, Feb. 8, 1581, and installed Chancellor of Bangor, May 26th, 1582. He was also First Commissary of Bangor, under Dr.

John Lloyd, Chancellor of Bangor, and after that Chancellor himself. He died in the summer of 1605."

It is so curious a circumstance, I cannot help introducing the mention of it, that about this time there were in our family the Rev. John Meyrick, Wm. Meyrick, LL.D. Edmond Meyrick, LL.D. and Owen Meyrick, brothers; that they were educated at Winchester school; were of the University of Oxford, and had the same quarterings in their arms as this family, viz. the bearings of Owen Gwynedd and Llywarch ab Brân. In proof, however, of the assertion of Bishop Humphreys, I have copied the following pedigree, partly from a MS. of the celebrated Edward Llwyd, partly from the communication of a highly intelligent lady, my friend, Miss Lloyd, of Caerwys, and partly from the wills in the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.



See p. 406.

* Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant Or.

† Sir Hywel y Pedolau's mother is said to have been Edward the Second's nurse.

‡ Vert, three eagles displayed in fess Or.

§ Argent, a chevron Sable between three choughs proper, in the bill of each an ermine spot Sable.

to the sun. The moral economy, indeed, of Nature's empire, by no means harmonizes with her physical arrangements.

It is often observed, on the contrary, to happen, that where she has dispensed her brightest gifts of soil, climate, and production, the moral features of the human beings who enjoy them exhibit a degeneracy exactly in an inverse proportion, in point of excellence. Pusillanimity, cowardice, voluptuousness, and imbecility of mind—features the very reverse, viewed in connection with the generous allotment which marks their physical empire—exhibit a striking contrast with the characteristics which are unfolded, in such varied profusion, from genial skies and an excess of luxuriance in vegetation.

If we trace the various latitudes of the earth, we see in certain countries climate and soil engenders a vegetation of the most rapid and prolific kind, without the aid of human culture; but, wrongly appreciating the blessings of a munificent Providence, Man is observed to degenerate in all those qualities of the understanding, and often of the heart, that can adorn and impart dignity to human nature, where every combination of circumstance (so far as physical combination extends) concurs to render him free and happy.

The mighty dynasties which, from the earliest ages, have succeeded each other on the vast continent of southern Asia—from Syria and Palestine to the remotest borders of China and Japan—have ever exhibited to the eyes of mankind, in their forms of government, the tyranny of absolute despotism. Myriads of human beings have lived and died in a state of abject vassalage, to the capricious will of a lordly despot, whose sole pleasure seems to have been the capricious exercise of power over servile or imbecile minds.

If we survey the vast countries of Africa which lay claim to any degree of civilization, and which stretch from the 37th degree of North latitude, nearly to the line, we see that tyranny and slavery form the sole amount of their government and allegiance. The various independent states of Barbary, Egypt, Ethiopia, the empires of Abyssinia and Morocco (to say nothing of the populous tribes which inhabit central Africa)—kingdoms which occupy no inconsiderable spot on the map of

the globe, have ever existed in a grovelling state of dependance, subject to the imperious domination of an absolute monarch. The habitual slaves of another's will, the unnumbered tribes who people these large and fertile regions of our globe, are in many instances scarce able to appreciate any felicities much beyond those of animal wants and pleasures. Strangers to freedom, and ignorant of the rights of man, the developement of mind in its nobler features, with all the variety of enjoyments to which it points, are alike unknown.

Although history exhibits many exceptions, sufficient facts exist for assuming that it is to nations far removed from either tropic—nations distinguished for the most part by an inhospitable climate and a stubborn soil—who plough the ground under inclement skies and attempered suns, that we must look for that independence of thinking and of action, which is thought to ennoble the human character. While the languid energies of the inhabitants of countries which lie within the tropics—who bask under the unintermittent rays of a vertical sun—although stimulated on every side by whatever, in the empire of physics, can recreate and delight the sense, rarely rise to a standard maintaining the rights of man and the high province of reason; those who cultivate soils between the 30th and 60th degrees of North latitude, have shewn themselves at once great in arms, and wise in the arts of policy and government. Alike bold and intrepid in the defence of their privileges, as citizens of a common origin, and acute in the researches of mind, they rise in the scale very far above those degenerate sons whose sluggish and enervated understandings passively acknowledge the sway of any tyrant who happens to hold the reins of empire. Doomed, for a great part of the year, under inclement skies, to bestow on an unkindly soil a large portion of their energies and skill, in order to obtain a competent supply (not an excess) of produce—their minds, schooled to reflection and to thought by habits of industry—their own independence seems to grow up indigenous with their necessary toil. A reason, hence, has been found to explain this apparent phenomena why nations of a torrid zone, which inhale balmy and ameliorated atmospheres in one perpetuity

taity of enjoyment—where vegetation is spontaneously luxuriant, are yet often found to be imbecile in their mental energies, and slaves to a supine and passive obedience.

On grounds something similar may it be assumed (if indeed we adopt the hypothesis of a philosophic writer*, which teaches that the curse denounced against our primæval ancestors was not fulfilled until the Deluge; and that before that event, the climates of our globe were distinguished by an excess of production of which we have since had no parallel), that the inhabitants of the Old World, as they exceeded in wickedness, so it is probable they were distinguished by an abandonment to their lusts and pleasures in preference to every nobler mental pursuit.

In Europe, the section of our globe most distinguished for the exertions of mind, and their consequent progress in arts and in science, a manifest disparity may be thought to exist in her various latitudes, especially in modern times, with regard to their independence of mind, and the tone of their thinking.

Without admitting, implicitly, all the theories of Dr. J. Warton, of forms of government being the sole distinguishing cause in point of character, between nations;—equally unwilling to attach unlimited credit to the hypothesis of Montesquieu on the growth and diversity of genius;—differing moreover, occasionally, from the speculations of M. Helvetius, on the subject of the moral and intellectual history of our species,—a contrast in moral feeling, which appears to flow from physical causes, as well as in an aptitude for the bolder speculations of the human mind, may yet be imagined. In modern times, the cities of Paris, London, Edinburgh, Stockholm, Vienna, and Berlin, have, in their scientific institutions, and the zeal and intelligence of their members, risen highly distinguished.

The cities of Lisbon, Madrid, Naples, and Constantinople, on the other hand, although in latitudes warmed by a more central sun, and fructified with a far more luxuriant vegetation—enjoying throughout the year serene skies—are seen to be deeply deficient

in those principles founded on the rights of man, in which several of the former have stood forward the enlightened denizens, but have been signalized by grovelling bigotry and imbecility. Sunk in effeminacy, they have in a great extent relinquished tamely their political opinions and moral judgments, at the mandate of a sovereign despot or an imperious aristocracy.

England certainly ranks among the foremost of those northern countries whose bold and masculine energies, and matured thinking, have united to perpetuate and secure their political happiness. Her hardy sons, resolutely opposed to despotism in any of its shapes, cultivate a soil not by any means ample for its luxuriance or production;—they inhale an atmosphere gross and dense from the vapours which almost constantly attend it—a country where the sun shoots his beams obliquely from the empyrean with diminished fervour—a country whose skies are, for the greater part of the year, obscured by aqueous fogs and clouds, whose climate is ungenial to the maturation of fruits, which others produce with spontaneous redundancy;—this country, and these soils, have long been the abodes of peace and security, and vigour of thought.

The admiration of all intelligent foreigners, the English Constitution, the palladium which this security is, of itself, a sufficient monument of the thinking and bold independence of those who cultivate these soils. Alike the idol and the boast of those who live under its influence, this fabric of the wisdom, policy, and courage of our ancestors has, for ages, formed the bulwark of our liberties and the object of our fondest attachment.

It requires no very accurate investigation, in order to be convinced that its principles are abundantly calculated to promote, at once, the grandeur and magnificence of the monarch, and a spirit of freedom, and of native boldness of thought, among his subjects. The consciousness of their privileges swells the breasts of England's sons with the pride of superiority. Confirmed in all its branches at the grand epoch of the Revolution, the system of British Laws, proclaiming the dignity of the sovereign and the native rights of the subject, has in every subsequent

* See Dr. Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*.

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age furnished a model of jurisprudence for the imitation of civilized mankind. The multifarious relations of privilege and prerogative are here balanced and poised by a variety of provisional enactments, and formed with consummate skill into a code of legislation to perpetuate the security of those who live under its influence, to outbrave every assault, and stand coeval with the world.

The individual of intelligence, however, whose judgment has been matured by observation and reflection—ardent in the defence of those immunities transmitted through a long line of ancestral worthies, but not blind to the reciprocal relation of cause and effect, and the native tendency of all human institutions, may deem such a perpetuity to be far from certain—to be dependant, indeed, upon contingent circumstances.

“When a State,” says the speculative St. Pierre, “has attained its highest degree of elevation, it has arrived at the first stage of decay, because all human institutions begin to decline as soon as they have reached the summit of their greatness.”

In the history of human nature and of human institutions (as they are observed to develope themselves with a mutual reference to each other), it is found that there is a proneness to aberrate;—that lapse of time, with those innovations which are its inseparable accompaniments, will have a tendency to superinduce things not contemplated in the provisional wisdom of those who first legislated. Hence, from the blindness of those who enact, from the weakness of those who are the conser-

vators of the palladium of our rights, or the natural imperfection of all things human, how ingeniously soever framed to perpetuate the freedom and happiness of those governed, legislative codes have suffered innovations which have proved the presage of ruin in States. History has, indeed, taught us this impressive lesson. We find it to have been the case with Tyre and Carthage. It was the case with Athens and Sparta; it was the case with Rome, and it may be said to have also characterized the Venetian, Genoese, and Florentine States in the middle ages, who not only in their literature and commerce, after a certain epoch, suffered an eclipse, but in their principles of government and policy.

In England the iron hand of despotism is powerless. Injustice and rapacity are, from the peculiar blessings of English Laws, driven to seek an asylum on other soils; the poorest cottager and the proudest minion of fortune alike claim the impartial hearing of our common Laws, and expect their award at the equal tribunal of justice. O England! high indeed are thy civil and political privileges, transmitted to thy sons from a long line of ancestry! Long may Britain preserve her rights inviolate! But while admiring her admirable institutions, and her economy for balancing with equal hand, at once, the privileges of the subject and the power of the monarch, the intelligent observer cannot entirely forget the experience which the history of past ages unfolds to us.

Melksham.

E. P.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WESTMORLAND.

“In *Culgarth's* sole domain a mansion stands,
Which down the lake * a partial view commands,
Young fattening herds the rounded pastures fill;
Each flank is covered by a wooded hill,
Near whose gay sides the silver Troutbrook flows,
Scarcely having left that source whence she arose,
Impetuous rushing her rough rocks among,
And in the lake's deep bosom glides along.
Pleased to partake in her extended fame,
She yields her tribute and becomes the same.”

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, Durham and Cumberland: East, Yorkshire and Durham: South, Lancashire and Yorkshire: West, Cumberland and Lancashire.
Greatest length, 40; *greatest breadth*, 32; *square*, 844 miles.
Province, York; *Diocese*, Chester; *Circuit*, Northern.

* Winandermere.

ANTIENf STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Brigantes, Voluntii and Sistantii.

Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Alone, Ambleside; Brovonnacia, Brough; Brovacum, Brougham; Concangium, Natland; Gallacum, Kendal; Voreda, Whelp Castle.

Saxon Octarchy, Northumbria.

Antiquities. *British Earthwork*, Penhurrock. *British Encampments*: Milbourne; and Haderwain. *Druidical Remains* of Ellerbeck (called Cock Stones); Helston-cop-stone, and the Druid's cross; Mayborough; Moor-duyvoek Oddendale, (exactly half the size of Stonehenge); near Poolay, (called the White Raise); near Rothay Bridge, and near Shap (called the Druid's temple). *Roman Encampments* of Castle-hows, Borrowdale; Castle-steads and Coney beds (exploratory camps to Water Crook); between Crackenthorpe and Crossfell are several (one 300 yards long and 150 broad); Haderwain (opposite to the British Encampment); Maiden-castle, Sandford, 2; Water-crook (supposed a Station). *Roman Temple* at Levins (supposed of Diana). *Saxon Earthwork*, Castle-how or Castle-law-hill. *Danish Remains* at Shap, called Carl-lofts (a most stupendous monument of antiquity). * There are *Camps* on the banks of the Eden, opposite Pendragon-castle; and at Kendal (semi-circular). *Abbeys* of Preston Patrick (founded in 1119 by Thomas, son of Cospatric, removed to Shap); Shap (removed from Preston a few years after 1119). *Priory* of Battleburgh (founded in 1281 by the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vescy). *Churches* of Asby (an antient edifice, much diminished by repairs); Askham (enumerated by Grose among the remarkable edifices of the county); Barton; Brough; Crosby Ravensworth (founded by Torphin de Alverstain, temp. Hen. I. exhibited curious specimens of architecture); Kendal; Kirbyshore (very antient); Kirkby Lonsdale (120 feet long and 102 broad); Kirkby Stephen; Sizergh (in ruins). *Chapels* of Appleby (in ruins in 1482, afterwards converted into the county gaol); Applethwaite, on St. Catharine's brow (converted into a dwelling-house); Asby; Betham; Brougham; Burneshead; Crackenthorpe; Crosthwaite; Grassmere; KENDAL, in Chapel-lane, another on Chapel-hill, St. Anne's near Docwra-hall, and All Hallows at Stammongate Bridge; Kentmere; Kirkbergh, near Langton; Milbourne (in which are the tombs of the Sandfords); Natland; Newbiggen; Patterdale (dedicated to St. Patrick); Reagill; Sandford (had one in 1353); Skelsmergh; Smardale (destroyed for several centuries); Stainton (founded temp. Ric. I. by Anselm de Furnass, son of first Michael le Fleming); Stavely (handsome steeple); Temple Sowerby; St. Mary Holme, on an Island in Winandermere; Wyth; (stood between King's Meaburn and Morland). *Stone Pulpit* at Brough. *Castles* of APPLEBY (of great antiquity); Betham; Borrowdale (in ruins); Brough (built before temp. Wm. I.); Brougham (Keep supposed Roman by Grose); Builey (belonged to the Viteriponts and Bps. of Carlisle); Hartley (scarce a vestige remains); Haverback; Howgill; KENDAL (erected on the site of some Roman fort); Maiden; Pendragon, at Mallerstang (erection attributed to Utter Pendragon, the fabled builder of Stonehenge); Warcross; and Whelp, Kirbythore. *Mansions* of Old Calgarth-hall; Kentmere-hall; Preston-hall (a farm-house); Rosgill-hall (now a farm-house, but the remains shew its former importance); Rydall Old-hall (in ruins); Sizergh-hall (the seat of the Stricklands). *Caves*, Coop-Karnel-hole, &c. at Stenkrith Bridge; Pate-hole (a remarkable cavern in a lime-stone rock, two furlongs South of Great Asby).

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Barrow; Betha or Bela; Eamont; Eden; Helle-beck; Hunna; Kent; Lowther; Lune or Lon; Lyvennate; Mint; Rowtha; Sleddale; Sprit; Tees; Winstar (the boundary between Westmoreland and Lancashire).

Inland Navigation. Wigan and Kendal Canal.

Lakes. Ais-water; Angle-tarn*, about five acres of water; Broadwater; Elterwater, larger than Grassmere; Grassmere, four miles in compass; Grisedale-tarn; Hause-water, three miles long; Kent-mere, small, fed by the river

* A tarn is a small lake.

Kent; Kepel-cove-tarn; Red-tarn, a mile long, of a brownish red; Rydal-water, one mile long; Skeggles-water; Small-water; Sunbiggin-tarn; ULLS-WATER (the lower end of which, called Ousemere), about nine miles long; Watdale-beck; Winfell-tarn; WINANDERMERE, in which are 12 islands, is 10 miles and a half long.

Eminences and Views. The high land about Askham affords a most charming and extensive prospect; BOWFELL, 1030 yards high; Brougham-hall, beautiful prospect from the Terrace; Carlton-hall, extensive and varied prospect; Crossfell mountain, 1000 yards above the level of the sea; Curwen's island, one of the loveliest and most sacred seats of simplicity; Farlton-knot, a bold and high mountain; Grassmere, "as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld;" Hall-hill; Hard-knot-hill; Hartsop-high-field, from whence Broadwater is seen to great advantage; Haverback Castle-hill; Helsington Chapel, from whence a romantic prospect of the "sea, woods, rocks, and fertile valley below;" HELVELLYN, 1070 yards high; Kirkby Lonsdale Churchyard, celebrated for its fine view; LOWTHER PARK, compared by Lord Macartney to the park of the Emperor of China, called "Van-shoe-yuen, or the paradise of 10,000, or innumerable trees;" "so rich, so various, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect, my eyes had never beheld;" Mell-fell; Murton-pit; Naddle Forest; Orton Scar, on its top are remains of a beacon; Patterdale, much admired for the beauty and diversity of its scenery; Rydal Head, 1030 yards high; from its summit the Lakes of Winandermere, Elter-water; Grassmere, and Rydall-water are seen; Stanmore-dale; Storr's Point, whence a delightful prospect; Wallow Cragg; Whinell, 500 yards high, on its top was a beacon communicating with Orton Scar; Whitbarrow Scar, affords a romantic prospect; Wildboar-fell, soaring to a great height, and impending with a cape-like head over the country; from its base the prospect is exceedingly interesting; Winandermere, the prospects along which are very picturesque; Wreynose-hill, so denominated from its crookedness.

Natural Curiosities. Asby wells, one called St. Hellin's; and the other near Grange-hall; Betha, or Bela waterfall, one of the *Catadupa* of Camden; Black-dub at Crosby-gill, the source of the Lyvennate; Brough Well, formerly much resorted to, and the Vicar of Brough had a diploma from the Pope to receive oblations from the pilgrims resorting to it; Burneshead Well, reputed sacred; Burton Well; Clayborrow Heath, the source of the Winstar; Clifton Well, at which a great concourse of people assemble annually on May-day; Eagle Crag, Borrowdale; Gell-forth Spout, in Longlesdale, the fall about 100 yards in an unbroken sheet; Gondsike, which continually casts up small silver-like spangles; Grassmere Well; Helvellyn Spring; the side of the Kent is famous for petrifying springs that incrust vegetable bodies; one of them is called the "dropping well;" Leven's park waterfall, one of the *Catadupa* of Camden; Mallerstang, the source of Eden; Pate-hole, petrifying spring; Ravenstonedale, the source of the Lune; Shap wells, one called Auney well, the other a petrifying well; Ullswater, the commencement of the river Eamont; Witherslack holy well, discovered to be medicinal in 1656.

Public Edifices. APPLEBY Bridge; County Gaol; Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1574; Hospital founded by Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, in 1653; House of Correction; Market-house, erected in 1811, from a design by Mr. Smirke; New Gaol, erected in 1771; Town Hall. Ashby School founded in 1688 by Mr. George Smith. Bampton Free Grammar School, founded in 1623 by Dr. Thos. Sutton; Measand School, "Richard Wright founder, [1711], Richard Law benefactor, 1713." Barton School, founded in 1649 by Doctors Gerard Langbaine; Laucelot Dawes, &c. Betham Bridge. Bulness Grammar School, built by contribution about 1637. Crosby Ravensworth Free School, founded about 1617. Heversham School, founded by Edw. Wilson in 1613. KENDAL, Blue-coat School; 3 Bridges; Dispensary commenced in 1782; Free Grammar School, endowed in 1525 by Adam Pennyngton of Boston, re-built 1592; Hospital and Charity School, founded Sept. 6, 1670, by Thomas Sandes; Obelisk on Castle-law-hill, erected in 1788 in commemoration of the Restoration; School of Industry instituted 1799; Town Hall re-built 1769; Workhouse, large

large and airy building. Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge, of singular beauty, and very lofty; Free Grammar School, founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth. Kirkby Stephen Free Grammar School, founded in 1556 by Thomas Lord Wharton. Milthorpe Bridge over the Betha. Morland Free Grammar School, founded about 1780 by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Old Hutton Free School, built in 1613 by Edward Milner. Orton Free Grammar School, founded about 1730 by subscription; Greenholme School, founded in 1733 by George Gibson, gent.; Tefay School, founded in 1670 by Robert Adamson, gent. Ravenstonedale Grammar School, founded in 1688 by Thomas Fothergill, B.D. re-built in 1758. Stanemore Chapel, built as a school-house in 1594. Sienkrith Bridge, over the Eden. Temple Sowerby Bridge, over the Eden, re-built in 1575, and again in 1748. Thrimby School, founded by Thomas Fletcher in 1681. Whitby Free School, founded by James Highmore, about 1630. Winandermere School, built about 1837. Winton Grammar School, founded in 1659 by Rev. William Morland.

Seats. Lowther Castle, Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Lieutenant.

Appleby Castle, Earl of Thanet, Hereditary Sheriff.	Harley Castle, Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.
Askham Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.	Holly Hill, Bowness, H. Bellar, esq.
Belfield, Bowness, Mrs. Fleming.	Howill Castle, Earl of Thanet.
Bratha Hall, Ambleside, J. Harden, esq.	Leven's Park, Hon. Col. Howard.
Brough Castle, Earl of Thanet.	Meaburn Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.
Brougham Hall, Henry Brougham, esq. M.P.	Oddendale, John Gibson, esq.
Brig Steer Park, near Sizergh, T. Strickland, esq.	Orest Hall, J. Braithwaite, esq.
Calgarth, Mrs. Watson.	Orton Hall, late John Burn, esq.
Carleton Hall, Rt. Hon. Thos. Wallace.	Pendragon Castle, Earl of Thanet.
Casterton Hall, W. Carrus Wilson, esq. M.P.	Rayrigg, Rev. J. Fleming.
Croft Lodge, Ambleside, Mrs. Pritchard.	Rydal Hall, Sir Richard Fleming, bart.
Curwen's Island, H. Curwen, esq.	— Mount, W. Wordsworth, esq.
Dallam Tower, D. Wilson, esq.	Shaw End, A. Shepherd, esq.
Dalton Hall, Edm. Hornby, esq.	Skirsgill, Hugh Parkin, esq.
Elleray, J. Wilson, esq.	Stora Hall, Bowness, J. Bolton, esq.
Ferney Green, Bowness, R. Greaves, esq.	Summerfield, T. Tatham, esq.
Grimes Hill, W. Moore, esq.	Wharton Hall, Earl of Lonsdale.
	Whittingdow Hall, T. Greene, esq.
	Wreston Hall, Rev. Mr. Strickland.

Pecrage. Appleby Barony to Southwell; Kendal and Brough Baronies to Herbert and Lowther; Lonsdale Earldom to Lowther; Westmorland Earldom to Fane; Westmoreland Vipont of, Barony to Clifford Lord Clifford.

Members to Parliament for the County 2; Appleby 2; total 4.

Produce. Sheep, cattle. Corn. Fish. Fine hams. Copper; gypsum; limestone; freestone; porphyry; granite; basalt, or whinstone; lead; coal; and slate.

Manufactures. Coarse woollen cloth, called Kendal cottons; slates; tanned hides; gunpowder; hoops; charcoal; wool; stockings; silk and worsted waistcoat pieces; flannels; hats; and paper.

POPULATION.

Baronies 2. Wards 4. Parishes 32. Parts of Parishes 2. Market Towns 10. Inhabitants, Males 25,513; Females 25,846; total 51,359.

Families employed in agriculture 5,096; in trade 3,801; in neither 1,541; total 10,438.—Baptisms. Males 7,604; Females 7,284; total 14,888.—Marriages. 3,385.—Burials. Males 4,345; Females 4,713; total 9,058.

Places having not less than 1,000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Kendal	1,990	17,417	Beetham	276	1,618
Kirkby Kendal	1,929	8,984	Arton	302	1,525
Heversham	701	3,996	Windermere	295	1,441
Kirkby Lonsdale	693	3,769	Appleby	247	1,341
Kirkby Stephen	540	2,712	Bongate	209	1,275
Morland	842	1,911	Barton	234	1,212
Brough	284	1,837	Ravenstone Dale	262	1,069
Grasmere	354	1,778	Kirkby Thore	191	1,081
Burton in Kendal	224	1,642			

HISTORY.

HISTORY.

- 1st or 2d century. Marius, King of the Britons, defeated Roderic, or Rothinger, a Pictish general from Scythia, upon the mountain now called Stanemore; in memory whereof Reicrois or Rerecros (a red or royal cross) was erected, and from him Westmorland takes its name.
791. Ethred slew Elf and Edwin, sons of Elfwald at Winandermere.
946. Edmund wasted Cumbria, and having put out the eyes of the two sons of Dunmail, gave that province to Malcolm, King of Scotland. Dun-mel-wrays is supposed to have been erected in memory of it, or as a boundary of Dunmail's kingdoms.
1175. King William of Scotland surprised Appleby Castle, and utterly destroyed the town. In this inroad he sacked Brough Castle.
1388. The Scots by a second conflagration destroyed the town of Appleby.
1617. James I. magnificently entertained at Brougham Castle for three days in August, on his return from his last journey to Scotland.
1641. Anne, Countess of Pembroke, "in spite of her disloyal Simpleton," fortified Appleby Castle for the King, and gave the government of it to Sir Philip Musgrave, who held out till after the battle of Marston Moor.
1648. In this year, probably, Colonel Briggs besieged Holme House, Winandermere, eight or ten days, until the raising of the siege of Carlisle brought Mr. H. Philipson of Crooke, to whom it belonged, to the relief of his brother Robert in Holme House. The next day Mr. Robert, with three or four companions, rode to Kendal to take revenge of the adverse party there; he passed the watch, and rode into the church, in expectation of finding Colonel Briggs, but did not succeed. Robert was unhorsed by the guards on his return; but being relieved by his companions by a desperate charge, he vaulted into the saddle without a girth, and killing a sentinel galloped away. For this, and other adventures, he obtained the appellation of *Robin the Devil*.
1648. Oct. 16. Appleby Castle surrendered to the Parliament under Lieut.-Gen. Ashton.
1651. General T. Harrison came to Appleby with his forces. The war was then hot in Scotland, and many places in this county were full of soldiers. King Charles II. came to Crosby-gill, where he halted and dined. He partook of the waters of Black-dub.
1663. A party of the friends of the Commonwealth met on Kabbergh Rigg, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection against the Restoration; but being dispersed by the militia, Capt. Atkinson, a turbulent republican, was taken and hanged at Appleby in 1664.
1745. At Clifton Moor a smart action took place between the rebel forces and the Duke of Cumberland, in which the former were driven from their advantageous posts. When the rebels, to the numbers of 110, entered Kendal, they were attacked by the inhabitants with clubs, stones, and any thing they could get, which greatly harassed them. S. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, May 12.
IN the incessant changes to which every thing is subject in this sublunary state of existence, at various periods of time, through the revolving ages of the world, events have, and ever will occur, of a nature calculated to arrest the attention of the Philosopher, the Philanthropist, and the Christian. Of such a cast is the grand phenomenon we contemplate in the East, in the spectacle of a people, whose ancestors have ever been esteemed the benefactors, legislators, and preceptors of the human race,

bursting their bonds asunder, and by an effort the most irresistible and agonizing, recovering their station, and displaying through the whole of the struggle, notwithstanding the state of barbarism to which they had been reduced, all the heroic virtues which Greece in the ages of antiquity exhibited to the world. The Hellenists of the day have wiped away the stain of centuries; a few years may restore them to the honours of their birthright, and surely every Christian and feeling heart will hail the recovery of their long-lost brethren,—the posterity of their

their benefactors,—the progeny of the sages to whose immortal exploits, perceptions, precepts, and maxims, all we hold dear, referable either to time or eternity, is alike deducible.

Greece has awoken at length from the torpor of centuries, and rears itself with the majesty of an aroused lion. The Bands of Moslem recoil before it. A few years more, and the warning glare of the Crescent may no longer pollute the soil of the Pelops. The rapacity, the oppression, the soul-debasing thralldom under which the miserable sons of Hellas have so long groaned—dispelled and borne away from the Classic Shores of Greece—how sublime will be the transition. The Temple of Minerva indeed cannot be expected anew to raise its superb majestic columns, or the Delphic Fane to thunder and proclaim the mandates of the God of Days; but temples and altars of a far more noble and transcending description may supply their place. On the spot where once the Blue-eyed Daughter held her court, sanctuaries may be raised to the adoration of the true God; where a philosophy more elevated and sublime than that of Aristotle, Socrates, or Plato may be diffused abroad, and where, in the room of statues, with which Athens teemed, to the honour of the immortal heroes and sages of antiquity, may appear the effigies of the regenerators, legislators, and champions of Greece.

Greece has broken the degrading yoke of oppression; but this is not all she has effected, or may hereafter achieve. Animated with the recollection of her ancient glory, she is endeavouring to raise herself on the strong pinions of wisdom, emulation, and national regeneration, and may regain the footsteps of her ancestors, re-enter the community of her equals, and consummate, (by the sage discretion of her legislators, and the patriotism, devotion, and magnanimity of her sons,) the independence to which she is fully entitled. The aspirations of every generous bosom ascend in her favour, and the alternative before her eyes are the recovery of her existence as a nation, or extermination; and surely annihilation itself would be preferable to the miserable state of existence to which the inhabitants of Greece would be reduced, if com-

pelled to bow their necks to the Ottoman yoke. If aught may be augured from the texture of recent events, days more auspicious may be in reserve for the posterity of the most illustrious of nations. If the Greeks could not be brought low when they had naught but pitch-forks, staves, and stones, to combat with, will they be mastered now, when they have wrenched from the hands of their opponents arms and resources?

The efforts of the Greeks for the attainment of intellectual improvement for the last thirty years, considering the circumstances under which they have been placed, have been truly astonishing. The Colleges of Europe have teemed with Grecian youth; Lyceums have been endowed in most of the larger towns; and even the Ottomans seemed to have relaxed from their system of depressing the Grecian mind and energies, in tolerating such establishments. But Greece, enlightened, could never rest passive under the abject and degrading bondage to which she had been reduced. It could not then excite wonder that, in proportion as the Greeks became enlightened and intellectually exalted above their oppressors, they should at last make a strenuous effort to recover those rights, as legally theirs, of freeing themselves from the thralldom of their Ottoman despots. By the sword and conquest was the ascendancy of the Musselmens compassed. By the same means were the Greeks entitled to assert their own rights, whenever they might find themselves in a condition to support them; and notwithstanding the state of warfare in which they have been placed, nothing tending to the dissemination of knowledge appears to have been overlooked.

If the Greeks, under circumstances so adverse, have proceeded to such lengths, what may not be anticipated, when the glorious prize shall be within their grasp? The independence of the nation consummated, lyceums, academies, and institutions of every kind will be multiplied, and Greece at some future period may become what she was in the ages which have passed away; or if indeed, from the extended civilization of modern times, she could not claim that superiority once possessed by her ancestors over the world at large, she might how-

ever

ever rise to a level with all the other nations of Christendom, and be a link in the chain of society, borrowing from and contributing to the improvement, welfare, and prosperity of the whole human race.

Having shewn the claims which the Greeks have on the sympathy and support of the Christian and Philanthropist, does there not exist a class of characters in every University on whom they might be supposed to have a hold from especial considerations, particularly where the Greek language is studied?

The Idiom of the Modern Greek is so little corrupted, that forty-nine parts out of fifty of the prevailing Idiom is pure classic Greek; and surely in the exploits of the present Greeks the same spirit, the same enthusiasm, and the same heroism, described as the lively distinguishing characteristics of the Greeks of yore, may be abundantly traced. These virtues possessed by them, and the other points of similitude, might well be traced; to wit, the jealousy of each other observable even in the best of her patriots, that venality lashed by her orators, and that ingratitude shewn to her native benefactors.

When to the disciples of Plato in this and the other countries of Europe, the means shall be multiplied for them to pursue the interesting inquiry, may not some degree of curiosity be excited towards tracing the declension of the language? The Lyceums of Greece may soon be restored, and all that Greece was famed for in the days of yore may again be inquired into, descanted on, and dispersed abroad, with the accumulation of all the diversified objects and the multiplied discoveries and improvements of latter ages. Her independence realized, and the land cleared of the barbarians who have reduced the most fruitful and delightful spot on earth to a wilderness, Greece may again become great and interesting, and, as in the days of Imperial Rome, might attract to herself the noble, the learned, the illustrious, and the wealthy of all nations.

If the people of Greece, by their wisdom and patriotism, once substantiate their claims on the attention and sympathy of civilized Europe, will their language continue unworthy the consideration of the Philologist? when it

is so slightly corrupted, that flowing from the pen or lips of the erudite native, it may be taken for the very language in which Homer sung, Plato reasoned, and Demosthenes thundered.

But the highly-favoured beings who have been bred in the Courts of the Delphic God, reared under the influence of the Sacred Nine—who have basked in the refulgent beams of pure Hellenism, and attained the very summits of Parnassus and Helicon,—can they remain utterly indifferent, when so ample a field for Philological inquiry and research develops itself to their view? Lord Byron first suggested the analogies of the idiom of the day to the language of Homer. M. David, in the seat of Homer, his reputed Isle, (alas! now desolate and abandoned,) occupied himself in forming a “Grammatical Parallel of the Antient and Modern Greek Languages*,” and he certainly appears to have been competent to the undertaking. The Work has been rendered into English by Mr. J. Mitchell, a Greek by birth, who has announced his intention of producing other works on the literature of Modern Greece.

After surveying the deterioration and corruption of the language throughout the dark ages of Greece, with lively feelings of regret, from the period of the subversion of the Eastern Empire to within these last thirty years, the Hellenist will hail the progressive restoration of it towards its former state of purity by the zealous exertions of Coray Coduca. If they have not been enabled to reduce every scion which has started out of the parent stem to the precise line it would have run, or according to the rules of pure Hellenism, they have, nevertheless, done much to remedy the ravages of time and barbarism, and to reduce the whole to something like regularity, precision, perspicuity, and order.

The views of the Hellenists, with respect to the Language of Modern Greece, have been various. Such of the nation who, from having received a superior education, had endeavoured, as far as possible, to steer clear of the corruptions and vulgarisms of the multitude, have been reproached with not speaking Modern Greek; but this charge must be

* See our Review, vol. xci. ii. 68.

regarded as singular when advanced on the part of those who conceive every deviation from Hellenic diction to be an injury sustained by the language. If this be really the case, why censure those who by their practice and influence endeavour to restore it to its ancient purity.

It is indeed no easy matter to define where to trace the line between the Classic and Modern Languages. The latter seems to run into the parent tongue. The Ecclesiastics, in all their clerical documents and letters, support a style of writing very slightly diverging from the Hellenic. The language of persons who have received a liberal education approaches more closely to the Classic Language, in the ratio as they are familiar with that noble Idiom which is regarded as the criterion of the Greek; the learned, therefore, endeavour to preserve the spirit of it as far as possible; hence the language of erudite persons differs much from that of the vulgar; still it is modern, not ancient, nor can it be regarded as Classic Greek, where any deviation may be observable from the rules of Hellenic diction. With respect to declension, Darvaus, in his Grammar of the Modern, adheres to the Ancient declensions (omitting the dual number), admitting even the dative case, which will indeed be found abundantly used by all persons aiming at purity of style.

It is doubtful whether in reality the difference of the Romaic be very great, either in pronunciation, syntax, or verbal interpretation, from the Ancient Language, which was used colloquially in the Lower Greek Empire. Many words which appear to have changed their meaning are used in the modern sense by several ancient writers. As the colloquial language used by the common people of Rome was doubtless the mediate step between the written Latin and the Modern Italian, the same may be said of the Greek. As to the pronunciation of Dead Languages, it is not necessary to say a word on it; since, for all we know, what is called the barbarous pronunciation of the Modern Romaic may be precisely that which was used by the Athenian contemporaries of Pericles and Plato. The language of the Classic part of the Communities of Greece and Rome doubtless differed materially from that of the vulgar,

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and the principle will be found applicable to all languages. The enlightened speak a language the illiterate can scarcely comprehend.

Whatever may be the issue of the contest existing in the East, the influence of Christendom should be exerted to save a nation of Christians from extermination. In whatever way the Ottomans might be inclined to carry themselves towards their revolted subjects, (and how far a Turkish amnesty may be trusted history will abundantly shew,) they must be aware that they could never support a war against all Christendom combined, in which any unnecessary extension of barbarity towards the overpowered Greeks might be calculated to involve them. What misery might not the Ottomans be brought to experience, if the maritime powers were to declare war against them. How long would their Empire hold together. Russia alone, if not prevented, would be sufficient to the task of dissolving it. Nothing but the jealousy the Christian potentates entertain of each other insures the existence of the Turkish Empire. But it is deeply to be lamented that there are Christians of the present day who can so far give up every honourable feeling, as to engage themselves in the ranks of the Ottomans, and to occupy themselves in disciplining the hordes of barbarians projecting the subjugation and extermination of a Christian community.

Yours, &c.

PHILELLEUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 12.*

IN the Monthly Magazine for April last, p. 218, a paper is inserted, signed JACOBUS, describing an Antique Metallic Vessel, of a circular form, said to have been found in the bed of the River Severn, on the 9th of July last. The communication is accompanied by a Plate, containing a copy of the figures, and descriptive lines engraved on the inside of the vessel, of which a section is also shewn.

The diameter of the vessel is stated to be 10 inches and a quarter, its internal depth thirteen sixteenths; and the thickness of the composition (resembling bell-metal) of which it is made, one eighth of an inch.

The engraved designs on the inside form one central, and six surrounding circular apartments; between each of the

the latter of which is a triangular figure resembling the head of a female, with wings. There is also an ornamented border round the central compartment, and a kind of string course round the whole, near the rim of the vessel, discontinued and recommenced at regular distances.

The figures in the circles appear to represent mythological stories, and each circle has round it a Latin inscription. In the paper alluded to the stories are explained, and the Latin inscriptions translated; but not the least attempt is made to ascertain the age, history, or use of the vessel: neither is it stated under what circumstances, by whom, or in what part of the River Severn this ancient relic was discovered, nor in whose possession the same now is.

It appears to me that the term *vase*, made use of in the above paper, has been improperly applied, with reference to this vessel, which, from its shape and shallowness, may be more

properly called a plate, dish, or basin. Whether it was originally intended for religious, eleemosynary, domestic, or bacchanalian purposes, I leave to the discernment and skill of others to determine; though I think it not improbable that it may have been an *offering dish* or basin, such as that at Stanford, of which an engraving and description may be found in Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. 11. 367.

In making this communication, I indulge a hope that the pages of so desirable a channel for Antiquarian intelligence as the Gentleman's Magazine, may not long be without an accurate and well-authenticated engraving and description of so interesting a relic as that now under consideration, with the addition of those matters of fact respecting it which are at present wanting, and such remarks from some of your learned and ingenious Correspondents as may satisfactorily illustrate its antiquity, history, and use.

GEORGE YATES.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III.

FOR the year 1696, when Sir Edward Clarke, Mercer, entered his Mayoralty, I have found no Pageant. On Oct. 26, that year, the Editor of the Protestant Mercury says:

"I am informed that his Majesty has excused his being present in the City on the Lord Mayor's day, but 'tis said his Majesties coaches, drums, and trumpets will be sent to attend his Lordship. 'Twas discoursed that there would be no Pageants this year, but the same is a mistake, for the Show will be as splendid as usual."

From this and passages in subsequent papers, every thing seems to have been conducted with the usual solemnity, the dinner being at Skinners' Hall. The same "Protestant Mercury," contains the following curious advertisement written in *prospects* of the Show:

"At the sign of the Bishop's Head, next door to the Nagg's Head Tavern in Cheap-side, London, you may be furnished with Livery gowns and hoods, both budg and foins, new or second-hand; and also have them made at reasonable rates; also, you may be furnished with foins gowns and scarlet hoods, for Rich Batchelors; and black coats and gold chains, for Gentlemen Ushers; by Thos. Purcell."

The same costume is described by Jordan in his description of the Procession in doggrell verse.

59. The existence of any Pageant for 1697, I have not exactly ascertained. The Biographia Dramatica says, that Settle published folio "Triumphs" for Sir Humphry Edwin, who was of the Skinners' Company, and this year entered his Mayoralty, but erroneously attaches to them the date of 1698; and I have not traced a copy in any Catalogue.

As remarked in p. 323, Mr. Gough says in his British Topography, that there is in the Pepysian Library a drawing of Sir Humphry Edwin's Show; but Qu. is not this the Royal Entry which took place in his Mayoralty?—The Sheriffs, says the Post Boy of Oct. 28, went to Whitehall on the 25th, to invite their Excellencies the Lords Justices [appointed as Regents in the King's absence] to the Lord Mayor's Feast.

A melancholy accident occurred on the Thames during the Show:

"A young man, who had the curiosity to see the Lord Mayor's passage from London to Westminster, having hired a boat for that

* The same man next week advertizes "Ministers' gowns and cassocks, Livery gowns and hoods, and all sorts of Lawyers' gowns, and Aldermen's for any Corporation in England." pur-

purpose, threw squibs into other boats; whence some being thrown also into his, one of 'em unfortunately took hold of his pockets, where a great many were lodged, and taking fire, made him a most miserable spectacle, before they could be extinguished." The Flying Post, Oct. 30.

The dinner was at Skinners' Hall, where "the Lord Mayor splendidly treated the Earls of Rumney, Portland, Stamford, my Lord Conesby, and eight other Lords, with most of the Judges, Lords of the Treasury, and Lords of the Admiralty." Post Boy, Nov. 2.

The Triumphs of the Lord Mayor's Day were, however, soon followed and eclipsed by the rejoicings for the Peace then lately concluded with France, well known as the Treaty of Ryswick, and the King's Public Entry into the City, on his Return from Holland. This took place Nov. 16, 1697; and as, though not a Lord Mayor's Pageant, it is strictly connected with London's Triumphs, and is certainly to be classed with the Public Entries of James I. in 1603 and 1606, Charles I. in 1641, and Charles II. in 1661, all which I have before noticed, I shall here introduce a slight sketch of its festivities.

The Peace was proclaimed with all due solemnity on the 20th of October; first at Whitehall, then at Chancery-lane, then at Wood-street, and a fourth time at the Exchange. The Cavalcade then parted, and it was proclaimed by particular Heralds at White Chapel Bars, Batley's-place, and Ratcliff Cross.

For some weeks previous to the King's Entry, which was at first intended for his birthday, Nov. 4, but for some time protracted by contrary winds detaining him abroad, the papers teem with *on-dits* respecting the various preparations. Some of the most remarkable of these, though partly false reports, will amuse the reader; and some of the other notifications have been continued to a very recent period:

"Last Thursday [Oct. 21] Sir Robert Clayton, and the Sheriffs of London, were at Court, to know whether the King would be pleased to give the Lord Mayor and Aldermen leave to attend his Majesty through the City, on his return; and I am told that his Majesty has accepted of their offer. Some say he will sleep at Sir James Houb-

lon's† house near Epping." Post Boy, Oct. 23.

"We hear that the nobility, gentry, &c. in and about this City, design to meet his Majesty at some distance out of town on horseback. And we hear his Majesty will make his public Entry, in the same manner, upon the 4th of next month, designing to lie the night before at the Earl of Rumney's lodgings at Greenwich." Flying Post, Oct. 26.

"Most of the Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, are come to Court, or at their seats near this City; Members of Parliament come also daily to town in great numbers, intending to see the splendid show of his Majesty going thro' the City, which will far surpass that of the Restoration." Protestant Mercury, Oct. 27.

"On Wednesday night, Oct. 27, precepts were issued by the Lord Mayor for all the scavengers of the City to attend him on Thursday morning, which accordingly they did, and his Lordship gave them strict charge for keeping all those streets of London clean that day his Majesty rides thro' the City, and to be watchful that neither coach, wagon, cart, or dray be seen on that day in those streets on severe penalties. —'Tis ordered also for all the balconies thro' the abovesaid streets to be hung with tapestry, Turkey carpets, &c.—This day all the Lord Mayor's Officers and Sergeants, &c. received new gowns.—His Royal Highness Prince George, at the head of 1000 gentlemen all on horseback, richly habited, with a noble retinue and attendance, intend to meet his Majesty, and compliment him some miles out of town. I am informed the 500 Ladies, all of them on white palfries, with rich embroidered vests and feather caps, headed by a person of quality of the same sex, intend to do the like." Prot. Merc. Oct. 29.

"I am told that the Turners have prepared a punch-bowle of *Lignum Vitæ*, which holds twelve gallons, which will be placed at the head of their Company; over which is a cestern, which holds double the quantity, with seven brass cocks in it to let the same out, to drink his Majesty's health that day he rides thro' the City, and at top nine boys in ebbony, *lignum vitæ*, and displaying colours." Prot. Merc. Nov. 3.

"They are paving the streets through which his Majesty is to pass; and 'tis said that they will be gravelled and boarded the night before the cavalcade. They are building scaffolds all over the City, from whence that great and glorious Show may be seen; and one of them was lett on Wednesday for 25 guineas, to a person, to make what advantage he can of it." Foreign Post, Nov. 5.

† One of the Aldermen.

* The editorial "We," it will be observed, was not as yet often adopted.

‡ Advertisements for standings abound in all the papers.

"The Committee of Aldermen have regulated the station of the six Companies of the City Trained Bands, and of the City Companies; three Companies of the Trained Bands are to line both sides of the streets from Aldgate or the Tower, as far as Walbrook; and the City Companies are to line from Walbrook to St. Paul's, both sides of the streets being railled; and the other three Companies of the Trained Bands are to line both sides of the streets from St. Paul's to Temple Bar. Sir William Asburst† is appointed by the Lieutenantcy of London to lead the Artillery Company, that are to be very gay.—We hear that her Royal Highness the Princess of Denmark has taken a standing at a draper's house in Cornhill." *Foreign Post*, Nov. 8.

"The Earl of Sunderland, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, has ordered all his Majesty's Messengers to wear white feathers in their hats, which are to be edged with gold lace, to appear in blue apparel on horseback, and to rendezvous in St. Margaret's Fields in Southwark, upon his Majesty's arrival at Greenwich, in order to attend his Majesty through the City.—Great quantities of gravel are laid all along the Strand and about Whitehall, to be laid in the streets." *Flying Post*, Nov. 13.

"Tis computed that above ten thousand people are come to town, from all parts of the Kingdom, to see," &c. *Post Boy*, Nov. 13.

"His Grace the Duke of Somerset hath ordered the front of Northumberland House to be hung with rich carpets, and great illuminations to be made there in the evening." *Flying Post*, Nov. 16.

At last, on the 14th of November, the King landed at Margate, slept that night at Canterbury, dined on the following day at Sittingbourne, and arrived at his palace of Greenwich in the evening, where he was met by the Lords Justices, the Privy Council, his Secretaries of State, &c. His public Entry was made the following day:

"He came from Greenwich about 10 o'clock, in his coach with Prince George and the Earl of Scarborough; attended by fourscore other coaches, each driven by six horses. The Archbishop of Canterbury came next to the King, the Lord Chancellor after him, then the Dukes of Norfolk, Devon, Southampton, Grafton, Shrewsbury, and all the principal Noblemen. Some Companies of Foot Grenadiers went before, the Horse Grenadiers followed, as did the Horse Lifeguards, and some of the Earl of

Oxford's Horse; the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners were in Southwark, but did not march on foot; the Yeomen of the Guard were about the King's Coach.

"On St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark the Lord Mayor met his Majesty, where, on his knees, he delivered the Sword, which his Majesty returned, ordering him to carry it before him. Then Mr. Recorder made a Speech suitable to the occasion, after which the cavalcade commenced.

"A detachment of about 100 of the City Trained Bands in buff coats and red feathers in their hats, preceded; then followed two of the King's coaches, and one of Prince George's; then two City Marshals on horseback, with their six men on foot in new liveries; then the six City Trumpets on horseback; then the Sheriffs' Officers on foot, with their halberds and javelins in their hands; then the Lord Mayor's Officers in black gowns; then the City Officers on horseback, each attended by a servant on foot, viz. the four Attorneys, the Solicitor and Remembrancer, the two Secondaries, the Comptroller, the Common Pleaders, the two Judges, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; then the Water Bailiff on horseback, carrying the City banner; the Common Crier and Sword-bearer, the last in his gown of black damask and gold chain, each with a servant; then those who have fined for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or have served as such, according to their seniority, in scarlet, two and two, on horseback; the two Sheriffs on horseback, with their gold chains and white staffs, with two servants apiece; then the Aldermen below the chair on horseback, in scarlet, each attended by his Beadle and two servants; then the Recorder in scarlet on horseback, with two servants; next the Aldermen above the chair, in scarlet, on horseback, wearing their gold chains, each attended by his Beadle and four servants; then followed the State all on horseback, uncovered, viz. the Knight Marshall with a foot-man on each side; then the Kettle-drums, the Drum Major, the King's Trumpets, the Serjeant Trumpet with his mace; then followed the Pursuivants at Arms, Heralds of Arms, Kings of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms on each side, bearing their maces, all bare headed, and each attended with a servant; then the LORD MAYOR of LONDON on horseback, in a crimson velvet gown, with a collar and jewel, bearing the City sword by his Majesty's permission, with four footmen in liveries; Clarenceux King at Arms supplying the place of Garter King at Arms on his right hand, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers supplying the place of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod on his left hand, each with two servants; then came HIS MAJESTY in a rich coach, followed a strong party of Horseguards;

† Alderman; see p. 323.

‡ Which he had obtained together with his Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of the last Earl of Northumberland.

guards; then followed the Nobility, Judges, &c. according to their ranks and qualities, there being between two and three hundred coaches, with six horses.

"The cavalcade proceeded in this manner over the Bridge [then the only one], along Cheapside, Fleet-street, and the Strand, to Whitehall, the windows and balconies being hung with rich carpets, and the conduits running with wine. One of the Blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital, who were posted in St. Paul's Church-yard, as his Majesty passed by made an elegant Speech in Latin*. The streets were lined in Southwark by the Militia of Surrey, assisted by the Militia of the Tower Hamlets; from the Bridge to Walbrook by three Regiments of the City Militia; from thence to St. Paul's Church-yard by the Liveries of the several Companies, with their banners and ensigns displayed; thence to Temple Bar by the three other Regiments of the City; and thence to Whitehall by the Militia of Middlesex, and his Majesty's own Guards.

"Arriving at Whitehall Gate, the Lord Mayor, accompanied as before, attended the King to the foot of the stairs in Whitehall leading to the Guardchamber, where humbly taking leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Alderman were conducted to the lodgings of the Earl of Devon, the Lord Steward, and there entertained with a noble supper.

"His Majesty was pleased to accept of a splendid Entertainment from the Earl of Portland; and then went to Kensington, St. James's Park being lined with four battalions of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Footguards, the Earl of Rumney's Regiment lining the streets about Whitehall.

"The whole ceremony was performed with great order; the cannon at the Tower were discharged at his Majesty's taking coach, and at his passing over the Bridge; the Footguards gave three volleys in St. James's Park; and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy."—*London Gazette*, Flying Post, Post Boy, Prot. Mer. &c.

"On Wednesday the 17th the Sheriffs of London waited upon his Majesty at Kensington, to know his pleasure when he would be attended by the City. He was pleased to appoint the following day, and accordingly the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. went to Kensington, where Mr. Recorder in a handsome Speech congratulated his Majesty's safe arrival, &c. in the name of the City, and his Majesty was pleased to receive them with great respect, and to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Bedingfield, Esq. Alderman†, and on Thomas Cuddon, Esq. the Chamberlain." *Post Boy*, Nov. 20.

* On this subject see before, p. 132.

† Sheriff in 1702, Lord Mayor in 1707.

"The Lord Mayor, it's said, acquainted the King on Thursday last, that the City Loan was completed, and requested his Majesty's presence at the opening of the Choir of St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day‡." *Flying Post*, Nov. 20.

I should greatly multiply my extracts, were I here to introduce any description of the splendid fireworks, which, at a vast expense, were exhibited before the King on the night of "the Thanksgiving Day," in St. James's Square, and formed a prominent feature in the festivities on this occasion, being accompanied by a general illumination. This, besides, would be diverging too far from my subject.

60. In 1698 was published in folio, with plates, "Glory's Resurrection; being the Triumphs of London revived, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Child, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description (and also the Sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole solemnity of the day. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the Honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Publish'd by Authority. London, printed for R. Barnham in Little Britain. 1698." The dedications to Sir Francis Child and to the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths; are signed E. Settle.—This Pageant is one of those unnoticed by the *Biographia Dramatica*. A copy of it, perhaps unique, was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Dec. 17, 1818, and purchased by Mr. Triphook for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—The *Protestant Mercury* of Oct. 28 this year declares,

"It's said for certain, that the several Ambassadors here in town intend to come into the City to see the Lord Mayor's Show, and have taken places accordingly.—The Life Guards and Horse Grenadiers are ordered to attend the Lords Justices § on Saturday next into the City to dine with the Lord Mayor."

From the *London Gazette* of Oct. 31, we find the day was celebrated with marked respect. The Civic Fleet, instead of embarking their honourable freight at Blackfriars as usual, stopped at Dorset Stairs, where, chairs being placed for the Lord Mayor and Alder-

‡ It was on that day, Dec. 2, 1697, that the Choir was first opened for divine service; the King was not present;—the Lord Mayor was, and the Bishop of London preached.

§ The King was again in Holland.

men, they were entertained by the Earl of Dorset with sweetmeats and wine, the King's music playing all the while. The dinner, too, was at Guildhall, as if Royalty itself had been present. "The Act of Parliament against throwing of squibs was strictly observed on this occasion."—The Protestant Mercury of Nov. 2, omitting any account of the Civic Feast, in its place gives the following ridiculous paragraph:

"'Tis said that last Saturday near twenty beggars had a noble treat at Pimlico, where they trolled the bowl merrily about, and drank healths to the new Lord Mayor, assuring one another that they shall have no need this year to pawn their clutches to pay their fees in Bridewel."

61. In 1699 Settle published "The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Levett, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description of the Pageants, together with the Public Speeches, and the whole solemnity of the day. Performed on Monday the 30th day of October, 1699. All set forth at the proper cost of the Honourable Company of Haberdashers. Published by Authority. London, printed for A. Baldwin. 1699." fol.—A copy was sold at Mr. Bindley's sale, Feb. 14, 1819, for 6*l.* 6*s.* to Mr. Hibbert; one at Mr. Rhodes's sale, April 28, 1825, to Mr. Thorpe, for 2*l.* 3*s.*—From the London Gazette, Nov. 2, this year, we find that the City Revellers again landed at Dorset Stairs, and dined at Guildhall.

"A gentleman going to see the choir, was so far engaged in a crowd, that he lost his hat, wig, sword, neckcloth, and money, before he could disengage himself."—Prot. Merc. Nov. 1.

Though near the conclusion of my list, I am obliged here again to break off; but cannot omit my promised account of the prices produced by the Pageants sold at the late celebrated sale of Mr. Rhodes's large dramatic collection. The number of Pageants which appeared on this occasion was nineteen. The prices produced by the latter six have already been told; the following short table of the former thirteen will illustrate the rise in value which this species of publication has undergone even in the few last years. The first column gives the date of the Pageants, the second the prices Mr. Rhodes gave for those he bought at Mr. Bindley's

sale, the third the present purchaser, and the fourth his price:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1619	1	0	0	Mr. Harding	4	6	0
1629	—	—	—	Mr. Thorpe	2	6	0
1637	4	4	0	Mr. Thorpe	9	9	0
1655	1	0	0	Mr. Jolley	3	18	0
1661	2	0	0	Mr. Thorpe	4	11	0
1663	1	11	6	Mr. Thorpe	3	10	0
1664	1	11	6	Mr. Thorpe	3	15	0
1676	2	3	0	Mr. Thorpe	4	1	0
two copies							
1680	—	—	—	Mr. Harding	5	0	0
1684	—	—	—	Mr. Thorpe	4	9	0
1685	1	11	6	Mr. Thorpe	3	15	0
1686	1	11	6	Mr. Thorpe	4	18	0
1687	—	—	—	Mr. Thorpe	2	13	0

Among the above, it will be perceived, is one Pageant which had hitherto escaped my notice,—that for 1629; it should be inserted between Nos. 16 and 17 of my list. It was by the prolific Dekker, the author of that of 1612, and was entitled "London's Tempe, or the Field of Happiness, in which Field are planted several Trees of Magnificence, State, and Bewty, to celebrate the solemnity of the Right Honorable James Campebell, at his Inauguration into the Honorable Office of Prætorship or Maioralty of London, on Thursday the 29th of October, 1629. All the particular Inuentions for the Pageants, Showes of Triumph, both by water and land being here fully set downe. At the sole cost, and liberall charges of the Right Worshipfull Society of Ironmongers. Written by Thomas Dekker. 1629." 4to. (Two leaves are in manuscript.)

Other works which I have mentioned in the course of my list were sold as follows: Dekker's Entertainment through the City in 1603, to Mr. Leigh, for 16*l.*; Jonson's portion of the same, with his Entertainment at Althorpe, to Mr. Thorpe, for 4*l.* 16*s.*; Chester's Triumph, by Rob. Amerie, 1610, to Mr. Thorpe, 8*l.* 12*s.*; Civitatis Amor, by Tho. Middleton, 1616, to Mr. Harding, for 5*l.* 5*s.*; England's Comfort and London's Joy, by Taylor the Water Poet, 1641, to Mr. Jolley, for 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; the poetical part of London's Glory, by Tatham, 1660, to Mr. Thorpe, for 1*l.* 1*s.*; Ogilby's Entertainment of the King through the City of London, printed at Edinburgh,

§ The Pageants of 1684 and 1687, as has been shewn in pp. 155. 222, are very scarce.

1661, to Messrs. Harding & Co. for 1*l*. 2*s*.; another copy, and Tatham's *Aqua Triumphalis*, bound together, to Mr. Harding, for 2*l*. 15*s*. J. NICHOLS.

P.S. Sir Chr. Lethieullier (see p. 322) was an Alderman, elected for Coleman-st. Ward, Oct. 9, 1688; but he died in 1690, not having attained the Civic Chair.

SALE OF MR. RHODES'S DRAMATIC LIBRARY.

MR. URBAN, *Westminster, May 1*.
NEVER has so extensive a Dramatic Library been at one time submitted to sale by Public Auction, as lately in Mr. Sotheby's rooms was that of William Barnes Rhodes, esq. on Monday, April 18, and nine following days. It commenced with the earliest dawn of Histrionic Poetry in this country, and was continued, in an almost uninterrupted series, to a recent period. Many articles were such as have passed unnoticed in all Dramatic Catalogues hitherto published. It included Theatrical Satires, Controversies, and Tracts; and the whole amounted to nearly 5,000 pieces.

Modern productions obtained very inferior prices; for example, eighteen of the most popular works of George Colman the Younger were sold for one guinea, forming a striking contrast to the single volumes of early date. Among those purchasers who evinced taste without the black-letter mania, were Mr. Jones of Covent Garden Theatre, and that eminent solo-comedian, Mr. Mathews, who by this rare opportunity has greatly enriched his theatrical library.

It is, however, to the prices produced by the rare works of early writers, that I would call your readers' attention; and for that purpose have selected the following specimens:

The Famous Historye of the Life and Death of Captaine Thomas Stukeley, with his Marriage to Alderman Curteis daughter, &c. 4to. 1605. 28*l*. 10*s*. L. S.
A Pretie new Enterlude of Kyng Daryus, &c. 4to. 1565. 28*l*. L. S.
The Raigne of King Edward the Third. 4to. 1596. 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Thorpe.
A pleasant conceyted Comedie of George Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield. 4to. 1599. 9*l*. 9*s*. Thorpe.
A pleasant Commedie called Lookes about you. 4to. 1600. 10*l*. Thorpe.
The Pedler's Prophecie. 4to. 1595. 10*l*. Thorpe.
The true Tragedie of Richard the Third. 4to. 1594. 30*l*. L. S.
The Passage of Queen Elizabeth through

the City of London *. 4to. 1588. 10*l*. Leigh S.

The Joyful Receiving of the Queen into Norwich †. 4to. 1578. 14*l*. 14*s*. Leigh S.
Entertainments to Frederick Count Palgrave and Elizabeth, daughter of King James, on their way to Heidelberg. 4to. 1613. 10*l*. Leigh S.

Entertainment of King Charles at Edinburgh. 4to. 1638. 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. L. S.

First Part of the Tragical Raigne of Selimus, Emperour of the Turkes. 4to. 1594. 10*l*. 5*s*. Thorpe.

History of the Tryall of Chevalry, with the Life and Death of Cavaliero Dicke Bowyer. 4to. 1605. 16*l*. Thorpe.

A Warning for Faire Women, containing, the Murder of Master George Sanders of London, Marchant, nigh Shooters Hill, consented unto by his own wife. 4to. 1599. 20*l*. L. S.

Warres of Cyrus, King of Persia, against &c. 4to. 1594. 10*l*. Thorpe.

The Earl of Sterling's Monarchicke Tragedies. 12mo. 1616. 6*l*. Jolley.

Campion's Masque at Lord Hay's Marriage. 4to. 1607. 10*l*. Leigh.

His Royal Entertainment at Cawsome House, and his Lords' Masque (published together). 4to. 1613. 10*l*. Leigh.

His Masque at the Earl of Somerset's Marriage. 4to. 1614. 10*l*. Leigh.

Chapman's Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn. 4to. 1613. 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Thorpe.

The Countess of Pembroke's Yvy Church and the Countess of Pembroke's Emanuel, by Abr. Fraunce, 4to. 1591 (in one vol.) 18*l*. 10*s*. Leigh.

Gascoigne's Works. 4to. 1587. 6*l*. Thorpe.
Green's Orlando Furioso. 4to. 1599. 10*l*. 5*s*. Thorpe.

His Comical Historie of Alphonso King of Aragon (wants No. 4). 4to. 1599. 5*l*. 10*s*. Thorpe.

Antonius, a Tragedie translated by Mary Countess of Pembroke from the French of Ro. Garnier. 4to. 1592. 8*l*. 12*s*. Thorpe.

The same in 12mo. 1595. 7*l*. 7*s*. Thorpe.
Lyly's Woman in the Moone. 4to. 1597. 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Thorpe.

Middleton's Blurt Master Constable. 4to. 1602. 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Thorpe.

Munday's Death of Robert Earle of Huntington, otherwise called Robin Hood, &c. 4to. 1601. 8*l*. 8*s*. Thorpe.

His Historie of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham. 4to. 1600. 8*l*. Thorpe.

Nash's Pleasant Comedie, called Summers last Will and Testament. 4to. 1600. 5*l*. Thorpe.

Neville's Lamentable Tragedie of OEdipus. 12mo. 1563. 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. Thorpe.

Newton's translation of Seneca's ten Tragedies. Abr. Fraunce. 4to. 1581. 9*l*. Thorpe.

* Reprinted in Queen Eliz.'s Progresses.

† Also there reprinted.

- Nicholas's Comœdia. 12mo. 1574. 16l. Jolley.
 Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. 4to. 1637. 7l. 7s. Herring.
 His Love's Labour's Lost. 4to. 1598. 5l. 11s. S.
 The same in 4to. 1631. 7l. 7s. Herring.
 His Henry the Fourth. 4to. 1608. 15l. 10s. Herring.
 His MERCHANT OF VENICE. 4to. 1600. 52l. 10s. S.
 Another edition, same year. 18l. 13s. Herring.
 His Merry Wives of Windsor. 4to. 1619. 7l. 7s. Herring.
 His Hamlet. 4to. 1611. 6l. 10s. Thorpe.
 His King Lear (4 leaves wanting). 4to. 1608. 10l. Thorpe.
 His OTHELLO. 4to. 1622. 42l. Herring.
 His Pericles. 4to. 1609. 9l. 9s. Herring.
 His Richard Duke of Yorke (one leaf MS.) 4to. 1600. 5l. 7s. Thorpe.
 Still's Ryght pithy, pleasaunt, and merie Comedie, intytuled Gammar Gurton's Nedle. 4to. 1575. 10l. Thorpe.
 Studley's translation of Seneca's Medea. 12mo. 1566. 7l. 10s. Thorpe.
 Weyer's Lusty Juvencus. 4to. n. d. 22l. 1s. Thorpe.
 Wilmot's Tragedie of Tancred and Gismund. 4to. 1592. 10l. Thorpe.
 The Duchess of Newcastle's Plays (2 vols. in 1.) with portrait, fol. 1662—1668. 5l. 15s. 6d. Thorpe.
 First folio edition of Shakespeare. 1623. (title and first leaf reprinted.) 19l. 19s. Harding.
 Third edition. 1663. 22l. 1s. Thorpe.
 Churchyard's Chippes, containing the Queen's Reception at Bristol*. 4to. 1578. 6l. 16s. 6d. Thorpe.
 Chester Mysteries, printed by Mr. Markland for the Roxburghe Club in 1818. 18l. Thorpe.

By the preceding it will be seen that Mr. Thorpe was, as usual, the chief purchaser. In regard to competition, his unwearied steadiness and determination was also, as usual, astonishing, and it must indeed be a dear-bought victory when he yields the palm.

The total proceeds were 1,751l. 0s. 6d.
 Yours, &c. NÆPOS.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.
YOUR Magazine is the emporium of Literature, the Leipsic of Science, if I may thus express myself, the mart established, under favour of Apollo and the Muses. In it you permit innumerable little Bazaars to be erected for the accommodation of various tastes and descriptions, who exhibit their different wares, and traffic and barter for their own private

* Also reprinted in Queen Eliz. Prog.

profit and the entertainment of the public. Allow me then, Mr. Urban, to claim my share in this general benefit, and to display (not for sale, certainly, but for inspection) two curious articles, neat as imported, to which I know not where to find *quicquam simile aut secundum*. They are,

I. "Jodoci Badii Ascensii Stultiferae naviculæ seu scaphæ Fatuarum Mulierum: circa sensus quinque exteriores fraude navigantium.

Stultiferae naves sensus animosque trahentes Mortis in exitum."

The work is of quarto size, contains twenty-four leaves only, and is adorned with seven grotesque wood-cuts. My copy was printed at Strasbourg in the year 1502. Its conclusion runs thus:—"Peroratio. Hæc sunt quæ ad Navim Stultiferam accedere posse putavi: quæque subito calore ex variis collegi: ne forte quis furti accuset: si aliorum fragmenta hic compererit. Nullum enim est dictum quod non dictum prius. Præterea hæc eâ intentione conscripsi, ut in vernaculam Gallis linguam verterentur: si tamen sub hæc quoque forinâ imprimenda putabis, non damnavero sententiam tuam, Angelberte optime: verum optavero ut ad limam nostram remittantur, ut castigatiora emitti possent: verum quia tibi deditum hoc quicquid est muneris: utcunque feceris subscripsero. Vale. Ex Lugduno anno M.CCCC.XCVIII. quarto Idus Septembris.

II. "La Nef des Folles selon les cinq sens de nature, composés selon l'evangille de monseigneur Saint Mathieu des cinq vierges qui ne prendrent point d'uylle avecques eulx pour mettre en leurs lampns."

This work also is of quarto size, contains sixty-six leaves, and is adorned with twenty-eight wood-cuts equally grotesque, as the seven prints before-mentioned. My copy was printed at Paris, in the year 1501; but is confessedly a translation, with additional remarks, in compliance with the wishes of the compiler of the Latin satirical performance.

AN UNFLEDGED BIBLIOMANIAC.

* The first "Ship of Fools," as is well-known, was written in German by Sebastian Brandt; various translations in different languages were published (see Dibdin's Ames, ii. 438, and his Bibl. Spence. iii. 208—16); we do not, however, find the above-mentioned volumes mentioned by Mr. Dibdin;—they were either versions or imitations. EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

69. *A Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ, with a Confutation of sundry Errors concerning the same; by the most Rev. Thomas Cranmer, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. To which is prefixed an Introduction, Historical and Critical, in Illustration of the Work, and in Vindication of the Character of the Author, and therewith of the Reformation in England, against some of the Allegations which have been recently made by the Rev. Dr. Lingard, the Rev. Dr. Milner, and Charles Butler, Esq. By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. F.S.A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Settrington, Yorkshire. 8vo. pp. 263.*

THAT Antichrist was first revealed in the person of Boniface III. who set up the supremacy of the Papal See, and that corruption of the sound doctrine of the Sacrament was part of the *Mystery of Iniquity*, is solemnly maintained by Archbishop Usher* (*De Success. et statu Christian. Eccles. Cap. ii. p. 18, ed. 1687*), and the good Archbishop certainly makes out a very strong case, by exhibiting that never-ending lava of error and mischief which flowed from the Romish volcano, and utterly destroyed the vegetation of pure Christianity. The fathers had, *inter alia*, spoken mysteriously of the Eucharist (see Bishop Jewel's Reply to Harding, p. 322), apparently because it was the rule to conceal their mysteries by enigma from the heathens (*Eustace's Italy, ii. 186, 3d edition*). Whatever might be the succeeding ebullitions of error (and we are not writing a disquisition upon an exhausted subject), it appears that one Paschasius Ratbert, Abbot of Corby, maintained that the sacramental bread, taken at the altar, was the identical body of Christ, born of the Virgin. Bertram or Ratramnus, deservedly spoken of with high respect by Mr. Todd, (p. v. vii.) wrote a book against the doctrine of Radbert; and his work having been brought to Charles the Bald, some time between the years 875 and 877, "*quærenti imperatori utrùm ipsum corpus quod de Mariâ na-*

tum est et passum, mortuum et sepultum, quodque ad dexteram patris consideat, sit quod ore fidelium per sacramentorum mysterium in Ecclesiâ quotididè sumitur; respondet Bertramus, discrimen inter utrumque esse tantum, quantum est inter pignus et eam rem pro quâ pignus traditur; quantum inter imaginem et rem cujus est imago, et quantum inter speciem et veritatem.— (Usher, ubi supra, p. 25; Fabric. Bibl. M. Æv. i. 661.) This, which was the true doctrine, was immediately proscribed by the Antichrist aforesaid, the Papal See, but maintained by the Greek Church. The result of the controversy is thus stated by Bishop Jewel, "*Duns [Scotus] having occasion to intreat hereof, writeth thus; Ad hanc sententiam principaliter videtur movere, quod de sacramentis tenendum est, sicut tenet Sancta Romana Ecclesia. Ipsa autem tenet, panem Transubstantiari in corpus et vinum in sanguinem; for confirmation hereof he allegeth not the Greeke Church, as knowing it had evermore holden the contrary, but only the particular determination of the Church of Rome, concluded first in the Council of Lateran, in the year of our Lord 1215, and never before.*" (Reply, ubi supr. 323.)

Whether Antichrist and the Lady of Babylon are man and wife, or whether she declines such an honourable mode of connexion, we shall not decide; but certain it is that the doctrine of Transubstantiation is her issue, and publicly registered as such in the year 1215. In 1226 worship of the Host was added by Pope Honorius, and thus the said issue of Antichrist was raised to the dignity of a heathen god, a farinaceous idol.

After this proemium, we shall proceed to the work of the learned and amiable Divine before us, a writer who consults edification in all that he undertakes, and is deeply to be respected by all who have the high reason to know how useful such characters are to the glory, the prosperity, and the opulence of the Nation; for upon superiority of mind alone must ever rest the pre-eminence of any civilized country whatever. The better the information which

Govern-

* As before by Wicliffe and Cranmer.
GENT. MAG. May, 1825.

Governments, executive and legislative, are possessed of, the wiser will be their measures; and when knowledge is dispersed among the people, they cannot endanger them by folly or ignorance.

The thesis of Mr. Todd's work is, that Transubstantiation (the *beau idéal* of Papal Christianity) is the leading point of difference between our Church and that of the Romanists. From circumstances which the Publick will intuitively comprehend, Mr. Todd republishes Archbishop Cranmer's confutation of that monstrous tenet, which was begotten by Ignorance, and educated by Craft. To this valuable tract he has added an historical preface, in vindication of the character of the unfortunate Archbishop, and confutation of infinite slanders by the Romanists. Of their modes of controversy, from the state of modern times, it will be better to show the opinion given by men long ago deceased, who knew them well. Bishop Jewell characterizes his adversary "as a cocke that is well pampered with garlike before the fight, seeking to overmatch his fellow rather with ranknesse of breath, than with might of body." Now of slanders propagated, what could be greater than that Henry VIII. had corrupted the mother of Ann Boleyn, and wilfully married his own daughter. Of the acts of monsters, as of those of lunatics, we have heard of course; but men do not fall in love with their children; even brothers have no sexual love for sisters; and Henry, though from satiety he desired new connexions, was not a gross debauchee.

This historical Preface is written with perfect temper, and with an intention of disproving scandal by evidence, a task not difficult to a man of Mr. Todd's research. He trades upon a large capital, and had he not had to deal with such adversaries as Doctors Milner and Lingard, his competition would have been only cruelty and oppression. Cranmer's conduct did, however, require explanation. The real cause we conceive to be this. Cranmer was, in our judgment, from principle a Reformer, and Henry saw that the principle might render him very useful for his own private purposes. Both parties had an interest in serving each other, but with different objects; one public, the other selfish; and Cranmer was forced to compromise. He had been more of the hero, but less of

the statesman, if he had been quite inflexible; yet he would have done less good by the oak than the willow policy.—The grand difficulty is the recantations in the reign of Mary, and which in part, from the high authorities of Dr. Wordsworth and Mr. Todd, we are bound to consider as fabrications or ready-made statements, that he was unwarily induced to sign. We know that, before execution, it was customary for the unfortunates to deliver eulogies of the Kings, by whose power they suffered; and if Cranmer's dying declaration be authentic, he wrote such recantations through "fear of death, and to save his life, if it might be." (Todd, p. cxi.) But what does the matter prove? only personal weakness. Alteration of sentiment can never be effected by fear. Bishop Jewell committed the same fault thro' fear, and Fuller's commentary on it (Church Hist. b. viii. p. 9) is applicable to Cranmer. "To conceal this his *fault*, had been partiality; to insult over him, cruelty; to pity him, charity; to admire God in permitting him, true devotion; to be wary of ourselves, on the like occasion, Christian discretion." We know that the Catholics, as they are called, *have* published statements, professing their intentions, as the final measure, to become the established religion of Europe, Protestants being tolerated. Such statements *have* been published on the Continent, as ridicule of a Royal Protestant succession has been in Ireland. We solemnly disclaim any personal feeling towards the Catholics, any thing unbrotherly as men and fellow citizens, but we consider their *superstition* as centuries behind the reason of the age; and yet, because "*one fool makes many*"* (begging their pardon), we do not think them enemies to be despised. We shall therefore conclude with Mr. Todd's fine appeal to the excellent sense of our countrymen, of which the Catholics would in all ages have deprived us.

"Whoever attentively considers the character of Cranmer, will agree with one of his biographers, that the light in which he appears to most advantage is in that of a Reformer, conducting the great work of a religious establishment. That work for near three centuries has "stood like a tower,"

* Prince Hohenlobe's attempts vindicate this remark.

and is it now to be assailed, with the hope of shaking it, by the revived enginery of early and midway opponents? Is it possible that the misrepresentations of former days, the distortions of ancient facts, supported by insinuating diction and ingenious arrangement, should lead us to believe that the labours of Cranmer were ill-directed, and that his great work is not worth defence? Forbid it, Truth; forbid it, Honour; forbid it, Liberty! and to the doubts or queries, whether happiness, and wisdom, and improvement in morals, and the revival of letters, have been promoted by this great work, the sublime words of one of its noblest children [Milton] might be a sufficient answer, if a passage of very animated eloquence upon the subject [in Mr. Burdett's Prize Essay at Oxford, anno 1814] did not also present itself as worthy to be generally known and admired, with which I shall finish what I have collected, and what I urge in behalf of Archbishop Cranmer, and of the Reformation in England:

'And first, in the words of Milton, when I recall to mind at last, after so many dark ages, wherein the huge overshadowing train of error had almost swept all the stars out of the firmament of the Church, how the *bright and blissful Reformation*, by Divine Power, struck through the black and settled night of ignorance and antichristian tyranny, methinks a sovereign and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears; and the sweet odour of the returning Gospel imbathe his soul with the fragrant of heaven. Then was the sacred Bible sought out of the dusty corners where profane falsehood and neglect had thrown it; the schools opened divine and human learning, raked out of the embers of forgotten tongues; the princes and cities trooping apace to the new erected banner of salvation; the martyrs with the irresistible might of weakness shaking the powers of darkness, and scorning the fiery rage of the old red dragon.

'Lastly, let us mark the observation made in our own times. The Reformation, that great spring-time of English Literature; the nativity and as it were the very cradle of our national genius. For the children of the Reformation are indeed the great supporters and pedestals of our national fame. To the Reformation we are indebted for Hooker, and Hall, and Chillingworth, and even for the flower of our countrymen, Milton. Nor can it be doubted but that those agitations and convulsions of the public mind, which ever accompany any great change in public opinion, especially on matters of such eternal importance, are highly favourable to the excitation of dormant genius, the evolution of latent powers. They say to the sluggish, arise; and to the secret one, come forth. They speak with a

voice which not even the obstinacy of inveterate indolence can resist, which penetrates even to the dark cells of superstition. At the Reformation, the mind first again recovered its liberty, and resulted back to its native independence of thinking. This was that universal and truly Catholic emancipation, that Egyptian deliverance, that enlargement and liberation of the soul, that manumission of the spirit, whereby it was rescued from the subtleties of the schoolmen, the vanities of a fearful ignorance; and having escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler, it took its flight from earth to bring down fire from heaven. But what was more than all this, the writers of that day had their imaginations warmed, and their conceptions elevated by that constant conversation with the Scriptures which the Reformation excited; the Scriptures, those abundant repertoires of all that is vast in thought, stupendous in imagery, and magnificent in language. To these fountains of sublime truth they made their daily pilgrimage and their nightly visitations. Here it is that we must look for the reason why there are passages in Hooker which might have done honour to Shakespeare; passages such as we now search for in vain, either in poetry or in prose."

70. *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A. Fell. Linc. College, Oxford; in which are included the Life of his Brother, the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. Student of Christ Church; and Memoirs of their Family, comprehending an Account of the great Revival of Religion, in which they were the first and chief Instruments. By the Rev. Henry Moore. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 578.*

IT has been a remark of philosophers, that religious enthusiasm has ever professed to revive the golden age, i. e. to produce a race of men without vice or misery, and has ever failed in the attempt.

By the term Philosophers, it may be predicated that we mean Infidels, as to Christianity, but the application is unjust. By philosophers, is simply implied sound abstract reasoners from history; and in this sense it is used by Dr. Wheeler in his *Theological Lectures*. History is the Bible of human conduct: the Revelation of the will of God is a code of laws, with regard to the moral and religious behaviour of mankind. Philosophy only regards the actions of the material upon which those laws are to operate, and if men profess to make ropes from sand, History says that it is impossible. To eradicate imperfection is an equal impossibility; and, to come to the question
before

before us, *per saltum*, our opinion is, that the best practicable good to be obtained under the nature of man is *Education* in moral and religious principles; and that Wesley did *not* discover the philosopher's stone in his substitution, instead, of religious enthusiasm. We speak with temper, for we like the author before us. We see nothing unholy or unamiable, and, though we disapprove of his doctrine, we respect meekness in religious characters. We would preach if it was our duty against the Monk of Sterne (as we would against any one who erred with the improvement of the age); but with the poor Monk's sublime holiness and divine benevolence, what person worthy of the name of man does not cordially sympathize?

Private character is not, however, connected with the subject before us. That is doctrine; and the Wesleyan, according to the book before us, is to consider mere suggestion of the understanding as divine authority for acting according to that suggestion, and therefore infallible. The pre-supposition is inspiration, which is represented as consequent upon a certain intenseness of religious feeling. The Holy Spirit of course did not leave to the human imperfection of the Apostles their own judgment, what they should say or do; and because *they* were dictated to, every follower of Wesley has a right to assume that he speaks and acts under the like paramount guidance of the Holy Spirit. To inculcate this doctrine is neither more nor less than the tendency of the work before us; and the inculcation of such a doctrine in the Founder of a sect, is a masterly act of policy, because it confers divine authority and infallibility upon the Founder. We have heard of sectaries who would not have spikes to their iron rails, because it was an arm of flesh; but though they would not guard against aggression by human means, it might not be equally easy to persuade them not to run away from a mad dog. Now our opinion is that (in homely language) all such doctrines have a tendency to create fools. To us it seems an obvious institution of Providence, that Reason should be our guide in affairs of this world; for most certain it is, that our worldly necessities and interests all point to the cultivation of this "image of God in man," as the chief efficient

cause of our well-being and happiness; and we take it as a postulate, that men may be the better for being wiser, but never for being more foolish. In truth, as Goldsmith says, there is no agent of temporal well-being but prudence; and if history be consulted, every attempt to over-religionize the world has only produced civil and political evil. It is indeed a most unphilosophical mode of arguing in these projectors, that while they are perpetually arguing the *fall of man* (in their own construction of it) as a leading position why their nostrums should be infallible, they utterly forget that the imperfection which they propose to be the basis of their success, is the very cause why they cannot succeed.

We may make men become so charitable and benevolent, as not to have a malignant feeling; but as long as they have necessities and passions, they will consult their interests and their pleasures; and under these deteriorating influences we cannot make them holy and absolute angels. It is absurd to talk of holiness to men habituated to luxury or starving with want, nor will the morbid and benumbed feeling of Ascetics attach to numerous classes of society. Could a consistent saint be made out of a wine-merchant, or a Quaker out of a gunpowder manufacturer? We correct ourselves,—the Carron Company, formerly at least Quakers, cast cannon, and yet they object to war! But interest, passion, and necessity, are the devil's old and fast friends; and all philosophers know that, as men become more civilized, they will feel more keenly the advantages of having good people to deal with instead of bad ones; but all this grows out of circumstances, namely, property and civilization, and was understood by heathens. There is another curious fact. The French say that the poets, as Dante and others, have fully succeeded in representations of Hell, but never of a Paradise, in which a sensible man would like to pass his life. Now our religionists act like the poets. They give us all fear, and no attraction; but they might teach us otherwise, and ought to do so. They ought to exhibit the blessedness of feelings unconnected with sense; such, for instance, as maternal love, and the raptures arising, like the tones of delightful music, from the cultivation of piety, wisdom, and sentiment.

Madame

Madame Maintenon said that she had no taste for innocent pleasures, but forgot that they must and do accompany existence itself. (*See Paley.*) According to our views of Scripture, we conceive Heaven to consist in the personification of our abstract virtuous pleasures. Gesner, Klopstock, and Sturm, delight in this way of representing the beatitude of our best qualities; our English religionists in thundering out Hell; and they create infidels, by making God an unfeeling tyrant. Every man reads these German works with pleasurable feelings; but not one single attraction is permitted in our ultra-religious books. They resemble prison regulations and tracts, and treat human beings as a gaol-chaplain does felons. But we must not digress in this manner. Reason, we repeat, is as much a divine gift as Revelation; nor can they be at variance without making God the author of evil, and a patron of principles which, as they are the only certain means of temporal prosperity, he evidently recommends, and yet (as is pretended) reprobates.

To apply this proemium to the work before us. The obligation of being always employed in bodily labour brutalizes the poor, and aggravates the temptations of sense. The feelings requisite for enjoying abstract pleasures require moral and religious cultivation. Wesley saw this state of things, and proposed to amend it by exciting enthusiasm. Had he struck upon education as the remedy, his reputation would have been unimpeachable.

We now give a specimen of the principle which animates the whole book before us.

Dr. Whitehead observed upon some act of Wesley, "Many of his friends were of opinion that he would have acted a more wise and better part, had he never meddled with political disputes." P. 265. Upon this Mr. Moore makes the following observation: "It was very natural for them to think so. *They took counsel with flesh and blood, which he never dared to do.*"

In short, from the book before us, we are to believe that Wesley was an automaton of Providence; and if this be not the very same pretension which the Pope has ever set up, we have never comprehended history. If Wesley was insulted by a mob, and escaped

with his life, it was not because people are afraid of being hanged, but by miraculous interposition, although it is a rule in philosophizing never to ascribe to extraordinary agency what can be explained by the common course of things.

The work will be duly appreciated by the followers of Wesley, and the author is certainly a man after their own heart. To us nothing appears new in the book, because it assimilates the journals, &c. &c. of the old covenants, Cromwell and his officers, *seeking the Lord*, &c. &c. We are friends to common sense, and consider application of the phraseology and important objects of the Holy Bible to the common purposes of ordinary life, as jargon, profanation, and bad taste; nor do we think such details as form a mere diary of the common incidents of life, to be of public importance. The author and his friends think otherwise, because they deem the Almighty to be a Father, who regards them alone of all his children; but as spoiling children is an imperfection, and in Divine Government would be an irrational criminality, we doubt the fact. Even St. Paul says, he might himself become a castaway, and he was a favourite.

71. *A New Universal Biography, containing interesting Accounts, critical and historical, of the Lives and Characters, Labours and Actions, of eminent Persons in all Ages and Countries, Conditions, and Professions; classed according to their various talents and pursuits, and arranged in Chronological Order; showing the Progress of Men and Things from the beginning of the World to the present Time. To which is added, an alphabetical Index for reference. By the Rev. John Platts, Author of the New Self-interpreting Testament, &c. &c. Vol. I. comprehending the first Series from the Creation to the Birth of Christ. 8vo. pp. 749.*

BIOGRAPHY should be like scenery and portrait painting. It should exhibit the most minute discriminations, and the peculiar distinguishing features of every respective character, and not be a mere narrative of the common incidents of life. In short, every department should be written by professional men acquainted with the subject; medical lives by medical men, military lives by military men, and so forth.

forth. In many instances, it requires professional knowledge to discriminate the respective merits or failures of each several character. The advantages of such a mode of writing Biography would be, that it would contain a history of each science in union with the common information, and thus it would be a vehicle of instruction, whilst otherwise it is only a catalogue of events common to all mankind; birth, marriage, death, &c. For instance, the tactics of Fabius, Hannibal, and Sertorius are distinctively different, and convey admirable lessons of instruction in certain descriptions of warfare, all which is lost by a mere general narrative of the events of their private lives.

Plutarch upon the whole is the best model, for he is a very pleasant gossip; and though the world does not allow any credit to old women, yet they will indulge in minute particularities, which are very interesting, where the subject commands attention; and from the well-stored memories of grandmothers, may often be obtained those anecdotes which individuate the character, and which would otherwise be lost in irrecoverable oblivion. The Life of Newton in Mr. Chalmers's grand collection exhibits this in perfection; for we have there a picture of his boyhood, which as much anticipates and characterizes the man, as the bud does the flower.

But there are useful compendia, which may be considered as indispensable auxiliaries to history, and correctives of ignorance. The work before us is one of this ready-reckoner kind; and, in our judgment, it is a very important, and it may be said, as we all read the Bible, necessary annexation to the Sacred Volume,—an account of the characters named in Scripture. At the antediluvian period, we could not but smile; for it is astonishing that puerilities have been published which no man possessed of common sense would seriously utter in conversation only, such as Eve's widowhood, definition of Cain's mark, and intention "only to beat Abel, not kill him," &c. &c. things which nobody can possibly ascertain. However, this has nothing to do with the general merits of the book, which is undoubtedly beneficial, especially with regard to readers who have not had a liberal education.

79. *Original Views of Churches.* By J. P. Neale and J. Le Keux. Vol. I.

AFTER reading the following paragraphs in the prospectus for this work, we sent for the first Number.

"The origin and progress of ecclesiastical architecture is certainly a subject most worthy and attractive. It is one which imperceptibly engages our earliest attention, and which involves in the recollection the most pleasing ideas of the regard that is naturally paid to the religious structures of our forefathers, and to the depositaries of the illustrious dead. The plan of a chronological series of specimens brings the whole body of ecclesiastical architecture in systematic review before the intelligent mind," &c.

Convinced of the truth of these remarks, and that such a work by the gentlemen whose names are prefixed, could not but be good, we felt intensely anxious for its arrival. The Number came,—it was placed before us,—but such was its external appearance, that we were stupefied, — *obsteteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.* "Can this ill-designed hideous cover have been the work of Messrs. Neale and Le Keux?" was the first expression which escaped our lips, when we recovered speech.

We ventured to open it,—the touch was a magic wand, which bid the horrid phantom vanish from our view, and displayed, in all the elegance and beauty of aerial fancy, the fairy work within. "This is indeed worthy of the pencil of Neale and the burin of Le Keux," was a spontaneous ejaculation; and now that the several Numbers are stripped of their vile wrappers, and appear together in a more suitable binding, we challenge contradiction when we say that a work of such real merit for such a price was never before produced. The clearness of engraving with the perspective which so eminently distinguish the works of both the Le Keux's, appear to the utmost advantage, when exhibiting such picturesque views of Churches as Mr. Neale has sketched. With so dainty a repast, we know not how to decide what dishes best suit our palate;—Stoke Pogis Church, St. Alban's Abbey, S. E. view, the monuments in Croydon Church, Little Malvern Church, the interior of the same, strike us most forcibly, particularly the two last; but the *bonne bouche* of the whole is the Frontispiece;

Frontispiece; which is designed with such exquisite taste, as in our judgment to confer very great honour on the artist who can call the work his own.

It were captious, when so much excellence exists, to point out trifling faults, but on coolly looking through the book we feel regret that the monument of Sir Oliver de Ingham should exhibit his effigy with a head out of all proportion, especially as that is not the case with the original. The figures of Sir Roger de Boys and Margaret his lady are far better; but the writer of the accompanying account seems to have mistaken his jousting helmet for the body of a Saracen, whose head forms the crest with which it is surmounted. We are at a loss to conceive what is meant in a few lines lower down on the same page, by the expression, "the armour of the knight was inlaid with roundels;" but we have no other faults to find with the letterpress, which gives a concise historical account of the subjects of the plates, in a manner useful and satisfactory.

We cannot conclude these few observations better than in the words of the prospectus, that "no such work on such a plan had hitherto been submitted to the publick sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy that spirit of inquiry and love of research which are daily gaining ground on the subject, nor at a price that will place them within the reach of the general reader."

73. *A Glossary of North Country Words in Use, from an original Manuscript in the Library of John George Lambton, Esq. M.P. with considerable Additions. By John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. London and Newcastle. 12mo. pp. 248.*

THESE works are always valuable gratifications of learned curiosity, and sometimes have the high character of national importance. We once heard a trial for murder mentioned, where the evidence had been nearly thrown into the greatest obscurity and confusion by a mistake concerning popular dialect. In a county where *heard*, or rather *heared*, is pronounced *hired*, a rustick gave evidence in the latter form of expression. The Judge immediately addressed the jury, to beg them to take notice of the words of the witness, concerning the *hiring*, as it materially altered the features of the case. The

Lord Lieutenant (our informant) was fortunately standing by the Judge, and corrected his misapprehension of the man's meaning; and without such correction he certainly would not have summed up the evidence accurately.

These words also preserve the memory of many obsolete customs. Mr. Brockett has made the proper distinction of those which are merely vicious pronunciations.

We shall extract some of the words. "*Abraid* or *brade*, to rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea, applied to articles of diet which prove disagreeable to the taste, or difficult of digestion." Here is a singular variation or extension of the original meaning. Tyrwhit has *abraide*, v. Sax. to awake, to start. See *braide*. Now *braid* is crafty or deceitful, from the A. Sax. *Bred*, *fraus*, *astus*. In the *Romaunt of the Rose*, it means *forthwith*, or at a jerk, Johns. and Steev. iv. 105. In Percy's *Ballads*, Gloss. vol. i. it is *broad*, *large*; and Watson, in his *Halifax*, says, "To brade of a man, is to be or act like him." Perhaps from the A. S. *bred*, fraud or cunning, as much as to say, he makes use of the same arts or methods. Percy, in his *Ballads*, iii. 348, has again *brayde*, drew out, unsheathed.—It seems probable, that the real root of the Northern word *abraid* is still latent.

Aunt, a designation for a lady of more complaisance than virtue. Shakspeare and other play-writers use the term.—It should be added, a *procuress*. See Johns. and Stev. iii. 30.

Ballerag, *Bullerag*. To banter in a contemptuous way. The *Crav. Gloss.* has *bullokin*, imperious.—Query, if it be not a verb formed from *bully-rook*, a word which is used by Otway in his *Epilogue to Alcibiades*, and which Steevens calls a compound title, taken from the rooks at chess.

Brat for a child was not always used contemptuously. Drayton has (*Moses's Birth and Miracles*, b. i.) "poor little brat, incapable of care."

Crone is certainly to *scold* also. "It is tyme to *crone* your old officers for diverse thyngs." Past. Lett. iv. 106.

Dill is to soothe pain, as in the *Glossary*; but it also means to suffer, and had other applications. Bishop Hooper says (*Declarat. of the Commandments*, 65), "Are a dilling and burling of their haire a longer time."

Muckinger, *Muckinder*, a pocket-handkerchief.

handkerchief.—There are other meanings. Taylor, the water-poet, has (p. iii. p. 20),

"Or when thou talkst with mother Antho-
nie,

"Twill serve for muckender, for want of
better."

Muckengers, in Gloucestershire, are children's pinafores with sleeves.

Slinge, to go creepingly away, to sneak. In Gloucestershire, the term is applied to weavers, who steal the master's wool.

Thus it appears that the same words are used in different senses in various counties. The vulgar punishment of *riding the stang*, mentioned in p. 205, is called in Gloucestershire, "*riding Skimmington or Skillington*," to which there is some assimilation in *Skillingrim*, the celebrated islandic bard, thus brutally stigmatized by Eric, King of Norway (p. 206), yet it would be hard to say how such a foreign anecdote became (if it ever was so) a popular story among us.

A Polyglott of all the provincial and obsolete terms would be very useful, but we fear that such a work would be insusceptible of perfection. To those who live among the poor, such language is a vernacular dialect, but the difficulty of accumulating it by enquiry and appeals to recollection is insurmountable, because circumstances alone call them into use and memory.

It is needless to say that Mr. Brockett's collection is copious, and executed in a scholar-like manner.

74. *The real Grievance of the Irish Peasantry, as immediately felt and complained of among themselves, a fruitful Source of Beggary and Idleness, and the main Support of the Rack System, with a Proposal for their Amelioration. By a Clergyman of the Established Church, for several years the resident Incumbent of a Parish in the South of Ireland. 12mo. pp. 124.*

IF the Union with Ireland had taken place some centuries ago, the monstrous situation in which the population of that country is now placed would not have existed. The equality of rights which obtains in England would also have obtained there, and the surplus of inhabitants have taken the usual direction of maintenance by trades and avocations customary under such circumstances. As things are,

the pressure of the population is proved by the very extravagant rent of land, the sole cause of which is owing to the ample food furnished by a small piece of ground, through potatoe cultivation; for were this not the case, emigration or famine must ensue.

We do not join in the false philanthropy of rearing a luxurious peasantry. Even the conversion of one of them into a gentleman's servant, renders him unfit for field work. But there is a wide difference between the sufficiency consistent with condition, and such wretched poverty as starves and exasperates, and gives to a man the sufferings and the vicious tricks of a labouring donkey. But our readers shall have a clear idea of the mode of living among the Irish peasantry, from our author's second chapter, as clearly explaining the whole system of their badger-like manner of existence, a cavern for dwelling, and roots for food.

"The Irish peasant rents a mud-wall cabin at a high rate, under some one of the working farmers,—indeed a great number of them possess only one half of a cabin, and very frequently three or four large families are to be found dwelling beneath the same thatched roof; but he has not, with a few solitary exceptions, so much as a foot of ground beyond his cabin-door. His food and that of his family consists almost entirely of potatoes, and occasionally a little sour milk, purchased at the farmers' houses, when milk is abundant; many of the farmers consider it more profitable to give the milk to their pigs than sell it to their peasantry, and act accordingly." P. 10.

Thus it appears that the sole food of the Irish peasant consists in potatoes and butter-milk.

To procure the former, he rents at an extravagant price, in general three-quarters of an Irish acre (what we should call a large garden), which he sets with potatoes (p. 10); very often he has neither fire nor pot to boil them, and carries the potatoes for that purpose to an adjacent forge or neighbour's house.

The rent which he pays for his three-quarters of an acre, taken on a low estimate, is this:

"Moors and mountainous tracks from thirty shillings to one guinea and a half per quarter,—dunged ground from forty to fifty shillings per quarter; even within the last year, 1823 (I have good authority for making the statement), two guineas and a half, and three pounds per quarter, have in some instances

instances been paid for *dairy ground*." P. 19. [The appellation given to those potatoe patches.]

The crop he cannot remove or use, until the rent has been paid, and the farmer distrains upon the crop, or grants mercy from some object in view, if the tenant is in default.

"The farmer is always secure of dairy ground tenants for any portion of his ground, which he may think proper to let out for potatoe; and is consequently a stranger to the necessity of exertion in the cultivation of the soil; he never thinks of adopting the most common improvements in agriculture; that very important subject, the rotation of crops, is altogether neglected in the principal tillage districts; potatoe and wheat alternately form the standing rotation throughout Ireland, a country better adapted I believe to the cultivation of green crops than any other on the face of the globe." P. 24.

"In consequence of the facility of getting their land thus cultivated by proxy under this dairy ground system, the farmer is not inclined to labour on his farm himself, and he gives no employment to others." P. 26.

From about the beginning of May to the end of June, the peasants are employed in potatoe-planting. (p. 37.) After digging the potatoe in October, they are occupied in procuring firing, threshing corn, and endeavouring to put together the rent of the dairy ground until Christmas.

"If the rent of the dairy ground be not paid before Christmas, the farmer generally *cants** [sells by auction] the potatoe; and as in this case they will seldom bring the entire of the rent, he serves a process to the Sessions before the Assistant Barrister, for the balance; so that it is generally towards the beginning of February that the Irish peasant has leisure for murder and robbery and insurrection, when his feelings and passions are roused and excited by all this treatment; when he finds himself at the commencement of the year without potatoe; those he had provided being sold for less than their value; and he himself put to the additional expence of a law proceeding, on account of those very potatoe, of which he has been thus deprived;—is it to be wondered at, when thus smarting under sufferings, the usual consequence of the dairy ground system, that he will unite even with the farmer, who had thus *canted* his potatoe, and processed him for the balance, in carrying on the *Rock* system? For after the farmer has done all this, he persuades

him that it is the necessary consequence of the existing state of things,—of English laws and English government. He must pay exorbitant rents and tithes, and is liable to still more expensive law proceedings in default of either; they are both sufferens under the existing order of Government, and are therefore both equally interested in bringing about some change." P. 29 seq.

After the potatoe are planted, and the peasant is again at leisure, as he can obtain no employment, he commences begging, and this is carried on even by whole families (pp. 38, 39), and thus an aversion to work is created.

Our author makes the following judicious reflections upon the preceding statements:

"Let us pause and consider this mass of misery,—the Irish peasant, an outcast if at his own door,—a beggar at that of his neighbour,—a vagrant in his own county,—an unwelcome intruder in the adjoining,—the heir of poverty and idleness, of rags and filth,—the bond-slave of Popery and his own passions,—a ready tool to the hand of every incendiary, in whose estimation, to be a proficient in roguery is a subject for boasting, and who will justify murder, nay, has frequently made it a matter of jest,—who will readily sell himself to commit the one, as he is ever on the look-out for opportunities of shewing his skill in the practice of the other. Can an individual so circumstanced, so beset with ill, as to his outward condition, so fortified inwardly against all improvement, by a depraved mind and a debasing superstition,—can such an individual be well-affected to any Government?—Impossible." pp. 41, 43.

Attached as we honestly are to that part of the united kingdom called England, we are satisfied that no portion of his Majesty's subjects, be they who they may, ought to be deprived of the means of supporting themselves by their labour, and in England the burden of Poor's Rates compels the rich to find employment for paupers. Indeed we are satisfied that, thanks be to Providence, the funded property with the rich, and the rates with the poor, keep the *novarum rerum avidos* from insurrection and rebellion, and those indefatigable talkers, writers, and bustlers, party authors, from untimely exits. These worthies, totally blinking the question of hunger and distress, propose Catholic Emancipation as the remedy, as if, when people are shipwrecked or famished, that could be a remedy. Whether a man worships

* See Brockett's North Country Gloss. v. *Canting*.—

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worships God as a Papist or a Protestant, the kitchen can alone enable him to leave his bed for a place of worship. The priest tells him, never mind *eating*; Catholic Emancipation is the first of all necessities of life. The fact is, that education has produced ambition in writers, and excitement in readers. Every man becomes a projector, and in the independence and wisdom of Parliament, now resides the best portion of common sense left in the kingdom. To come to the point. That the Irish system can go on is impossible. Colonization *must* ensue; and in our humble judgment, to invite the emigration of Irish boys to Canada, and instruction of them in the useful mechanical arts, as smiths, carpenters, masons, &c. &c. are measures which might deserve the attention of Government. We speak upon evident principles. Trade or war must take off the surplus of population. Population acts in Ireland like the sea in Holland; dykes must be erected; in short, we represent the consequences *mildly* (see our Magazine for March last, p. 268); we may bring upon us a swarm of human locusts (we speak in strong figure, not in apathy or unchristian selfishness), which may ultimately induce civil war, at least heartfelt miseries; for suppose a million or two of Irish beggars landed upon our coasts, are we to get rid of them by parish passes and constables? If, as Mr. Talbot and Dr. Church (examined by Parliament) say, Ireland will have fourteen millions of inhabitants in a few years, in despite of war, famine, and disease (the Malthusian checks), the philosopher says, *venienti occurrere morbo*. At all events, Catholic Emancipation can no more help the Irish pauper, than would a proclamation at the door of a workhouse, that the inmates may have seats in Parliament, if they can obtain them. **PAUPERISM IS THE EVIL OF IRELAND.**

Our worthy and well-meaning author proposes something about Tithes as a remedy; but respecting him as we sincerely do, there still remains no remedy for hunger but a meal, and none for over-stocking but enlargement of the pasture. We have done him the justice of giving his valuable statement in his own excellent details, but kitchen-physic is the best medicine for Ireland, because *pauperism is the evil*, we repeat, and nothing can be done *effectually* till that is abated.

74. Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*.
(Continued from p. 346.)

A WORK like this *Encyclopædia* presents such a field for discussion, that we presume our readers will pardon us for extending this Review beyond our usual limits.

Under the article **PORTRAITS**, (p. 306), we meet with an opinion of Dr. Clarke, that the *Medicean Venus* was a portrait of *Aspasia*, the concubine of Cyrus, and the *Cnidian Venus* of Phryne. This is an hypothesis which seriously affects the admitted doctrine of the *beau idéal*. It is conceded that, in the portraits of certain deities, there was a fixed character of countenance, and that Mercury represents the physiognomy of Alcibiades. We know also that women were represented in the character of Goddesses, as the *Spes Augusta*, matrons in the costume of Isis, Alexander as the young Hercules, &c. and most probably in all instances the original sculptor did take a human model, which, however, in modern language, he greatly flattered for his *beau idéal*. We know nothing of the *Medicean Venus* but by the casts, and we are certain that these do not exhibit the following characteristics of Venus, as to the eyes, viz. the *το ὕψος*, i. e. in the language of Winckelman, the lower eyelid somewhat raised, "ce qui lui donne de la douceur, la tendresse, et même de la langueur dans le coup d'œil, c'est ce qui les Grecs nommoient *το ὕψος*." (Hist. de l'Art. i. 281. Edit. Amstelod.) Moreover, Venus had a cast in her eye. Trimalchion, in Petronius, speaking of a slave, says, "quod Strabonius est non curo, sicut Venus spectat" [that he squints, I do not care, for Venus looks so]. Upon this passage Burman, i. 445, *not*. "Sicut Venus spectat," observes, for Venus was also thought to squint, which nevertheless was a property conferred upon her by way of honour.

Si qua straba est, Veneri similis, ai rava Minervæ.—Ovid, *Ars Amor.* ii. 639.

Heinsius, in his notes on this passage, is very copious. Varro apud Prisc. l. vi. adds, "Non hæc res de Veneri pacta strabam ἰστροφθαλμον." Thus Burman, who, however, did not rightly estimate the ideas of the ancients concerning squinting. They thought that it implied unbounded loquacity [*idcirco nihil*

nihil tacet, says Trimalchion];" and then adds, as we understand the passage, with an admirable piece of humour, wholly ruined by Burman, *viz oculo mortuo unquam*; i. e. with an eye always in motion, never fixed like that of a corpse. Yet Burman had a passage before him, which says that the ancients liked people with odd eyes, "*Illico mihi placuit ex oculo retorto*," says Cicero. (Burman, p. 446.) Now it is certain, that Mr. Hope's Venus, which is in the attitude of the Medicean, *does* look with a cast in the eye, is taller, is narrower across the shoulders, and fuller in the haunches. Of the Medicean statue, the arms are admitted to be modern (see Lalande, ii. 208); indeed she is very much patched up, and though the attitude may vindicate the appropriation to a *Venus Anadyomene*, we are nevertheless forced to conclude, that though it possibly is a portrait of a lady in the character of Venus, still it is not the genuine mythological representation of Venus, which genuine representation may, in our judgment, be seen in Mr. Hope's Venus, and the French King's medallion struck at Cnidus. It is certain that this form was the original of all the Venuses in that attitude, and that this fact is proved by Athenæus, Posidippus, and Lucian, as well as the fact that Praxiteles used as his model either *Phryne* or *Cratina* his mistress.

RAZORS. (p. 308.) The subject of ancient razors is very obscure. From the *Archæologia Eliana*, pp. 39, 45, we find that both *knives* and *razors* of *brass* are of the most remote antiquity. How the ancients tempered their bronze, so as to effect a sufficient degree of induration for the purposes of cutting, is a very curious, and might be, under circumstances, a very useful part of knowledge; and therefore we shall give Count Caylus's experimental inquiry on the subject. We shall only premise, that we have seen Celts which had all the hardness of iron, and were broken into notches at the edge, like blades of knives.

"I have (says the Count, *Rec. d'Antiq.* i. 239) neglected nothing to discover the temper of copper. The softness of this metal, or the facility with which it bruises (*se casse*), was an objection too solid, and which cost me too much pains for me not to look for the modes of rendering it such as the ancients did, when they used it for all the

purposes to which we now apply iron. Experiment is above all reasoning.

"The researches which I have made upon the metal itself, have given me copper very hard, cast, forged, alloyed, tempered, susceptible of the grindstone (*la meule*), in short, conformed to all the properties of iron. I shall begin with copying the detail of the operations which M. Geoffroi, jun. made at my request; and we may judge of the care and sagacity which he applied to this little experiment. All the trials were made with Roman arms, for the purpose of fabricating sword blades, similar to those discovered at Gensac, a village situated upon the frontier of the Auvergne and Bourbonnois, and which are in the King's cabinet.

"The verdigrease which is only formed lengthways upon the bronze, serves to shew, upon a simple inspection, that the ancient arms shewn to me, and found in the ground or under ruins, are of copper, pure, and without alloy, or if that be any alloy, at least the copper is in a large quantity; and upon this last circumstance we must hesitate, when we consider how little is the solidity and hardness which copper can acquire by hammering, or any other methods known to us. M. the Count de Caylus, who engaged me to assist him in the examination of this metal, an investigation appertaining to chemical science, has communicated to me a passage of Philo of Byzantium (*Mathem. Veteres*), which has furnished the subject of my first experiments. Here it is, such as he communicated to me.

"Philo, speaking of a machine used for ejecting arrows, and which was formed of two plates of copper bent, that had some spring, says, that these plates were made of a red copper, purified and annealed (*recuit*) many times. They mixed, he adds, three drams of tin well purified to a pound weight of copper, and having cast the whole together, gave them a light curve, and when they were very cold, hammered them a long time.

"I have made mixtures of copper and tin cast together, and alloyed in different proportions. All these attempts gave me only a copper more stiff (*roide*) and harder than the red copper; but this alloyed metal had neither the grain nor the hardness of the arms of the ancients which had been presented to me. In short, this metal is brittle (*aigre*), and difficult to forge. I thought that since the tin communicated to the copper sufficient hardness to give it elasticity, I might arrive by this alloy alone to harden it enough to make arms of it. After some ineffectual attempts, I tried to satisfy myself whether there was in these ancient arms a sensible portion of tin, and as considerable as in the metal which I alloyed. For this effect I put into "un bain de plomb sur une coupelle," a piece of my alloy, which as soon as it began to melt, vegetated (*vegeta*).

gate), on account of the tin which it contained. I repeated this experiment upon the metal of the ancient arms, and this metal not having vegetated, but being more difficult to melt than mine, I was convinced that it was not tin which hardened the copper."

The extreme ignorance of supposing that tin could effect induration, is manifest, but the fault lay in the chemical knowledge of Philo. None but he could have supposed, that to make a metal hard, it was only necessary to alloy it with one softer than itself, a mode as absurd as it would be to mix tallow with wax in order to make a harder candle. One simple experiment might have satisfied M. Geoffroi; but he had the patience and perseverance of a philosopher, and instituted other experiments of a more rational character.

Here, however, we must leave the subject for the present. Chemistry is not within our line of study, and perhaps experiments have been made on the metals of the ancients, which may be of great service to the arts, or if not, ought to be made. For instance, could the copper, used for sheathing ships of war, receive any alloy which rendered it more durable? and so *de cæteris*.

75. *The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. 1824. 8vo. pp. 365.*

THIS Report commences with the barbarism of antiquity, in regard to criminal punishment, and then pays a proper eulogium to HOWARD and NEILD. After this introduction, we are successively informed of the various improvements which have recently taken place in the construction and management of Gaols, of which, however, in England alone there are about 140 in a deplorable state, Tothill-fields Bridewell having a pre-eminence of infamy. Borough Gaols seem to be particularly subject to neglect; and, though from the multiplicity of Meeting-houses in all the great cities and towns, a superior regard is thus professed for religion and morals, it is evident that the theoretical parts of both are more consulted than the practical,—*cant* than conduct. Sherlock observes, that men often take more credit to themselves for hating a bad man than reforming him. If persons can

afford money to build houses for propagating schism, there can be no excuse for not sparing some for propagating reform.

The Report then, after touching upon the injustice of Gaol punishments before trial, and the long intervals between the Assizes, gives us the gratifying information that crime is on the decrease, the temporary augmentation originating in the numbers thrown out of employ by the Peace. (p. 25.) This paragraph introduces to our notice a very important fact, viz. that crime depends much upon locality and populousness.

"By reference to a comparative statement published in the Appendix, it will be seen that the proportions of criminal commitments differ materially in some parts of the kingdom. This circumstance may be attributed in a great measure to local causes. Thus, in the Home counties, and in the manufacturing districts, where the inhabitants are congregated in large bodies, the number of offenders is very great: being in Middlesex in proportion to the population, one in 465; in Surrey, one in 755; Essex, one in 785 [see remark *postea*]; Lancaster, one in 650 [see remark *postea*]; and in Warwick, one in 640. But in the more remote counties, where the inhabitants are dispersed in small towns and villages, the numbers are comparatively small in proportion; being in Cumberland one in 4300; Cornwall, one in 3880; Durham, one in 4990; Northumberland, one in 2710. The mean proportion for all England is one in 950; and this appears to be about the average of such counties as are chiefly agricultural, Norfolk being one in 1006; Suffolk, one in 950, &c. In Wales the number of criminal commitments is considerably smaller; the mean proportion of all the counties being only one in 4285, and the highest proportion, viz. Carmarthen, one in 2630." P. 27.

Concerning the deduction from the above statement, we have to mention anomalies which we cannot explain. Essex is certainly not a manufacturing county, nor are its towns numerous or of extraordinary size; yet its criminality is greater than that of Lancaster, which includes Manchester and Liverpool, with their congregated population. Is this owing to smuggling? As to Wales, there can be very little accuracy obtained here. The people are rarely in the habits of prosecuting at all, except for enormous crimes, and the nationality of Welch juries renders appeals to justice of very dubious

bious issue. We are sorry to see that in Ireland the number of commitments is as one to 58 in the city of Limerick, 81 in that of Dublin, and so forth; while in Downshire it is only as one to 1580; and yet the computed number of the inhabitants of that district was long ago 204,500*. It is a fertile country, abounds in bleaching grounds, and is full of neat habitations, with an orchard to almost every cottage. Its trade in the linen manufacture is considerable†. In justice to the rational piety of our Established Clergy, we feel it right, from this strong contrast in Ireland, to observe, that virtue and vice grow out of circumstances, and that the most efficient agent of the former is not cant and fanaticism (the modern philosopher's stone), but amelioration of the condition of the lower orders, and religious and moral education, which the calumniated Clergy universally patronize.

The Report proceeds to notice the alterations and improvements in various Gaols; for it is very properly noticed that

"The best of rules and regulations will lose their force, and all the corrupt influence and mischievous effects will continue, if the capacity of the building be defective; consequently the construction of the prison should be the primary object; for, without the means of classification, inspection, instruction, and employment, it would be in vain to expect reformation or improvement." P. 198.

Buildings on the radiating plan seem to be the best; but in some of these there is a defect, that the Governor cannot inspect without the knowledge of the prisoners. (pp. 44—46.) The cost of diet, and the number of sick, vary considerably in different prisons, through want of an infirmary or sick ward. P. 48.

The tread-wheel, under proper management and restriction, is not found to be prejudicial either to the health or limbs of the prisoners. (p. 49.) It has received the great improvement of a moveable reel, or cylindrical wheel, as a substitute for the hand-rail by which prisoners hold when on the tread-mill. It increases the power of the mill, and the labour, "as the exertion contributes to muscular strength, by putting the whole frame in action." It also

prevents the prisoners from neglecting their work. (pp. 57—59.) The ingenious inventor, Mr. Hase, has constructed a "pressure engine," for the purpose of employing prisoners separately at hard labour in solitary working cells, an object of importance in gaols, where the numbers are not sufficient to keep a corn-mill in constant operation. pp. 59, 60.

The next paragraph refers to the bad practice of sending vagrants to the county prisons, because (being mostly filthy and diseased) they occasion a high increase of sickness. The Committee says,

"It might afford in some degree a remedy to the evil, could all persons taken into custody as vagrants for the mere act of begging without a criminal intention, be placed in a *pass-house*, and transferred to their places of legal settlement, without the expence and inconvenience of a month's imprisonment." P. 61.

Here we differ from the Committee in all points except the separate house. For unlimited, in our opinion, would be the expence and trouble of passing sturdy beggars (who would immediately resume their vagrant habits), unless the *pass-house* was also made a place of punishment and labour. Now this would be a great expence, and whether *whipping* might not be a cheaper substitute, with regard to incorrigible vagabonds found begging at the same place, after being once passed, we leave to others to determine.

That female prisoners should be under the care of female officers, as stated in p. 65, is apparent.

In p. 82, the Report touches upon the subject of Infant Schools. It is an old one. Upon the first institution of Charity Schools in the Metropolis, it was found that the moral benefits of education were destroyed by the residence of the children with their parents; and therefore the arrangement was altered into boarding and clothing them. Friendly as we are to philanthropy, we object to bounties for encouragement of civil inutility and political evil. We admit the principle of the Society (p. 87), that to correct the vices of the poor, and remove their ignorance, are obligations which both humanity and policy enjoin; but we do not admit the expediency of the *modes*. With regard to infant schools, we refer the Committee to Mr. Neild's Report, concerning the Shrewsbury House

* We quote a Gazetteer.

† Id.

House of Industry, hereafter stated, from which it will appear that such a system as that of Infant Schools tends to unfit the children for field-work; and that perhaps any thing beyond education may not eventually be beneficial to the parties themselves. The Report turns upon an assumed principle, that there are no vices attached to extra-refinement of labourers and their families;—but we think that there are many, and one in particular, a great dislike to hard work. Now, in our judgment, the children of the poor should be *principled*, but not *refined*. No person can question the philanthropy of Mr. Neild or Dr. Lettson. The former, speaking of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, says, “The average number in the house is 340; the children delicate and pampered, from being accustomed to abundance and variety of provisions, and comfortable rooms, very dissimilar to those of the hardy peasant, and therefore ill calculated to rear up useful assistants in the employments of agriculture, or to make useful servants to the farmer. They would prefer a race of hardy lads inured from their infancy to combat weather and temporary want, whose nerves are strong by early exertions.” What adds Dr. Lettson, “Indulgence and plenty unfit poor children for laborious situations, who ought by early initiation to know that hard work and hard living are the natural allotments of their rank in society.” (See our Magazine for Oct. 1807, and Owen’s Shrewsbury.) Besides, what an encouragement is it to imprudent premature marriage, and to active exertion for children, if the poor are taught to expect that all the grand wants of their offspring are thus gratuitously supplied.

As to the Penitentiaries for Juvenile Offenders, such provisions are absolute invitations to parents to make their children wicked,—moreover where is the money to come from? In the ordinary arrangement of society, persons of loose character are rendered useful by their bravery; and we know that boys of this kind may be trained under old boatswains, on board of hulks, and sent on voyages, by the mere fear of the cat, so as eventually to become good *seamen*, characters of incalculable utility to this country, and always scarce. But there are points [of morality we presume] which are “*inherent defects in the hulk system,*”

(p. 87,) i. e. perhaps *seamen* swear and are intemperate (so much the worse); but for all that, we cannot do without them, and with all due sense of the value of *perfect* moral conduct, we cannot help thinking that we owe much more to the noble gallantry of fine fellows who risk their lives for us, than all the milk and water morality of cautious selfishness—of Joseph Surfaces.

We beg the Society not to misunderstand us. Bravery, generosity, excellence, grandeur of sentiment, and mightiness of exertion, are the qualities which become a great nation. *Rule Britannia* is a text which is to be found in the *Bible of our Country*. Pre-eminence in arts, arms, and wealth, are topics upon which this age of cant does not dilate. It would fain persuade us, that negative inoffensiveness is superior to positive merit. Let us have regiments and crews of juvenile offenders under veteran serjeants, corporals, and boatswains. The cat, which keeps under discipline thousands of the bravest fellows in the world, would soon reform these mischievous culprits, and they might be drafted into service by ones, twos, and threes, without mischief. The Society will forgive us. In all the statements down to the infant schools, &c. they have, in our opinion, spoken like philosophers and statesmen, and eminent benefactors to the public; but the reforming sentimentality of elderly ladies, we have been taught to consider, from Nelson and Wellington, no object of *national regard*; on the contrary (except with regard to females), creeping and crawling modes of behaviour, and debasement of manly character. Nor is this all. Philanthropy, which acts as a bounty to encourage pauperism and dependence, is a serious evil.

76. *Sylvæ Britannica*; or, *Portraits of Forest Trees, distinguished for their Antiquity, Magnitude, or Beauty. Dragons from Nature, and etched by Jacob George Strutt: with Descriptive Accounts of the Subject.* Rodwell and Martin, &c. Fol. 1823; 1824, 1825.

THIS is an elegant work, combining the attractions of a graphic and a literary performance. The subject which it professes to illustrate is indeed one of a peculiarly pleasing nature. Who is there that does not, in the

the din of cities, amid the "*fumus strepitumque Romæ*," retain a grateful remembrance of the sheltering and quiet wood,

"Where once his careless childhood stray'd,
A stranger yet to pain?"—

And what Briton can contemplate without interest the sturdy oak, indigenous to his native land,—destined amidst days of peril and nights of danger to extend his country's commerce to remote regions: or to float the bulwarks of her liberty? Mr. Strutt, therefore, in his *Sylva Britannica*, appeals to the purest and noblest feelings of our nature. He delineates with a masterly hand many of the finest ornaments of our forests and parks, and describes their attractions in a very pleasing and not unclassical style:

"Among all the varied productions (says he) with which Nature has adorned the surface of the earth, none awakens our sympathies, or interests our imaginations so powerfully as those venerable trees which seem to have stood the lapse of ages, silent witnesses of the successive generations of man, to whose destiny they bear so touching a resemblance, alike in their budding, their prime, and their decay. Hence in all ages the earliest dawn of civilization has been marked by a reverence of woods and groves. Devotion has fled to their recesses for the performance of her most solemn rites. Princes have chosen the embowering shade of some wide-spreading tree, under which to receive the deputations of the neighbouring 'great ones of the earth;' and angels themselves, it is recorded, have not disdained to deliver their celestial messages beneath the same verdant canopy. To sit under the shadow of his own fig-tree, and to drink of the fruit of his own vine, is the reward promised in Holy Writ to the righteous man, and the gratification arising from the sight of a favourite and long-remembered tree, is one enjoyed in common by the nobleman, who may be reminded of his illustrious ancestors,—and by the peasant who recalls as he looks on it the sports of his infancy, and regards it at once as his chronicle and landmark."

The work is intended to be comprised in twelve parts, ten of which are now before us; the two remaining are to be devoted to the Trees of North Britain,—a distinction she has some reason to be proud of, for she has been supposed by her Southern neighbours (under the sarcastic allusions of Johnson) to possess no trees at all; much less to afford Mr. Strutt any subjects sufficiently important for his *Sylva Britannica*.

As our limits compel us to a brief notice of the contents of this gigantic work, a work which, however, is as elegant in its execution as it is formidable in its dimensions, we can only particularize such Trees described in it as are remarkable for their general interest.

The first Number contains, among others, the "Sévilcar Laun Oak," in Needwood Forest, the age of which being ascertained from historical documents to exceed six hundred years, confuting the vulgar opinion which limits an oak to an existence of three hundred years, and assigns one to its growth, another to its prime, and a third to its decay. Mr. Strutt scouts such *mushroom* pedigrees, and asserts the claim of some of his monarchs of the wood to an age equalling that of the solitary example in the history of man, nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The second Number presents us with the Chipstead Elm, the Tuthury Wych Elm, and the Yew Tree at Aukerwyke, near Staines, under which, according to tradition, Harry of amorous and bloody memory sued to the gentle Anne Boleyn; also the Cedar at Enfield*, which, as it is the largest, is most probably the oldest in the kingdom, being brought a plant from Lebanon in 1660, and put into the ground by the learned Dr. Uvedale, his garden being at that time celebrated for the most rare exotics.—But space would fail us, were we to trace thus, *seriatim*, the splendid assemblage of the venerable trunks with which Mr. Strutt has made us so well acquainted. We must pass on to the beautiful plate and description in the seventh Number, of Elizabeth's Oak in Lord Huntingfield's park; also Sir Philip Sidney's at Penshurst†—

"Which of a nut was set
At his great birth, when all the Muses met."

But the most remarkable subject in point of antiquity in the whole work, is the Tortworth Chesnut‡, known as a boundary in the reign of Stephen, by the name of the Great Chesnut at Tortworth. It is supposed to have been planted in the year 800, in the beginning of the reign of Egbert. This venerable tree, itself a grove,

* See vol. xci. ii. p. 28.

† See vol. lxiv. p. 401.

‡ See vol. xxxvi. p. 321.

sixty years ago measured fifty feet in circumference at five feet from the ground.—The same Number also contains a beautiful plate of the Plane Tree at Lee Court, near Blackheath, mentioned by Evelyn as the first that he had seen, and probably the first that was introduced into this country.

The Tenth Number contains a pleasing plate of the Maple, under which the amiable Gilpin lies buried. Mr. Strutt, with the feelings of kindred genius, pays an elegant and just compliment to his memory.

After this view, imperfect as it necessarily is, of the design and contents of the *Sylva Britannica*, we have only to add, that the plates are not only real painter's etchings, with all the correctness of truth and the spirit of feeling about them; but they progressively improve as practice gives certainty and force.

The work, when completed, will form a very magnificent illustration of those forest Trees which are the pride and the ornament of our land; and it is in every respect worthy of the Royal patronage it has received.

77. *An Inquiry into the Plans, Progress, and Policy of the American Mining Companies.* 8vo. pp. 88. Murray.

THE object of this pamphlet is to exhibit the plausibility of the American Mining Companies; and for this purpose it states the present bad working of the Mines, and the possible results of employing English capital and skill in effecting an exhaustion of these Mines, and enriching the speculators. For our parts, we annex from the Histories of Spain and Portugal no certain national advantage to a superabundant influx of specie. We had rather traffic with manufactures which feed and employ thousands, than metals, which employ only tens, while the positive certainty of such an influx is dreadful to fixed incomists, that of reducing two shillings to the present value of only one. They will, however, say we can buy of our neighbours with more convenience; but if we buy to sell again, the English consumer pays in the end, and Peter is robbed to pay Paul. Or if we send goods to South America, and receive bullion in return; re-export that bullion, and take in exchange foreign goods, two so-

reigners are served, and but one Englishman, viz. the first manufacturer. The bullion speculator repays himself from his countrymen, and unnecessarily augments prices at home to further loss. If the speculation fails, all the capital is sunk in unproductive labour. The true principle of commercial benefit is to exchange with our neighbours what we have and they cannot have, and *vice versa*; e. g. if France would take our coals in exchange for wine. The banking system best regulates the circulating medium necessary for supply and demand, and the consequence of cheapness of money is very different from the cheapness of labour and commodities; the former raises the price of goods, the latter lowering them; the former may enrich individuals; the latter disposes comforts through all society. It may be said, that such an influx of money is a further accumulation of capital; but if the interest of 100*l.* through excess falls from 5 to 2½ per cent. the 100*l.* is only tantamount to the 50*l.* of a preceding æra, with this vexatious accompaniment, that we have ten shillings to pay for what before cost only five. Many may think differently from us, but to make out a complete satisfactory case, precedents from history should have been adduced of the great national advantages of such speculations in former times. Where such precedents exist, we know not, but many we know of a tendency to annihilate the industry of a country, and its productive powers.

78. *The Negro's Memorial, or Abolitionist's Catechism.* By an Abolitionist. 8vo. pp. 127. Hatchard, and J. & A. Arch.

THE professed object of this Tract is, by a more extensive diffusion of information respecting Negro bondage, to recruit the ranks of the Abolitionists; to which end the facts stated, and the arrangement of the argument, appear to be well suited.

There are, however, upon the many important points of colonial policy which the work embraces, divers and very opposite opinions; and we must leave it to our readers to judge with what success these have been stated and examined.

Our impression is, that the decided advocates of *immediate not gradual abolition*,

abolition, will find little or nothing to disapprove in this production. The advocates of a more gradual change in the condition of the enslaved Africans, will also, probably, be satisfied with much of the author's argument; but it remains to be proved whether he will succeed in convincing the holders of West Indian property in slaves that they ought to relinquish it at the call, as he conceives, of *humanity*.

To novices of all parties the work may be found to be a convenient manual of dates and facts, which are arranged under the following heads, in eight sections.—I. Of Slavery. II. Of the African Slave Trade. III. Of Slavery in the West Indies. IV. Of the effects of Slavery, and particularly that of the West Indies, upon the Morals of those connected with it. V. Of the political consequences of Colonial Slavery. VI. Of the commercial results of the West Indian Slave System. VII. Of Remedies for the Evils of Slavery. VIII. Of the Abolition of Slavery. In an Appendix is added the Narrative of Ottobah Cugoana, a native of Africa, published by himself in 1787, which explains the mode of obtaining slaves in Africa.

79. *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells: Illustrated by a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of the Architecture of that Edifice; including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of the See of Bath and Wells.* By John Britton, F.S.A. &c. 4to. 1824.

AS this publication forms a part of a series of works on the "Cathedral Antiquities of England," several of which have been previously published, and duly noticed in our pages, it might be almost sufficient to announce the volume before us, as a well-executed portion of the great undertaking in which Mr. Britton has been long engaged. Our attention, however, is particularly attracted by some information given in the preface, relative to the nature and extent of the author's plan, which he states to be more than half completed; and which, when entirely so, will afford a body of historical and antiquarian information never before collected in one point of view. He says:

"The most interesting of the English
GENT. MAG. May, 1825.

Cathedrals have already been illustrated in this work. It is true that the majority, in number, remain to be described, and it is equally true that some of them are highly curious and important, as objects of Architecture, Antiquity, and History. But as the Cathedrals of Wales and London are not intended to be comprised in the proposed series, we have the following only to bring under review; viz. Exeter, Peterborough, Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Rochester, Lincoln, Durham, Chichester, Chester, Worcester, Carlisle, and Ely; and some of them, like that of Oxford, may be displayed in a series of eleven or twelve engravings. My present calculation is to complete the work, in sixty numbers, or six volumes; the embellishments of which will amount to at least three hundred and sixty."

The peculiar interest which attaches to the subject of the present volume, arises chiefly from the circumstance of Wells Cathedral having been hitherto comparatively neglected by ecclesiastical antiquaries and historians, though it presents many claims to notice. Its history, indeed, consists principally of the memoirs of its Bishops; but among them were several individuals of distinguished eminence for learning and abilities. Such was John Phreas, a famous physician and classical scholar of the fifteenth century, who was patronized by Tiptoft, the learned Earl of Worcester, and promoted by Pope Pius II. himself one of the most celebrated literati of the age in which he flourished. Such also were Fox and Wolsey, successively ministers of Henry VIII. At a later period the see was occupied by Dr. John Still, supposed by Thomas Warton and other antiquaries to be the author of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, the earliest English Comedy*.

The names of Montagu, Laud, Mew, Ken, and Kidder, also appear in the episcopal catalogue. Of these dignitaries, as well as of the less distinguished occupants of the see of Bath and Wells, concise and distinct accounts are given in the first three chapters of this work. The fourth contains historical notices of the fabric, its foundation, successive additions, and present state; including a description of the architectural features of the Cathedral,

* The memoir of Bishop Still contains a summary view of the *presumptive* evidence on which the old drama in question has been attributed to this prelate, followed by observations strongly tending to invalidate it.

amply illustrated by twenty-four plates, several of which are splendid specimens of graphic art. The West front of this edifice is ornamented with a profusion of statues, placed in canopied niches. Three admirably executed engravings are devoted to the display of this part of the structure. Of the remaining plates, an exterior view of the Cathedral from the South-east, and an interior view under the central tower, as well as another of the Crypt beneath the Chapter-house, struck us as peculiarly beautiful.

The volume concludes, like those which preceded it, with catalogues of the principal dignitaries of Bath and Wells; and lists of books, prints, &c. illustrative of the History of the See.

80. *The Journal of an Exile.* 2 Vols. Crown 8vo. Saunders and Otley.

IN the perusal of these volumes, we have frequently been reminded of the style and manner of the Sketch Book; the same pathos, the same originality of thought, the same facility of impression.

The Author resided at Marseilles in the year 1822, and has given in the first volume some lively descriptions of recent historical events, and domestic scenes. The work is written in the form of a Journal, and under the date of Nov. 1, we find the following interesting detail:

"This day was one of gloom and solemnity in the city. I walked there in the morning. The shops were all shut, the bells of all the Churches were ringing the funeral chime, and the flags upon the vessels in the harbour were half mast high. It was *le jour des morts*, the day of the dead, when the living cease from their labours to pray for the repose of the millions of souls that are passed away. The Churches were all hung with black, and the people were kneeling around the Confessionals, whispering their guilt and repentance to the unseen Confessor; while the still silence was only broken by the ringing of a small bell, which announced the different periods of the service. But soon the whole multitude joined in that solemn and thrilling hymn, which is more particularly striking to the traveller, meeting as he does, with extracts from it, inscribed upon crosses amid the dangers of his alpine wanderings. There is something singularly affecting to me in this ceremony. Young and old, rich and poor, are all mingled together as they pray for their buried kindred: thus pointing out to the contemplative mind an emblem of the future mingling of their dust.

"I remained during the day in the city: the gravity and composed appearance of every thing suited my feelings. Fêtes and noisy rejoicings destroy me, they irritate me, and make me displeased with myself for not being able to share in the cheerfulness of others. I strolled in the evening into one of the *cafés*. The variety of persons one sees there makes me forget other thoughts for a time. When I entered it, I perceived two Turks sitting on one side with their cigars and their coffee before them; a few Englishmen were lounging about, and the noise of the billiard table was heard from an adjoining room. I had scarcely sat down and called for some coffee, when some other turbaned personages came in, and placed themselves on the opposite side of the room to that on which the Turks were seated. There was an evident difference in the appearance of the two parties. The Turks, with their overhanging eyebrows and shaggy beards, looked fiercely at the group which was opposite to them. This latter consisted of an elderly man, two younger, and a boy of about fourteen, who appeared very much inclined to ridicule the Turk. The costume of these last differed from that of their neighbours. They were Greeks with clear oval countenances, and a brighter and a darker eye than the Turks could boast of. The two parties stared at each other with that sort of expression of countenance with which two bulls may be supposed to regard one another, when separated in their furious strife. Here were the two bitterest enemies which can perhaps exist, the insurgent and his tyrant, sitting quietly within the same room. While the troops of either party were at that moment engaged in war even to the knife, they were sitting at their little marble tables beneath the soft light of the lamp, and listening to a German girl who was playing upon the harp in the midst of the *café*! But as I have already said, the Greek boy appeared very much disposed to commence an attack upon the Turks; and had they not been more peaceably disposed, a scene of confusion might have ensued. They, however, got up and quitted the room. The Greeks remained; they were from Smyrna, spoke a little French, and told me that they had made their escape from that place, and were going to the Morea."

In the second volume we find the following animated description of the City and Harbour of Marseilles:

"Coming out of the Chapel, I stood gazing upon the various objects which then presented themselves. The Harbour, the old black Town, the graceful and fair modern City looking down with refined contempt and superciliousness upon her unpollished neighbour; the scorched smoking mountains in the distance shutting in the myriads of Bastides, with their endless walls

and their scattered fig-trees, and closed shutters. Then spreading before me, the wide Mediterranean, with the Quarentine Islands, whose anchored ships looked like some of those dark and fatal vessels which used to convey devoted victims to the monster, or the fire, while the white and sparkling sails of those which contained no sin, fitted along the horizon like summer insects. Upon the quays beneath, six or seven of the Atlantean porters of *Marseilles* nodded along with their huge burthen, a vast trunk of a tree. These men are peculiar to *Provence*, and I never saw any who might compete with them, except perhaps the Titan draymen of *London*. Yet their nourishment is very slight, a bunch of grapes, some bread, and a little wine, being sufficient to recruit the strength of their enormous limbs. As they bear along their load, shung by ropes between them, divided into two lines, each man lays his hand upon the shoulder of him on the other side of the trunk, who places his in the same manner. Then the wild cries of the sailors as they were heaving the merchandize from their vessels, echoed up to the rock, and brought to my recollection the time when I had heard them in the midst of tempest and the dark *Biscay*."

The reader will, we hope, be enabled to exercise his own judgment respecting the execution of this performance, by the quotations we have made from it. We shall only add, that we consider it as a prelude to future excellence, and hope the Author will proceed in his literary career.

81. *Poems, &c. &c. By J. D. Parry, B.A. Author of the "History of Woburn,"* 8vo, pp. 152. Ackermann.

IT is a trite observation that no Author is a proper judge of his own performance. Mr. Parry remarks in his preface, that the circulation of this volume "will be principally confined" to a particular district, a sentence contradicted, we venture to say, in almost every page.

The collection commences with a poem on *Waterloo*, not always close to its subject, but containing some excursive passages of merit. We quote one, alluding to the peace in 1814:

"And Europe rested from her woes, awhile
The afflicted land regain'd its native smile,
E'en lovelier from her sorrows, as the flush
Of sunshine chasing bright the tempest's
rush;

As when, no more by snowy bands oppress'd,
The unfetter'd earth assumes her flowery

The purple Zephyrs rule the fragrant air,
And all of beauty, all of peace, is there;
When silv'ry dews the early meadows gem,
More lovely than a monarch's diadem." P. 7.

After the victory:

"The bell hath toll'd in Castanza's aisle,
The hymn of death hath echoed through
the pile;

For heroes sleep beneath that choral swell,
'After life's fitful fever they sleep well.'
O may they wake beyond the shocks of time,
Pure peaceful spirits in a blessed clime.

Yes, ages yet unborn shall bless thy name,
Immortal *Waterloo*! thy meteor flame
That shone portentous as a friendly star,
Illumining all nations; from afar
The mild and joyous harbinger of peace;
Increasing still, in time's more dread in-
crease,

Which nor oblivion dims, nor ages sever,
Like *Zoroaster's* torch, shall burn for ever!"
Pp. 17—19.

Mr. Parry's periods are generally long, sometimes to a fault, but this is avoided in the minor pieces. We shall now glance at some lines "to the Count de Chateaubriand, on his arrival in England as Ambassador, 1822."

"We hail thee, Knight! of the days of old
Thy blazon'd shield is telling;
And the proud heart that throbs in thy cui-
rass of gold,

With the souls of past heroes is swelling;
Like *Bayard's* worth thy soul hath known
'No fears and no upbraiding';

And still shall fair Chivalry's wreath be
thine own,
Though her laurels around thee are fading.

And thou hast sail'd o'er the Western main,
The Woods of the Waste divining;
And thou hast worshipp'd in Salem's fane,
Where the martyr'd palm is shining;
And thou hast trod the Grecian clime,
Where Time her towers is crowning,
And hast seen where the Locrian cliffs
sublime

On *Ceta's* straits are frowning."

Some translations from the *Psalms*, *Anacreon*, *Horace*, and *Casimir*, are subjoined. As the last Poet is little known, an extract may not be ill-timed here:

"To the Rose*.

"Rose, that in thy dewy vest,
Mock'st the starry diadem!
All too long thy glories rest,
Wake thee on thy glittering stem.
Daughter of th'enkindling sky,
Show thy matchless symmetry!

* "*Siderum sacros imitata vultus,*" &c. *Thou*

Thee no watery clouds may blight;
 O'er his studs of snowy hue,
 Jocund in his car of light,
 Zephyr breathes his sweets on you.
 Faintly sighs the northern blast,
 'Neath his golden axles cast."

The few Psalms translated here we prefer to any of the former versions, that by Bishop King excepted; part of the first, 'in monkish verse,' we must offer to our archæological readers:

"Beatus qui non ambulat
 In coniectu impiorum,
 Nec viâ peccatorum stat,
 Nec cathedrâ detractorum.
 Deo purum cor donavit,
 Dei legem exercebit;
 Illâ nunquam aberravit,
 Die noctueque tenebit.
 Quasi Arbor solet fore,
 Fluminis quæ ripâ hæsit;
 Læte, autumnali rore,
 Cui non fructus unquam desit.
 Non canities invasit
 Frondem; neque turbo ferit;
 Et quodcumque ille facit,
 Ecce—id secundum erit!"

The Volume concludes with a biographical sketch of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, and some remarks on Croly's *Gems*. Where the writer found that "Argo, or properly Argus, signifies an ark," we have yet to learn, and refer him on that subject to the "History of Heaven," a work quoted in Spelman's *Xenophon*. We have only to add our hopes, that his labours will not end here.

82. *The Hermit in Edinburgh; or Sketches of Manners, and real Characters and Scenes in the Drama of Life.* 3 vols. 12mo.

SHOULD a man dish out a dinner of only fish or soup, and then introduce a mere joint as a remove, certainly it would be an incomplete thing. Thus in the taste of many general readers, Novels are too unsubstantial, and Sermons too heavy, and something intermediate is wanting which may be called the poultry of literature. In that culino-literary class we place "The Hermit of Edinburgh," and it is very pretty eating. A retired, good-natured, and garrulous old bachelor and punster, with a small independence and long experience of the world, sits at his window, with an opera-glass in one hand and a pen in the other, and gives a gentlemanly and lively description of the principal inha-

bitants of his dwelling place. Motley and various are the descriptions which he gives; and sorry we are to say (though it is too true), that strength and dignity of character appear, no more than in the world, leading objects of attention. There are rich men, eminent men, and most sorts of men; but except in a fine retired old officer (vol. iii. p. 159), there is not one who has grandeur of soul, the mind of a philosopher of antiquity.

This book is of a reforming turn; and by no means sparing of the knife. Though we think, that the remark about the large feet of the Scotch Ladies might have been suppressed, yet their strange habit of calling their husbands *my man* is properly rebuked (i. p. 33).

We shall do the Author the further justice to notice some original and valuable observations. Speaking of the ill-names very commonly given to practitioners of the law, he says,

"Many in youth, and of high education, whose sport it is to defraud their creditors in a variety of ways, passing from one professional man to another to uphold them in their rapine; to these legal advisers they tell half their story, or deceive them with a false statement; and when he can no longer protect them by delays and forms of law, nor carry on a thread-bare unsustainable action, when justice must be done, and the attorney's bill is brought in, they call him a d***d rascal, try to tax his bill, arm another lawyer in vengeance against him, stir up two rivals, or employ men at variance with each other, and then commence, *de novo*, with them, and end in the same honourable manner. Then the whole profession is set down by these worthies as a set of robbers, fellows, who would take up any cause. You may say that might be given in reply; but the fact is, that in a thousand instances the clients vitiate the legal agent; they make him what he becomes, interested, suspicious, crafty, and shifting. Ingratitude dries up the source of humanity; being deceived, creates a deceiver; the taking up of one bad cause, unknowingly, gives a desire to bear it out; and the custom of scoundrels injures the professional man's name and practice." P. 112.

It appears, that at Edinburgh there is no *street-lounging* (i. 190) as in England.

The following remarks concerning the Scotch pronunciation of Latin may amuse our readers.

"The Wickamhist and Etonian turn Sandy into ridicule for his pronouncing *causas*;

causas, causass; the word laus (praise) louse; the verbs fero, fers, fert, fero, farce, and we can go no further—the end of which, however, is looky lautum, &c. for tibi lautum; then again the “nil consocietati,” “nil consociere sibi,” which would horrify a Frenchman, at the same time the miki of the Englishman, accented like my eye, is as far from the conception of a Frenchman, a Spaniard, Italian, and all other continental people, as louse is from the ideas of the Oxonians and Cantabrigians.” i. 204.

Nor is it in serious things, that this writer is deficient, and of course, not in instruction as well as amusement.

“Wit is a quality which ought to differ according to the occasion for which it is designed; wit written in a book must bear reading twice; no rough sketch will answer this purpose; the wit of the courts should be courtly; wit in *repartee* should be pleasant and temperate; table wit needs only to be palatable and apropos; ill tempered wit resembles an inflammatory liquor, which, when the spirit has evaporated, leaves a nauseous poisonous drug behind it.” ii. 205.

Having made all the extracts which our limits will permit, we can only say, that we doubt not the satisfaction which the work will give to all readers. There is rather too much punning; but many of the puns are good; and when the perversion of meaning conveys delicate satire or broad humour, then puns form no inconsiderable part of wit.

83. *Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the celebrated Correspondence on the Christian Religion with J. C. Lavater, Minister of Zurich. By M. Samuels, 8vo, pp. 171. Longman and Co.*

MOSES MENDELSON was born in September 1729, at Dessau in Germany, where his father was a transcriber of the Pentateuch (*Sopher*), and kept a Hebrew day-school, both very humble and precarious professions. According to the then prevailing custom of educating the Jew boys, young Mendelsohn was taught to prattle mechanically the *Mishna* and *Gemarra* concerning laws of betrothing, divorce, legal damages, sacerdotal functions, and other similar matters above their comprehension, before they were able to read and understand a single text of Scripture correctly. He found, however, that without knowing the Hebrew language grammatically, it would be out of his power to see his way

clearly through any commentary, and therefore wisely resolved to make himself master of the Hebrew language and the Scripture. He translated the Psalms into verse, got up well the text of the Talmud, and knew nearly the whole of the Law and the Prophets by heart. *Maimonides More Nebochin, i. e. the Guide of the Perplexed*, then became his favourite author, and intense study of it brought on a nervous disorder, the neglect of which produced a deformity of the spine, and made him a valetudinarian for the rest of his life. To hawking and peddling, at that time the general, indeed almost only resource of indigent Jew lads, Mendelsohn had an insuperable aversion, and emigrated to Berlin at the age of fourteen, in order to continue his studies under his old Master Rabbi Frankel, who had removed thither. By the Rabbi's intercession, a *Mr. Hyam Bamberg* allowed Mendelsohn a garret to sleep in, and two days board weekly. When the student purchased a loaf, he would notch it according to the standard of his finances into so many meals, never eating according to his appetite, but to his finances. His ardour for knowledge continuing, he determined to acquire Greek and Latin. A medical student named *Kish* gave him a quarter of an hour daily of gratuitous instruction in the rudiments of Latin. The result was as follows:

“Having overcome the declensions and verbs, Mendelsohn purchased a very old second-hand Latin dictionary for a few *groshen*, which he had saved from his earnings by copying writings for the Rabbi his teacher, and now commenced, with all the force of his faculties, to read whatever he could get hold of in that language. He even ventured on a Latin translation of ‘Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding,’ and a Herculean task it was! He had, in the first place, to consult his dictionary for almost every noun, then to translate the sentences, study and digest the author's meaning, and, finally, to meditate on the argument itself. By dint of this prodigious industry and stubborn perseverance, he at last triumphed over all difficulties, making himself completely familiar with that abstruse work, and deriving from its translation the collateral advantage of becoming so well acquainted with the Roman language as to be enabled to read, successively, the Latin classics with ease and judgment, with which attainment he was highly delighted.”

Pp. 12, 13.

This

This paragraph furnishes us with an opportunity of taking a brief notice of the quack pretensions of speedily teaching the learned languages. Every body knows that an adult by means of a grammar and dictionary may, in a very short time, learn to distinguish the parts of speech, pronouns, terminations, &c. of perpetual occurrence, and by the aid of a dictionary blunder out the sense of an author. But this does not imply classical education. That consists in opening a Greek or Latin work, and construing it off at sight, and in the same manner translating idiomatically an English book into the latter tongue. No such scholar uses a dictionary, and no man of common sense will profess that such a *copia verborum* is to be acquired but by the labour of many years, the proper task of childhood, because it does not then detract from the time which ought to be passed in other pursuits. A man may advertise that he will teach music, dancing, &c. in a few lessons, and he may theoretically lay down the modes by which perfection is obtained, but still that perfection can only be acquired by long practice. The benefit of a classical education is the high standard in taste, reason, and composition, which it inculcates; and a man may as well set up for the cook of the London Tavern from merely reading Mrs. Glasse's book, or attempt to become leader of a band from studying the preface to a "Guide to the Violin," as affect to be a classic from modes just as irrational as would be profession of converting children into men in a month or six weeks. Whatever requires practice requires time also. We do not think that Mendelssohn's translation of Locke could be worth a straw as to the latinity of it.

To proceed with our biographical extracts. Mendelssohn acquired English, French, Algebra, Mathematicks, Greek, &c. and ultimately became tutor to the children of a rich Jew named Bernard. From thence, through his meritorious conduct, and caligraphic and arithmetical talents, was promoted to the counting-house, first as clerk, then as cashier, and, lastly, manager of an extensive silk manufactory with a very liberal income. In 1762, at the age of 33, he married a daughter of Mr. Abraham Gaugenheim of Hamburg, by whom he had

several children. Having caught cold on returning from a synagogue on a frosty morning, he died Jan. 4, 1786, aged 57 years and four months.

Mendelssohn was an excellent private character, a wise man, and a writer of considerable merit. He is confessed to have been an imitator of Socrates, and is in his epitaph called, "a sage like Socrates," and in another inscription styled, "the greatest sage since Socrates." The consequence of extravagant eulogium is, that it is disbelieved, or even, if approximating truth, carped at and calumniated. That he might have been "his own nation's glory and any nation's ornament," as further stated, we readily believe. It is to the partiality of his nation that he owes the respect paid to him, and more particularly for his firm adherence to the Jewish persuasion. We well know what are the latitudinarian notions of the present day on religious subjects, but we must own with regard to the particular instance before us, we feel no inclination to laud his determination. The Jews are considered to venerate a religion founded on a long system of Prophecies, which Prophecies they deny ever to have been or about to be fulfilled; and was it, and is it the will of God that they should continue Jews in faith? Surely there can be no merit in prejudice. One merit, however, entitles them to civil protection in every form, i. e. they decline Proselytism. While we have the subject before us, we beg to observe by the way, that we have heard reports concerning the Society for conversion of the Jews, which we think must be mere slander, viz. that the public are deceived by sham conversions, a job made of the concern, &c.

M. Samuels has performed his biographical task much to his credit; and we hope that he will be, as he deserves, proportionally respected by his countrymen.

84. The first number of a new Monthly work appeared on the 31st of March, entitled, "*The Aurist, or Medical Guide for the Deaf.*" It is edited by Mr. Wajont, through whose skill the sense of hearing was afforded to the young lady born deaf and dumb. (See our Magazine for July 1823, p. 9, where a portrait of her will be found.) In the first number of the *Aurist*, there is an account of a new discovery of the

the Editor's for destroying fungous flesh in the ear, by which method the usual painful operation is avoided. In the second number there are some curious circumstances deduced from Dr. Halliday's Memorial to the Directors of the East India Company, relative to the abuses in the management of the Hospital at Calcutta. The work also contains an analysis and translations of a Treatise published at Paris on diseases of the Ears. And we think the "Aurist" bids fair to be a very useful little work to the medical profession and to the public.

85. The *Vision of Hades*, is a kind of romance, but ingenious, concerning the intermediate state between Death and Judgment, which our Author shows must be a distinct region from any part of this earth. There

is also much curious Theological learning in this work. The *Vision of Noos* is an allegory very consistently annexed.

86. Mr. BAXTON's *Sermons* are practical and impressive.

87. Mr. MORGAN's *Christian Instructor*, (vol. ii.) will be read with pleasure by the Religious public; and we recommend to particular attention his account of the success attendant on the circulation of Tracts.

88. Mr. PENNIE's *Scenes in Palestine, or Dramatic Sketches from the Bible*, have animation and figure, and are not without happy conceptions, e.g. p. 16, the suffocating fumes, which attend the presence of Satan, and infuse flames into the body of Cain.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Oxford, May 11.

The University Seal was affixed to a deed of foundation of a Professorship in Political Economy, on the endowment of Henry Drummond, Esq. of Albury Park, in the county of Surrey. The Professor is to be elected by Convocation, and to hold the Professorship for the space of five years, being capable of re-election after the lapse of two years. He is to read a Course of nine Lectures at the least during one of the four academical Terms in every year, and to print and publish one of the same Lectures. Three persons are to be considered as forming a class, and if the Professor neglects so to read or to publish, according to the intention of the founder, he forfeits all claim to the salary attached to the Professorship, during the period of such neglect.

Ready for Publication.

The First Part of Mr. NICHOLS's Collection of "The Progresses, Processions, and Splendid Entertainments of King James the First." Illustrated by historical, topographical, and biographical notes.

The 18th Part of "The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," which concludes the Work.

No. I. of Engraved Specimens of The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. By J. and H. Le Keux, after drawings by Augustus Pugin, Architect. The Literary Part by J. Britton, F. S. A.

A volume of Sermons by the Rev. HUGH McNEILL, Rector of Albury.

Historical Notes respecting the Indians of North America, with Remarks on the Attempts made to convert and civilize them.

Mr. BARON FIELD's Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable connection with

the Shows of the Eleusinian, and other Mysteries. By J. CHRISTIE, a Member of the Society of Dilettanti.

Roman Nights, or Dialogues at the Tombs of the Scipios, from the Italian of Verri.

Parish Church, or Religion in Britain, containing an account of the religion, customs, &c. of the ancient Britons. By the Rev. T. WOOD, author of the Mosaic History.

Sketches of Corsica, or a Journal of a Visit to that Island, an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of the People. By R. BAXTON.

London in the Olden Times; or, Tales intended to illustrate some of the Localities, and the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the 12th to the 16th century.

The Travellers, a Tale, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, and Superstitions of Modern Greece. By T. T. C. KENDRICK, Author of the *Kako Dæmon*.

Tales of the Wild and the Wonderful, Original and Translated, containing, The Prediction; The Yellow Dwarf; Der Freischütz; The Fortunes of De la Pole; and the Lord of the Maelstram.

"The Blue Book, or Characters and Opinions," being the contents of a Lady's Album.

An Italian Translation, published in *ottava rima*, of Beattie's Minstrel, under the title of *Il Bardo Citarista*. By Mr. MATTHIAS.

Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus and Thucydides, chiefly selected from D'Anville, Rennell, Anacharsis, and Gail.

Preparing for Publication.

The Scepticism of To-day; or the Common Sense of Religion considered. By the Rev.

Rev. J. T. JAMES, Author of *Travels in Russia and Poland*.

A full Answer to the Rev. T. Baddeley's "Sure Way to find out the True Religion." By the Rev. JAMES RICHARDSON, A. M. of Queen's College, Oxford.

"A Commentary on the Psalms." By Mrs. THOMPSON, Author of "The Family Commentary on the New Testament."

A Course of nine Sermons to illustrate some of the leading truths in the Liturgy of the Church of England. By the Rev. F. CLOSE.

Mr. BLACKLEY, of Canterbury, is about to publish a new edition, in 4to. of Hasted's *History of Kent*.

A Monthly Work entitled "*Flora Conspicua*." Comprising coloured Engravings of the most conspicuous ornaments of the Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds, accompanied by Botanical Descriptions. By R. MORRIS, F. L. S. &c.

Wanderings in South America, the North West of the United States, and the Antilles, from the year 1812 to 1825. With original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, Reptiles, &c. for Cabinets of Natural History. By CHARLES WATERTON, Esq. of Walton Hall, Wakefield. In one vol. 4to.

A Summer's Ramble through the Highlands of Scotland, giving an account of the Towns, Villages, and remarkable Scenery in that Romantic Country, during a Tour performed last Summer.

Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and Part of Scotland, on the Plan of Reichard's Itineraries.

The Marquis Cæsar Lucchesini has published a work on the genuine tragedy of *Æschylus*. He is accused of exaggeration in the eulogies he has bestowed on the Greek writer, particularly on his style, of which Longinus thought so meanly; but the principal object of the author seems to be, to shew that the reason why the Greeks have so rarely introduced love, in their tragedies, was, that their theatres were destined for the formation of good citizens.

A copy of the first edition of the *Orlando Furioso*, printed at Ferrara, in 1516, has been discovered, by M. Duppa, in the public library at that place; our most industrious bibliographers were ignorant of the existence of that very rare book.

The second volume of the life of the late Pope Pius VII. by Signor Erasmo Pistolesi, containing the whole of the correspondence between his Holiness and Bonaparte, has just issued from the Roman press; the remainder of the work is anxiously expected: it is rendered interesting, to the political reader, by the authentic documents and explanatory notes with which it is enriched.

The Society of Russian History and Antiquities, founded at St. Petersburg in

1802, has just published the second volume of the *Memoirs of the Society*. Among the most remarkable articles contained in this volume, are an interesting Memoir on the subject of the Ancient Russian Coin; a scientific Notice on the Ensign of Prince Waldimir, on the Gate of Korsum, at Novogorod, &c.

A few copies of the French Lithographic edition of the works of the Chinese philosopher Meng-Tseu, or, as he is latinized, Mencius, have been imported. It is edited by Mons. Stanislaus Julien, one of the most learned of all European orientalists, who has added a translation: Count de Lasteyre has paid the expenses of lithographing the Chinese text.

PRAYER-BOOK OF CHARLES I.

This relic of the Martyr-King, used by him at his execution, was lately sold by Mr. Thomas, of King-street, Covent-garden. The work is folio, partly black letter, bound in Russia, originally purple, but now much faded, with arms and cover in gold, in good preservation, said to be those of the Elector Palatine, who was afterwards King of Bohemia, and killed at the battle of Prague, impaling his wife's arms, who was Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and sister to Charles the First. The title-page is wanting. On the leaf of the preface is written, "King Charles the First's own Prayer Book," and "Ex Libris Biblioth. Presby. Dumf. Ex dono Joan. Hutton, M. D. 1714." On the title-page of the Psalter is "Carolus R." supposed to be the autograph of the unfortunate Monarch. On the lower part is, "Imprinted by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by the assignees of John Bill, 1634." This book is reported to have been given by the King, at his execution, to Dr. Hutton, and presented by him as a relic to the Presbytery of Dumfries. If such were the case, 66 years must have elapsed, the King being beheaded in 1648, and the date of the gift 1714. It is rather difficult to reconcile this circumstance, as Dr. Hutton, said to be the same who practised as a physician in Holland, came to this country with King William, to whom he was Physician-General, and is mentioned as such in Burnet's History. It is therefore probable, the Doctor became possessed of it by other means. The book afterwards by some manner became the property of a gentleman named Maitland, and at his death was put up for sale with his library; but, although a considerable sum was offered for it, it was not deemed sufficient, and was bought in, since which it has been in the possession of his widow; at the time of the sale, the Presbytery of Dumfries declared the book had been surreptitiously removed from their library, and threatened proceedings at law to recover it, and were only

only deterred from instituting them by their inability to show how they lost the possession, the law of Scotland requiring that as the first step towards regaining possession of any moveable property. Mr. Thomas, in commenting on the book, declared that if its authenticity should be invalidated within a month, the amount of the purchase money would be returned. No doubt of its being genuine appeared to be entertained, and the biddings, which commenced at forty guineas, rose to one hundred, at which sum it was bought by Mr. Slater.

MANUSCRIPT OF HOMER.

Captain Clifford, of his Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, has brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon Papyrus, of a portion of Homer's *Iliad*, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M. P. for Cambridge University. This MS. was discovered in the island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French Gentleman travelling for Mr. Bankes. It is written in what are called Uncial letters, of the most beautiful form, and may probably be ascribed to the age of the Ptolemies. An order was issued from the Treasury to the officers of the Customs, that it should be sent up forthwith, and opened in Mr. Bankes's presence. It is, accordingly, expected in town; and much eagerness is excited in the literary world for the unrolling of this invaluable curiosity, it being, by many centuries, the oldest classical writing in existence.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

The usual Anniversary Dinner of this excellent Society, was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. In the absence of Sir James Mackintosh, whose indisposition prevented him from presiding, the Chair was taken by C. Saville Onley, Esq. M. P. who was supported by Viscount Strangford, Sir Stamford Raffles, Sergeant Bosanquet, &c. About 140 persons sat down to dinner. The Treasurer read the report and list of subscriptions, and stated that the flourishing condition of the funds had enabled the Society to afford more ample relief to unfortunate

men of letters than at any former period. Mr. Fitz-Gerald, as usual, favoured the Company with a recitation.

THE LEVER FID.

This important invention, for lowering and raising the masts of ships, has been more profitable to the inventor, Mr. Rotch, (the barrister) than perhaps any other improvement on record. Lord Melville was so strongly impressed with its utility, that, on his representations, Government have presented Mr. Rotch with the sum of 5,000*l.* and he has disposed of the patent in this country for the enormous sum of 20,000*l.* The importance of this invention may be seen from the fact, that the lowering of the masts of a line-of-battle ship, which formerly occupied the whole ship's company from half a day to a day, may be executed, with the fid, by a dozen men in a few minutes. A saving of time is not the greatest advantage of this improvement, as, in case of storms, it may often be the means of saving the lives and property embarked on the deep. The fid is so exceedingly simple, that we understand its value was not at first perceived by the inventor himself, and that it was slighted both by the Society of Arts and by the Navy Board, to whom he offered it. We have heard that it suggested itself to Mr. Rotch when reflecting, for professional purposes, on the loss of a ship in the Ganges, which might have been saved if it had been possible to lower her topmasts in a moderate space of time.

ANATOMICAL INVENTION.

M. Ouroux, a physician, has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a piece of artificial anatomy, representing the body of a man according to its natural dimensions. The solidity of the material employed permits the taking to pieces, and putting together again, all the various pieces of mechanism in their fullest details, and with such scientific accuracy, that a student may, with a book of anatomy in his hand, find out and trace into its most minute particulars every portion of the human frame.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 5. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V. P. in the Chair. N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F. S. A. in a letter to Mr. Ellis, communicated a series of observations on the seals appended to the answers of the Barons of England, in the reign of Edward the First, to the letter of Pope Boniface; pointing out the light thrown on various historical facts by their devices and legends; as well as elucidating from them certain questions relative to the descent of titles in former times, particularly as attached to territorial possessions.

GENT. MAG. May, 1885.

May 12. The reading of Mr. Nicolas's letter was concluded.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

A discovery of a very curious and interesting nature was lately made within the ruins of this celebrated Monastery, by the Rev. R. Warner (who is arranging materials for a private impression of a "History of the Abbey and Town of Glastonbury") and a party of gentlemen of that place and neighbourhood, engaged in searching after the hitherto unexplored antiquities of the consecrated inclosure. Directed in their search

by the report of a flight of underground steps existing towards the south-eastern corner of St. Joseph's chapel, connected with the outside of the wall; and by the appearance of an arch nearly choked up, beneath the roofing-line of the ancient crypt, the labourers sank a pit four yards square, to the depth of 5 or 6 feet, when their progress, on the east side, was suddenly arrested by a compact mass of stone work. On a further cautious removal of the earth, this was found to be the crown of a nearly semicircular (or Anglo-Norman) arch, of the most beautiful and elaborate masonry, similar in pattern to the excellent zig-zag (or rather lozenge-like) ornaments of the windows of St. Joseph's chapel, and evidently coeval in construction with that architectural gem. The labour of a few more hours detected a flight of winding steps, leading to this subterraneous arched recess; uncovered a pavement at the depth of ten or twelve feet from the surface; and displayed a small well, of a correct circular form, overhung and protected by the costly arch that rose above it. A hole in the stone work of the wall, near the surface, prevented it from being overflowed, by discharging the superfluous water into a channel of masonry, which runs, in a northern direction, under the pavement of the crypt of the chapel, and is supposed to empty itself into the great drain that surrounds the

whole Abbey. The apartment, with its splendid arch and holy well, was originally covered with a groined roof, to guard it from injury or profanation; and appears to have been entered by the pilgrims, through a door-way in the southern wall of the chapel, surmounted by an elegant arch in the mixed Saracenic and Gothic style, which opened upon the summit of the flight of steps descending to the well. The choked-up door way, on a level with the pavement, and opening upon it, was convenient for the occasional inspecting, cleansing, and repairing of the apartment, well, and conduit. No doubt can be entertained of the application of this secret chamber, and sacred well, to the purposes of *miraculous cure*; for, tradition speaks of the *holy water*, as well as the *holy thorn*, of Joseph of Arimathea; but no visible evidence of its existence was known to remain, till the development of the crypt in question. The recent purchaser of the Abbey domain, John Fry Reeves, Esq. of Glastonbury, with a creditable zeal for the preservation of the memorials of former ages, and with a liberal attention to the gratification of the curiosity of the public, has directed the subterraneous chamber, with its staircase, arch, well, and pavement, to be cleansed, and restored, as nearly as possible, to its primitive state and appearance.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET TO SPRING.

HAIL, genial Spring! I joy once more to see
Thou'st vanquish'd Winter from the regal
seat
He late usurp'd, and forc'd him to retreat
With all his bitter blasts. And now for thee
Kind Nature weaves a wreath of fragrant flowers,
To twine triumphantly around thy brow.
The fields throw off their wint'ry robes, and
now
Again assume the emerald's hue: soft showers
And balmy breezes renovate the earth.
The plants, long bound by Winter's stern
decrees, [put forth
Now greet with smiles thy reign. The trees
Fruit's blooming promise; a cheerful gaiety
Pervades creation; birds their voices raise,
And sweetly tell their pleasure and thy praise.
Evesham. W. B.

A SUMMER'S DAY.

NOW Night, with all her gloomy train
Of fog and vapours, quits the plain,
For lo! the King of Day,

Encircled with a radiant zone,
Is rising from his azure throne
In glorious array.

The cheerful birds with mellow throats,
In sweet innumerable notes,
Their grateful homage pay;
Now every tuneful voice combines,
And in harmonious concert joins,
To hail returning day.

How sweet the breath of early day!
When nature's blithe, serene, and gay,
When beauty clothes the ground
With lovely green, and blooming flowers,
Delightfully at morning hours,
Their fragrance waft around.

Now the fields seem gilt with gold;
And to the eye new charms unfold,
On every hill and dale;
And gentle zephyr softly breathes
O'er fragrant flowers and verdant meads,
A renovating gale.

Alas! how short those pleasant hours!
Meridian strength and heat o'erpowers
The new-born, opening day;
The tender plants soon drooping lie,
Weak and exhausted—seem to die,
Beneath his powerful sway.

The tuneful birds now cease to sing,
The fields no more with music ring,
But silence reigns around:
Save only where the rude cascade,
Roughly dashing through the glade,
Is hoarsely heard to sound.

The insect tribe alone is gay,
They dance and frolic, buzz and play,
Amidst the sultry breeze:
The cattle seek a cool retreat,
A shelter from the scorching heat,
Beneath the spreading trees.

Beauty ineffable recedes
From verdant flower-enamel'd meads;
Soft breezes cease to blow;
And hill, and vale, and silver streams,
And russet fields, in dazzling gleams,
With fervent radiance glow.

But verdant meads, and blooming flowers,
From whence such fragrant odour pours,
Why pity? why deplore?
Since evening comes, with quick'ning hand,
Like fabled fairy's magic wand,
All nature to restore!

And now behold the glowing sun
Has his career of glory run,
He casts a languid ray;
Now o'er the vast expanse of blue,
Fantastic clouds of varied hue,
Proclaim the close of day!

Evesham.

W. B.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

FAIR star of the evening, how soft is thy
ray, [light;
Thy splendor how lovely, how holy thy
Thou seemest to bid a farewell to the day,
And to hail the approach of all shadowing
night.

With pleasure I view thee, yet mingled with
sadness, [fled,
As I think how the glory of day-light is
That past are the hours of life and of gladness,
'That vanish'd is beauty, and nature is dead.

But yet I'll not view thee with feelings of sor-
row,
For glory and gladness will burst forth again,
And nature will rise with the sun of to-morrow,
And beauty and life will revisit the plain.

Still, still thou dost tell me the night of
the grave [ceed,
To the day-time of life will too quickly suc-
When the charms of the fair and the deeds of
the brave, [will heed.

And the poet that sung them, there's no one
But oh! there's a morning, whose dawning so
bright, [and bloom;
Shall rouse man from his slumbers to beauty
A sun shall arise, and his glorious light
Shall scatter the clouds which hang over the
tomb.

H. P. C.

STANZAS,

Written in Magdalen College Walks.

HAIL! classic shades and greenwood bower,
To contemplation ever dear,
Her ancient grey monastic tower
Where stately Maud'lin loves to rear;
High o'er those verdure-crowned trees,
Whose foliage courts the western breeze.

See genius shed her infant light,
In solitude, as here she strays;
'Ere to the world a ray so bright,
In peerless lustre she displays:
And poet's fancy loves to greet
The muse's hallowed retreat.

Through emerald meads fair Cherwell roves,
Meandering in lordly pride,
Charm'd to salute thy classic groves,
And woo thee with refreshing tide;
As graceful willows lowly lave
Their weeping heads beneath his wave.

Pause! stranger, 'ere my lay is o'er,
There muse upon this rustic seat;
List to yon dizzying mill-wheel's roar,
That wild awakes this lone retreat!
Here Alma Mater watch'd her son,
The philosophic Addison.

But hark! the bell from yonder tower
Proclaims the vesper call of prayer,
And soft invites the hallowed hour,
To chaunt its dulcet offering there:
The sainted virgin's hymn on high
Swells in seraphic minstrelsy.

J.

Oxon, May 12, 1825.

SONG.

I LOVE to see the evening sun
Sink down the western hill;
For then, his daily labour done,
I meet my bonny Will.

He's gentle, modest, blithe, and free,
Of manly look and size;
With joyful smiles he springs to me,
Love sparkling in his eyes:

And o'er the freshening fields we stray,
While all is sweet and still;
And dearly he loves me, he'll say,
And dearly I love Will.

May 12, 1825.

LEO.

MARIAN.

A DISTANT gleam of parting light
Shone on the latticed window bright,
And made its way through buds and bloom
Of clematis, that breathed perfume;
And, weaving its light branches, made
A graceful and luxuriant shade,
With its soft screen of leaf and flower,
To mitigate day's burning power;
And now with network branches slight
Softening the gleam of parting light.

That

That farewell gleam of radiant day,
Through wreathing flower and leafy spray,
Shone on the features of a maid,
Within that cottage chamber laid;
Throwing a ray of glory o'er
Features that death's pale semblance bore;
One wandering curl of shining hair
Wanted upon her forehead fair,
And seeming in its careless flow,
Exulting in its sunny glow,
O'er the pale grief of all below:
From the fring'd curtain of her eye
One big round tear of agony
Escap'd its prison, its bright cell,
Upon her faded cheek to dwell,
Like dew-drop in the lily's bell;
And her fair features were as pale
As early snowdrop in the vale,
When Winter with his ruthless power
Treads back one step to kill the flower.

What was her malady? the blight,
That nips the opening buds of spring,
That blasts the fruit in blossoming;
The clouds that dim the morning light,
Yet these their own disease unfold;
But woman's love is all untold.
It is the slow consuming fire,
That every moment rises higher;
The rill that, poisoned at its source,
Sparkles as brightly on its course;
The fruit corroded at the core,
With health's own hue still dappled o'er.
This love was borne so secretly,
So deeply hidden, even he
Knew not his empire; like the sun,
Which sees not what it shines upon,
Though the pure flakes of fragile snow
Dissolve in tears beneath its glow:
Yet Love has still its joys! tho' Care,
Grief, and Suspicion, and Despair,
All swell its train—though Death should be
The only friend to set us free
From such a careless slavery;
So sweet it is to feel the thought,
The first, the earliest, love has brought;
So sweet to look on things which charm,
So sweet to feel the heart grow warm;
And oh! how sweetly rise the sighs,
Which love to fan that warmth applies,
And raise the latent sparks to fire;
As poets tell, in Eastern lands
That self-devoted bird expands
Her wings, to light her funeral pyre.

How long the task would be to impart
The history of a woman's heart;
And yet how short a time may tell
Of all that in her life befel;
So speaking of poor Marian's fate,
Her quiet life, her humble state,
Few actions may my pen relate;
'Twas all of feelings—every tone
Vibrated to one touch alone;
And seeing all life's pleasures fall,
No hope to cheer, no star to guide,
Few words may tell her common tale;
'Twas this—She lived, and loved, and died.

L. A.

LATIN EPIGRAM.—Cambridge, 1824.

W. M. PRAED.

Scribimus indocti, doctique.

VERE novo, quo prata tepent, ardentque
poëtae,
Et citharæ, et celeres suavè loquuntur aquæ;
Serus Apollineâ sternit se Daphnis in umbrâ,
Et parat intonso thura precesque Deo,
Phœbe pater! dum tanta cohors te poscit,
amatque,
Dum rapiant lauros tot fera labra tuas;
Dum totoque Foro, totâque impune Suburrâ,
Bacchantur tristes, esurimque chori,
Dum resonant Aganippeo loca cuncta tumultu,
Templa Deûm, montes, antra, macella, case;
Dum nihil est nisi "chara Venus," "formosæ
Cupido,"
Angor, amor, cineres, vulnèra, mella, roas;
Quid valeat tantâ Daphnin secernere turbâ,
Unde novo discat Daphnis honore frui?
Quid faciam, ut propriâ decorem mea tempora
lauro,
Dic mihi quid faciam? dixit Apollo, "Tace."

TRANSLATED.

IN early spring when meads and minstrels
glow,
When harps and fountains in soft cadence flow;
Stretch'd in the shade, near Phœbus' blest
abode, [God.
With choicest offsprings Daphnis courts the
Declare, bright Pow'r, why every rhymester now
Hangs thy proud laurels on his recreant brow?
Why, in each crowded street and darkling lane
Ring the high revels of the hungry train?
With notes melodious every cottage sounds,
Each cave re-echoes, and each rock rebounds,
Such tales of woe, and wounds, and billet-doux;
Such prayers to Cupid, Venus, and the Muse—
How shall thy Daphnis earn a purer praise,
How deck his brows with less ignoble bays?
How may thy sacred honours best be sung
By thine own bard? cries Phœbus, "hold thy
tongue."

CANZONE.

THE linnet sings his tuneful lay,
The flowers expand their bloom,
And Nature, rising into day,
Breathes forth a sweet perfume.
The timid hare now runs her course,
Far from the noise of men;
The cooling stream with gentle force
Glides through the silent glen.
The lonely lily of the vale
Appears amid the shade;
Its gloom so fair, itself so pale,
It droops, and seems to fade.
The cuckoo, with his note so gay,
Now hails the morn serene;
The merry huntsman on his way,
Gives life unto the scene.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *April 25.*

His Royal Highness the *Duke of York*, in presenting a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, against submission to the demands of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, delivered the following impressive address:—"My Lords, I hold in my hand a Petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any representation from so learned and respectable a body will be received with the attention it deserves; and therefore I should not have troubled your Lordships with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your Lordships. I do this more readily on the present occasion, because, feeling that I am not in the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the Bill to which the Petitioners refer, if it should come into this House. It is now 25 years since this measure was first brought into discussion. I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected. It was connected with the most serious illness of one now no more; it was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and honestest Ministers that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this question, to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your Lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it; but there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch; one is, that you place the Church of England in a situation in which no other Church in the world is placed; the Roman Catholic will not allow the Church of England or Parliament to interfere with his church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject, still more delicate, on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words. I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual; I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else; but consider, my Lords, the situation in which you place the Sovereign. By the coronation oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the Church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights inviolate. An Act of Parliament may release future Sovereigns and other men from this

oath, or from any other oath to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual; but I entreat the House to consider the situation in which the Sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this whole subject; I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one now no more; and the long and unhappy illness in which—(Here his Royal Highness was sensibly affected.) I have been brought up from my early years in these principles; and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them, so help me God!"

The Bishop of *Chester* presented a petition from *Chester* against submission to the demands of the Roman Catholics, and explained that there were but *twenty-five* persons in that city who had refused to affix their names to it. Many other petitions from various places and to the same effect were presented.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from 5,000 merchants and traders in London for a revision of the CORN LAWS, with a view to render them more reasonable and efficient, without impairing their protective force. Mr. *Huskisson* explained that Ministers would not bring forward any measure upon the subject of the Corn-laws during the present year; but that he would propose the admission, into the market, of the bonded corn now in this country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 28.*

Mr. *Whitmore* brought forward a motion that the House should resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the CORN LAWS. He contended for the necessity of the ports being open at all times, with a fixed protecting duty of *ten shillings* the quarter on wheat imported. He proposed an additional protecting duty in the event of wheat being below 50s. the quarter.—Mr. *Gooch* resisted the motion. He said that with the altered circumstances of the country, and the improved state of the currency, an average price of 60s. for wheat would be a sufficient remuneration for the English grower.—Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the motion because it was ill-timed, but said that he still maintained his principles of a free trade in Corn, as submitted to the Committee of 1821. He should bring forward the question early in the next session.

sion, when he should propose a gradual return to the old system of open ports; he should take for his guide the gradual plan adopted on resuming cash payments. This session he should propose a measure to permit the foreign corn already bonded in this country to be brought into the market; and this he should do with a view of keeping prices as they now are. Without some such measure, nothing could prevent prices reaching the *maximum* (80s.) by next harvest, and the quantities of foreign corn, in consequence of the glut in other countries, that would be poured in, would be of the most ruinous tendency. The Right Hon. Gentleman, without departing from his principles of *free trade*, contended that the application of that principle was subject to control from circumstances. He urged the importance of the prosperity of the agricultural interest in a political as well as in a commercial view, stated clearly the impossibility of the English farmer's competing with the foreign, and observed, that if no other circumstance operated to make him postpone a relaxation of the Corn Laws, the consideration of the recent distress of the agricultural interest, and the necessity for allowing the English farmer a little more time to retrieve his affairs, would determine him.—On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 187 to 47.

Lord F. L. Gower brought forward a resolution for a grant to enable the Government to make pecuniary provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy. The noble lord introduced his motion by a very long speech; the first half of which consisted of a very highly flavoured panegyric upon the Popish priesthood, and the last of arguments to shew that his proposed measure would reclaim these pastors from the practice of encouraging or conniving at the seditious proceedings of their flocks. He cautiously guarded himself from the suspicion of wishing to weaken the influence of the priests, and even exulted in the prospect that his measure would increase that influence. His lordship, in conclusion, gave the following scale of his designed establishment for the Roman Catholics:—

4 Archbishops	1,500 <i>l.</i> each		6,000 <i>l.</i>
22 Bishops	1,000 <i>l.</i> each		22,000 <i>l.</i>
20 Deans	400 <i>l.</i> each		8,000 <i>l.</i>
2000 Priests	to be allowed	200 <i>l.</i> ,	
120 <i>l.</i> and 60 <i>l.</i>	a year each		250,000 <i>l.</i>

Col. *Pakenham* seconded the resolution.

In reply to the argument that had been used against the measure, as a precedent of which all the other Dissenting Clergy might avail themselves to demand a pecuniary establishment, the gallant Colonel observed that we owed the preservation of the Bible to the Roman Catholics, while to the Dissenters we owed no such debt.—Mr. *Hume* opposed the motion. He contrasted the

liberal provision proposed for the Roman Catholics with the niggardly stipend allowed to the Presbyterian Clergy of the north of Ireland, and observed, that whatever we may owe to the Roman Catholics, we owe much more to the Dissenters.—Mr. *Peel* opposed the motion, and remarked on the unseasonableness of agitating the question in the present temper of the Roman Catholics, exposed the absurdity of expecting to attach the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland to the State by a provision for the secular clergy, while the regulars (amounting already to forty religious houses, and capable of an infinite multiplication) should be left wholly unprovided for; and adverted to the shocking anomaly of making a state provision for the propagation of doctrines which every Member of Parliament swore to be impious and idolatrous.—Mr. *Goulburn* also opposed it by the same line of argument.—Mr. *Creevey* thought that provision ought to be made for the Roman Catholic priesthood out of the funds of the Protestant Church.—Mr. *Brougham* supported the motion, on the ground that the numbers of the Roman Catholics gave them a claim which no other dissenting sect could allege.—Mr. *Plunkett* supported the motion, and alluded to its effect in curing the jealousy of the Roman Catholics, who, were it to be adopted, could no longer complain of contributing to the support of a clergy, of whose doctrines they disapproved, without the complaint being retorted upon them by the Protestants.—On a division the numbers were for the motion 205,—against it 162.

May 2. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. *Huskisson* introduced his proposed measure for liberating CORN IN BOND, by instalments on the payment of a duty of 10s. per quarter; and that his principal motive was to prevent an opening of the ports on the 15th of August, which he had reason to apprehend must take place if some such measure to keep down prices were not adopted. He stated that the holders of the bonded Corn themselves so carefully anticipated that event, that they were unwilling to sell at a duty of 8s. but he hoped to press them by allowing them an indulgence now which he would not propose to allow them after the 15th of August, whatever might be the state of the market. He also proposed to liberate about 26,000 quarters of Canada corn now in the country upon payment of a duty of 5s. A conversation of some length followed; but both resolutions were carried without any division.

May 5. Mr. *Cartwright* introduced the subject of the COMBINATION LAWS.—Mr. *Huskisson* stated that it was already under the

the consideration of a Committee up stairs; but that there was no intention in that Committee to propose any measure to prevent the workmen from combining to consider and agree upon what wages they ought to receive. At present their conduct was so different from this however, that it became absolutely necessary to strip them of all power beyond that extent. They not only combined in not working, but they presumed to dictate to their masters whom they should and whom they should not employ. He should be the last man to propose the re-enactment of the old Combination Laws. He was for every man carrying his labour to the best market; but as he thought the tyranny of the many was worse than the tyranny of the few, he saw every reason for changing the existing state of things, which really threatened to destroy the peace and prosperity of the nation. It was absolutely necessary to devise some mode of dealing with them."

May 10. On the motion of Mr. Curwen, the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL was read the third time, and passed by a majority of 21. During the pending of this Bill, immense numbers of petitions were presented for and against it. A petition from Manchester, opposing the claims of the Papists, bore 28,000 signatures.

May 13. On the motion of Mr. Huskisson, the WAREHOUSED CORN LIBERATION BILL, was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 17.

After numerous petitions had been presented respecting the Bill for the RELIEF of the ROMAN CATHOLICS, the Earl of Donoughmore moved the second reading, and in advocating the expediency of the measure, he stated that while Englishmen boasted of their love of freedom, they made abject slaves of their Catholic brethren.—Lord Colchester said that further concessions to the Roman Catholics would endanger the safety of the state. He considered none of the securities such as could be at all relied upon, when it was recollected that the principle of mental reservation was adhered to by the members of the Catholic religion. A Roman Catholic Minister might arise, who, in a single Gazette, might raise Catholics to the highest offices in the State, and where then would be the security of the Protestant Establishment? He should move as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—The Marquis of Anglesey said, had he witnessed the spirit of conciliation arising in proportion to the concessions already made, he should feel inclined, perhaps, to support the present measure. He felt convinced, however, that emancipation was not the object of the Ca-

tholics, who now evidently looked forward to Catholic ascendancy.—The Marquis of Camden said, that although as strenuous a Protestant as among the bench of Bishops, yet he felt the justice of the Catholic Claims, and the necessity, as well as the policy, of conceding them; he should therefore give his support to the Bill.—The Earl of Darnley supported the Bill, and the Earl of Longford opposed it.—The Bishop of Norwich supported the Bill. He regretted that the guilt and folly of 1525 should be renewed in 1825. There was nothing incompatible with the safety of the Established Church, by agreeing to the concession now proposed. Their lordships had now an opportunity of doing a great act of justice to a large portion of his Majesty's subjects; an opportunity which, if it were now suffered to pass away without improvement, might never occur again.

The Bishop of Chester rose, and in a very eloquent and elaborate speech, addressed the House to the following effect:—My Lords, whatever may be my conviction on this question, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that it is a deliberate conviction; I have formed it after much painful research and inquiry, and in justice to myself I ought to add, that it is in opposition to my early opinions. When I became better acquainted with the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome—when I understood its incompatibility with our own Church establishment, and the importance of preserving that establishment by co-ordinate disabilities—when I reflected on the innumerable evils which Popery, I do not say the Roman Catholic religion, has at various times brought upon the world—when I became convinced that the spirit of that ecclesiastical despotism was unchanged, that "if it crouch it slumbers not," but still awaits an opportunity for re-exercising its energies, and grasping its prey, I felt called upon to retract my early errors. I have heard a great deal, though not so much on this evening's debate, of the injustice and cruelty of debarring four millions of our fellow subjects of their indefeasible and unalienable rights; but if this momentous question is to be determined upon principle, it can make no difference whether the claimants are forty or four millions. The principles of the Roman Catholics are certain and notorious, and in both cases the fact is that the civil right is concluded and foreclosed, because it is required by public expediency. I contend, on the plainest principles that regulate civil society, on the ground of universal usage, and by the admission of the framers of this Bill, that there is no civil right which is not limitable by expediency, and that a capacity to serve the State offices of trust and power, which is not limitable by the Constitution, is such a capacity as is inconsistent with every known form of govern-

ment in the world. If there be one point more clearly established than another by the evidence upon the table, it is this: that up to a very recent date, almost to the present moment, the disturbed state of Ireland has had little or nothing to do with Roman Catholic disqualification; that unhappy country labours under disorders of a very different kind; they are more malignant, more deeply seated, more inveterate, but, I trust in God, not incurable. It was remarked by one of the most distinguished witnesses called before your Lordships, that the proximate cause of the disturbances in Ireland was the extreme misery of the peasantry, or what he termed the radically vicious state of society; a state of society which, I venture to say (if your Lordships will condescend to listen to an opinion from one so young in political questions) requires prompt and vigorous remedies of statistic legislation. It is a state of society not existing in any other country; where the chief proprietors are absent from the soil, and draw from a poor country more than four millions of annual revenue. The places of these absentees are supplied by persons of inferior education, and, what is worse, of immoral habits; it is a tenantry engrafted upon tenantry, until, as it were, the climax of extortion wrings from the miserable cultivators of the soil more than that soil produces. In whole provinces, Ireland yet adhered to obsolete customs, in defiance of the statute and common law of the land. Such a state of society cannot be remedied by measures like that now before the House. A more equitable system is wanted—a purer administration of justice in the lower departments—a revision of the revenue laws—the establishment of a system of education—and last, but not least, because it would lead to all the rest, the return of the natural proprietors of the soil. A relief from these evils, I will be bold to say, is the emancipation of which Ireland stands in need. It appears, that until the year 1823, the great body of the Roman Catholics thought little about what is called Catholic Emancipation; even now, according to one witness, the notion they entertain of it is the restoration of their church; and according to another, the recovery of the forfeited lands. Whichever of these expectations the people in fact entertain, it becomes this House to consider, if this Bill be passed, what will be the disappointment of those who find that none of their wishes have been accomplished. That the refusal to grant emancipation has not produced disturbance may be gathered from the fact that the disposition to disturb tranquillity has not diminished in proportion to the relaxation of the penal code; nay, the Catholics seem hardly to have known, in some instances, that relaxation had taken place; and it had not the slightest effect upon their comforts or their conduct. The Right Rev. Prelate

then referred to various publications of the Catholics, as evidence of the intolerance of the Catholic Church, and adverted to the publications of Dr. Doyle, under the signature of I. K. L. on the same subject; and concluded by declaring, that, in his opinion, the proposed measure would not conciliate the Catholics, or tend to the tranquillity of Ireland; and he therefore implored their Lordships not to pass the Bill into a law.

The Earl of *Limerick* admitted that the evil of non-residence existed too much; but how came it that the Right Rev. Prelate forgot the non-residence of the clergy?—The Right Rev. Prelate's speech went to irritate every class of the Irish people; landlords, tenants, Protestants, and Catholics. How different from the speech of the Right Rev. Prelate near him, (the Bishop of Norwich.)—Let their Lordships "look on this picture and on that." His Lordship eulogized the conduct of the Romish priests.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* observed, that the Right Rev. Prelate had not gone into the question of how far the evils which, in his opinion, afflicted Ireland, grew out of the disabilities to which the Catholics were exposed. But he had gone pretty largely into imputations on the Catholics and Gentry of Ireland. These imputations were not justified by the evidence on the table. He charged the Roman Catholics with a desire to overturn the Protestant Church, and on what foundation? Why, on the evidence of a Protestant witness! The Noble Marquis contended that the removal of the remaining disabilities was necessary to the safety of the State.

The Earl of *Liverpool* was ready to oppose the Bill, on the grounds stated by the Noble Marquis. It did not come to their Lordships singly, but accompanied with other important measures, which were a ground for regulating the present Bill. Those measures were framed with the view of catching a few votes to the right and left, and the House was placed in this situation, that it did not know how to decide. The measure should be considered upon its own merits; and, judging of it, he would say, that in this Protestant Kingdom Roman Catholics were not entitled to the same privileges, because the former could give only a conditional allegiance to the Crown. He could not help viewing the measure as most dangerous to the Established Church, for whatever were their present intentions, if they gained the present measure, they would attempt to destroy the property of the Church. The Noble Earl referred to the arguments used in support of the Bill, and especially with respect to the power supposed to be exercised over the Romish Church in Ireland. It was established unequivocally by Dr. Doyle, Dr. Murray, and others, that the Pope had the absolute appointment of the Bishops. During the greater part of the life of the Stuart family the

the Pope did actually appoint persons to be Bishops under the nomination of the exiled family. At the accession of Charles the First, the Church of England never stood higher, and yet within a few years it was completely overturned. On the Restoration of Charles the Second the prospects were glorious; and yet at the end of twenty years the nation was on the brink of a precipice, and likely to have its religion overturned by a Popish Priest. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland professes to be a National, and not a Missionary Church. The Bishopricks and Parishes were the same, or nearly so, as the Bishopricks and Parishes of the Established Church. The Roman Catholic Bishops claim a *parity* of spiritual jurisdiction with the Bishops of the Establishment. Their Parish Priests claimed a *parity* of spiritual rights and duties with the Parochial Clergy of the Establishment. It was for Parliament, therefore, seriously to consider, whether the KING could consent to establish by law such a Church as that now claiming to exist in Ireland, under the designation of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, consistently with the obligation "to preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do, or shall appertain unto them; or any of them."

The Earl of *Harrowby* contended, that the arguments which had been advanced to prove the Roman Catholics incapable of holding a share in the Constitution, also proved, if correct, that they could not be loyal or faithful subjects. His Lordship supported the Bill, on the ground that it was necessary to conciliate the Roman Catholics.

The Lord Chancellor said, he would give his reasons why he thought that the Bill should be read a second time that day six months. Their Lordships knew that the House of Commons had passed through certain stages of a Bill for disfranchising freeholders in Ireland, and also that a vote had been agreed to for paying the Romish Clergy. What security had their Lordships that these measures could be passed? The Noble and Learned Lord then referred to the various Bills which had been brought forward during Mr. Pitt's administration, and subsequently to the Vetos, and observed that the plan of conciliation had set the nation together by the ears. He thought, with respect to the Bill for granting allowances to the Romish Clergy, that it could not be done with safety to the country. If the Catholics were admitted to these privileges, what was to be said to the Dissenters when they asked to be placed on the same footing? How was it possible, too, that they should refuse to establish the same Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, as they found it was proposed to do in Ireland. He was not bold enough to say that it was consistent with the safety of the Established Church to dispense with all those protections made at the Revolution, and continued from time to time down to the present period. He never could be satisfied that it was consistent with his duty under all the circumstances, to suffer such a measure to pass without his most strenuous opposition.

Their Lordships divided.—For the Second Reading—Present, 84—Proxies, 46—130.—Against the Second Reading—Present, 118—Proxies, 65.—The Bill was consequently thrown out by a majority of 48.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Northumberland, who has been appointed to attend the coronation of the King, as the representative of his Britannic Majesty, has been introduced at the Thuilleries in great state. Three of the Royal carriages, drawn by eight horses, and filled with Officers of the Court, proceeded to his Grace's Hotel, and returned, followed by three other carriages, drawn by six horses, in which were the Duke and his suite. The King received his Grace on the throne, with the Dauphin on his right hand, and on his left the Duke of Orleans, and the Prince of Condé; and surrounded by the great Officers of the Crown. The Duke addressed his Majesty as follows:—

"Sire,—I have the honour to appear before your Majesty, charged with felicitations from the King, my master, on the approach of your Majesty's coronation. In expressing the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of

your Majesty, the King, my master, is equally induced by his generous principles, and by the cherished remembrance of a private friendship. I have also the orders of my King to express to your Majesty the wish which he constantly feels for the maintenance of the good understanding which exists between the two nations, and which is as essential to their mutual interests as to the general happiness of mankind."

The King replied—

"M. le Ambassadeur—I receive with the more pleasure the expression of the sentiments which you address to me in the name of his Britannic Majesty, as they are perfectly in unison with my own. I shall always remember with gratitude the proofs of friendship which he gave me in times of misfortune. I hope that no circumstance, no event, will ever trouble the union which ought to prevail between two nations made to esteem and love each other."

Gaz. Mag. May, 1825.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

A decree has been issued by the King of Spain, which sufficiently proves his determination to pursue the unfortunate course he has chosen, and to resist all attempts at reform, or any measure which might lead to the establishment of even the semblance of a Representative Government. He states "that he has the most solemn and positive assurance, that all his august Allies, who have given him so many proofs of their sincere affection, and their efficacious co-operation in the welfare of his kingdom, will continue to support on all occasions the legitimate and sovereign authority of his Crown, without proposing to him, directly or indirectly, any innovation in the form of his Government."

The last letters from Spain state, that the rejoicings of the Royalist party at the departure of the French troops were not confined to Vittoria. At Tolosa, Alava, and throughout the entire province of Guipuscoa, the mob, at the instigation of the priests, pillaged the houses of the Constitutionals, and sacrificed many lives. The monks of Catalonia, in order to keep up the zeal of their adherents, have established a society, called the Society of the Exterminating Angel, the members of which take an oath to enforce the necessity of exterminating the race of (Negros) Constitutionals. This association already has branches in most of the large towns, and the horrors which are perpetrated under its influence, are said to be numberless.

A letter from Madrid, dated May 9, says, "that the bad state of the finances, and still more the bad use made by the Government of the little money which comes into the public treasury, begins to produce the consequences that might be expected. The troops of the line, who are suffered to starve while those of the guard wallow in luxury, look with a jealous eye on the enormous difference between soldiers supporting the same cause and rendering the same services; and the garrison of Seville has just warned the Government that it is time to change its system, and to place itself in harmony with the public spirit of the nation. For some time past the Treasurer-General drew into his coffers the greater part of the slender revenues of the province of Seville, and the Intendant-General of the province having no funds at his disposal for the support of the garrison, had recourse to agreements with some merchants, who took upon them for some weeks the support and pay of the garrison; but the Intendant being unable to fulfil his engagements, the merchants refused to furnish any further supplies. Then the soldiers, having nothing to live upon, and knowing the destination of the funds receiving by the Treasury of Seville, rose, and proceeded in a body to the residences of the Canons and Dignitaries of the Church, whose

doors they forced open, and pillaged their houses, crying, "Down with the Clergy!" "Down with Absolute Government!"—(*Fuera el Clero! Fuera el Gobierno Absoluta!*)

GREECE AND TURKEY.

An article from Constantinople, of 23d April, gives a very favourable picture of the state of affairs in Greece. The landing of the Egyptian troops is represented as having excited among the Greeks a still stronger spirit of resistance, and had roused them to new exertions which promise to be successful. It appeared that the Egyptian troops effected a landing at Modon to the number of 10 or 12,000 men. The Greeks, who were in the neighbourhood, being few in number, and not being able to oppose so large a body, retired, and thus the Egyptians were enabled to land without difficulty. Ibrahim Pacha, seeing that the Greeks were unprepared, and wishing to take advantage of that circumstance, went directly with 8 or 9,000 men to assault Navarino, (having prepared for that purpose ladders and all other necessities), and placed the expedition under the direction of the French renegade, Solyman Bey, although he himself accompanied it. But hardly had they arrived at Navarino, when the brave H. Christos, with 300 chosen Greeks, sallied out of the fortress, and fell on the enemy with such fury that, after a short combat, they were put to flight. Letters from the Greek army state, that 37 Greeks were killed in this affair; above 700 Egyptians were slain, and many wounded. Many European officers, who commanded these troops, have fallen into the power of the Greeks, who have sent them to Napoli di Romania.

Zante, April 17.—Provisions and munitions of war set off this moment from Zante for Navarino, in Greek and Ionian vessels. The Hellenic Government has 35,000 men in its pay, and the number augments daily.

SYRIA.

Intelligence from Syria states, that the country is involved in horrid commotions. A terrible war has broken out in the mountains—the Druses against the Christians. The Sheik Beschir, Chief of the Druses, joined by several other Sheiks and Christian Chieftains, who could no longer brook the unrelenting tyranny of the ruling prince Emir Beschir, since his return from Egypt, came down in great force into the vicinity of Monkterra and Piedin, where a dreadful fight took place on the 9th January. Letters from Baruth give but a confused account of the action; but it must have been very severe, since the Prince Beschir lost many of his most valiant troops, and a great number of his most zealous partisans are wounded. Abdallah Pacha ventured out of Acre as far as Seid, making a demonstration in favour of the Prince. These contentions,

it was feared, would have a serious effect upon the Pachalle of Acra, which was reduced to such a state of wretchedness; that even famine, with all its concomitant horrors, was dreaded to an alarming degree by the inhabitants.

EAST INDIES.

Singapore Chronicles to the 9th Dec. give some important intelligence from that settlement and the Eastern Archipelago, and especially with respect to the state of the Dutch colonies in the Eastern Islands. In Celebes, the Dutch settlement of Macassar was closely hemmed in by the savages, and was anxiously expecting the arrival of reinforcements from Java. In the interior of Sumatra an insurrection had broken out, which cannon and ammunition have been sent from Banca to suppress. But the most formidable attack which the Dutch have suffered, has been in a quarter where it was little apprehended. The Chinese gold miners, on the west coast of Borneo, are in insurrection against the Netherlands authorities, and have displayed a degree of courage and skill for which that people have never had credit. A force of 300 regular, and 4 or 500 irregular Dutch troops, has been completely worsted, with the loss of all its cannon and other arms, ammunition, and baggage.

A letter from an Assistant-Surgeon in the Indian army says, speaking of the Burmese war, that it is the "bloodiest perhaps ever carried on."—"No quarter," the letter continues, "is given by these cannibals. Every prisoner they take of ours is crucified, and a cut made down his belly, his bowels let out, and in that state he is left to die. I am sorry to say that many of our people have already suffered this death. We, however, in our turn, mow them down in thousands, and take their stockades, or mud-forts,

as fast as we can get up with them. Sometimes 40 or 50 of them, on being approached by our troops, will stand stone-still, blind their eyes, and be shot. This has frequently happened. At other times, excessive numbers will make a rush out from a jungle, and succeed in cutting off some of our troops; but if they see a tolerable body of Europeans, they make off direct again for the jungle. A shell was thrown some weeks ago, and about fifty or sixty men, women, and children got close to it, amused for a few seconds at the fusee, when it went off and killed all around."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Lima Government Gazette* of Jan. 1, exults in the auspicious opening of the new year, and in the perfect attainment of Peruvian independence, by the defeat of Canterao and La Serna. It contains a decree issued by Bolivar, ascribing the glorious termination of the war to the heroism of Gen. Sucre, and ordering the erection of a monument on the battle field, to commemorate the triumph of Ayacucho.

The Treaty between Great Britain and the United Provinces of La Plata has been ratified. By this treaty, reciprocal freedom of trade is agreed upon; perfect liberty of conscience is secured to British subjects residing in the United Provinces, the Government of which is put on the same footing as our relations with the most favoured of foreign nations; and to the credit of the humanity of the British Government, and the liberality of that of La Plata, it is stipulated that the latter is to assist us in the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to prohibit all its subjects from engaging in the iniquitous traffic.—Similar gratifying treaties have also been formed with the States of Colombia and Mexico.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Accounts have been received from various parts, of gross outrages having been committed by the "operatives" in various parts of the country; the violent conduct of these men is partly attributable to the repeal of the Combination Laws. Alarming, however, as the results of this policy have been in England and Scotland, its consequences have been still more appalling in Ireland. A meeting was held, a short time ago, in *Dublin*, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of adopting some decisive measures for the protection of the public from the effects of the formidable combinations which are continually disturbing the peace of that city. From the statements made upon this occasion, it appears that the workmen have

not only frequently written letters, threatening death to those who have refused to conspire with them, but have actually perpetrated no less than TWELVE DELIBERATE MURDERS, since the repeal of the Combination Laws. A clothier of the name of Butterworth, of Chamber-street, Dublin, was attacked in his own field, and within a hundred yards of his house, by six villains, armed with bludgeons, and nearly killed. His offence is that of having introduced shearing frames into Dublin.

The exports of *Liverpool* are greater than those of London or any other single port in the world. Last year they amounted to 20,662,587*l*. The exports of all Scotland do not much exceed a fourth of this, their amount for 1823 being 5,474,784*l*.

April 26. The first chain of that stupendous

pendous work, the *Menai Bridge*, near Bangor, was thrown over the straits of Menai, before an immense concourse of persons. The extreme length of the chain, from the fastenings in the rocks, is about 1600 feet. The road on the bridge consists of two carriage-ways, of 12 feet each, with a footpath, or four feet, in the centre. Mr. Telford is the architect.

Fanaticism.—An extraordinary instance of fanatical imposture (says the *Dorset County Chronicle*) which is now in the course of being practised in the West of England, has been just brought to our notice. It bears, indeed, melancholy evidence of barefaced deception on the one hand, triumphing over superstitious ignorance on the other, to a degree which would seem scarcely possible in the nineteenth century. There is at present, in the parish of *Staverton*, in Devonshire, a woman, whose real name is Mary Boon, the wife of a shoemaker, and, until the last two or three years, a pauper of that parish. This woman has assumed the title of "Mary Joanna the Lord is here;" and, with the assistance of John Field, a stonemason of the same parish, who appears to be the chief actor in the business, has contrived to procure many followers and believers in her pretensions to divine communications. By the success which has attended her gross deceptions, from a pauper she is now become an affluent person. Her house is better furnished than those of many respectable persons of the middling class of society: she has her piano, and many other articles of superfluity; she has only to say (so great is her influence among her followers), that "the Lord says, she must have a cloak, a silk gown," or any thing else which she fancies, and it is forthwith sent to her. The following anecdotes may shew the practical extent to which the imposture is carried: Her husband was in debt to some tradesman either of Totness or Ashburton for leather. The tradesman had tried several times to get his money, but without success. He was at last advised to go to the house on the day when her followers are in the habit of assembling, which is Saturday; he accordingly went and presented his bill to the woman, seated in the midst of her conclave. She received the bill, and after looking the man full in the face for some minutes, she took a stick which she calls her wand, and going and putting her ear close to the wall, she knocked with the stick repeatedly; after remaining there for some time she returned to her place and said, "the Lord told her, the bill must be paid, and those who had ten shillings must put down five, those who had eight, four," and so on down to the lowest shilling. The command, adds our informant, was immediately executed, and thus the bill was discharged. Her disciples think themselves exempted through her instruction from

keeping Sunday holy, making Saturday their Sabbath. Two of these, day labourers, were found pursuing their respective occupations on the same Sunday, in view of the congregations assembling at two different parish churches. One of them, on being reprimanded for his conduct, observed, that "he was working by the command of the Lord, and that no person should prevent him from working." A farmer also, who was once a man of some property, but who, since he has become a victim to the artifice of this pretender to inspiration, has been completely reduced to poverty, sent his boys and horses into a field, and ploughed the whole Sunday. The two labourers were summoned before the Magistrates for their misconduct. Our informant says, he shall never forget the scene which ensued. They began by reading from a written paper what they termed the divine communications of this woman, and said she had received a command from the Lord that they should work on Sundays. When they were told they must be punished, the hysteric laugh of joy which burst from the hard thin countenance of one of them, an old man nearly seventy years of age, because he should suffer for the Lord's sake, quite shocked the spectators. Both said they hoped the gentlemen would punish them; that they would rather be punished than set at liberty, and a great deal more to the same purpose. They received their proper punishment, and afterwards desisted from the offence. The pretended prophetess, seeing she had gone too far, told them, "the Lord only wished to try their courage, and there was no necessity for their perseverance in it." Afterwards they only worked privately on Sundays. The old man mentioned above, continues unmoved by the expostulations of the Clergyman of his parish, who has had frequent interviews with him, and used every argument to enable him to see his error.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

May 11. An historical play, in five acts, was produced, under the title of *William Tell*, from the pen of Mr. J. Sheridan Knowles, the author of *Virginus*. The facts connected with the plot are too well known to need illustration. The piece displayed considerable talent, and was received with great enthusiasm, being announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

May 3. A Comedy, entitled *Tribulation*, or *The Unwelcome Visitors*, was brought forward. It is the production of Mr. Poole, author of *Simpson and Co.* The story is purely of a domestic nature, and attended with considerable amusement. The piece was well received, and announced for repetition.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, April 19. Hon. Wm. Cust to be a Commissioner of Customs, vice Henry Ellis, resigned.

Carlton House, April 20. Rob. Mowbray, esq. of Cockairny, co. Fife; Commissary-General Gabriel Wood; Henry Jardine, esq. King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Scotland; Charles Dashwood, esq. Post Captain, R. N.; Thos. le Breton, esq. Lieut. Bailly, of Jersey; John Franks, esq. one of the Judges of Supreme Court of Bengal; and Bentinck Cavendish Doyle, esq. Post Capt. R. N. knighted.

Colonial Office, April 20. Maj.-Gen. Ralph Darling to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

War Office, April 22. 10th Light Dragoons, Capt. R. Arnold to be Major 1st or Gren. Reg. of Foot Guards; Lieut.-colonel H. Vernon to be Capt. and Lieut.-col. 85th Foot; Major C. R. Fox to be Major. Brevet, Lieut.-gen. Stapleton Lord Combermere, G. C. B. Gen. in East Indies only; Lieut.-col. R. Houston to be Lieut.-col. in the Army; Capt. A. Emmett, R. Eng. to be Major.—P. D. Sherston, esq. and T. C. Strode, esq. to be Deputy Lieuts. co. Somerset; A. Barnett, esq. to be Deputy Lieut. co. Hereford.

April 23. Viscount Maynard to be Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

April 30. Rear-adm. Sir C. Fahie to be K. C. B.; J. Monk, esq. late Chief Justice of the King's Bench at Montreal, knighted.

Whitehall, May 9. Wm. Woods, esq. Bluemantle, to be Norfolk Herald Extraord.

War Office, May 13. Coldstream Gds. Capt. C. Shawe to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.; 50th foot, Brevet, Lieut.-col. J. Campbell to be Major; 80th Foot, Lieut.-gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K. C. B. to be Col.; Cape Corps, Lieut.-col. H. Somerset to be Lieut.-col. Unattached: Captain J. Simpson to be Lieut. col. of Infantry. Brevet: M. W. Forest, of E. I. Company's Service, to be Lieut.-col. in the East Indies only; Capt. T. J. Baines to be Major. Staff: Major D. McDougall to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut.-col.

May 14. Sir Benj. Bloomfield, K. C. B. to be a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Bloomfield, of Oakhampton and Redwood, co. Tipperary.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Burgess, Bp. of St. David's, translated to the See of Salisbury, vice Fisher, dec.

Dr. John Banks Jenkinson, Dean of Worcester, promoted to the See of St. David's. Rev. Chas. Pilkington, Prebendary of Eatham, in the Cathedral of Chichester, a Canon Residentiary of that Cathedral, vice Toghill.

Rev. W. Hewson, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. David's,

Rev. W. Barter, Burghclere and Newtown RR. Hants.

Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, to be a Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey.

Rev. T. Clarkson, Acton Scott R. Salop.

Rev. Rob. Cobb, Burmarsh R. Kent, vice Carpenter.

Rev. G. Coke, Marston and Pencoed CC. co. Hereford.

Rev. Gaven Cullen, Balmaclellan Church in Presbytery of Kircudbright.

Rev. Chas. Champnes, St. George's and St. Botolph, Billingsgate RR. London.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, Tibbenham V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. F. Elwin, St. Margrave of Westwick R. Norwich.

Rev. T. Frere, Burston R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Guy, Howden V. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Greenside, Seamer P. C. Yorksh.

Rev. D'Arcy Haggitt, St. Andrew V. in Pershore, with the Chapels of Holy Cross, &c. annexed, co. Worcester.

Rev. W. Ives, Caddington V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. T. A. Melhuish, St. Mary Steps R. Exeter.

Rev. Geo. Millers, Hardwicke R. Cambridge, vice Millers, res.

Rev. Henry Morgan, Withington P. C. Salop.

Rev. T. G. Roberts, Dolgellau R. Merionethshire.

Rev. O. Sergeant, St. Philip's, Salford.

Rev. E. B. Shaw, St. Matthew's, Manches.

Rev. W. Tanner, Bolnhurst and Colnworth RR. Bedfordshire.

Rev. Wm. Twigg, M. A. Pickhall V. Yorks.

Rev. J. Rudge, D. D. F. R. S. to be Chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. Edwin J. Parker, Dom. Chap. to Lord Braybrooke.

Rev. C. B. Clough, Rector of Llanferries, Denbighshire, Domestic Chaplain to the Marchioness Cornwallis.

CIVIL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Henry Addington Greaves, B. A. Head Master of Devonport school.

Rev. Thos. Phillips, D. D. Head Master of the Royal Grammar and District Schools in Upper Canada.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Beeralton.—Hon. Percy Ashburnham, vice Percy dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. The wife of Hon. Capt. Pel-
law, a dau. — 26. The wife of Hon. and
Rev. Henry Edm. Bridgman, fourth son of
Earl of Bradford, a son.

Feb. 9. Lady Anna Maria, wife of Hon.
and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, brother of
Earl Brownlow, a dau. — 15. The Coun-
tess of Elgin, a son. — 24. Lady Augusta
Chichester, a son.

March 22. Viscountess Newport, a dau.
— 26. The Countess of Rathdowne, a dau.

April 8. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the
wife of Lieut. Francis Noble, R. N. a dau.
— 9. At the Rectory, Castleford, near Pon-
tefract, the wife of Rev. Theoph. Barnes,
a dau. — 13. In Pulteney-street, Bath, the
Countess de Salis, a dau. — 14. Mrs. G.
Scott Elliot, of Lariston, a son. — 16. At
St. Martin's Palace Plain, the wife of Rev. R.
Barker, a son. — 18. At Newstone, Tun-
bridge Wells, Mrs. John C. Worthington, of
her 6th dau. — 20. At Knowlton Court, the
wife of Capt. Hughes D'Aeth, R. N. a son.
— 21. At Tong Hall, York, Mrs. Thomas
Rawson, a dau. — 22. At Durham, the wife
of Rev. Jas. Baker, a son. — At Radcliffe-
terrace, the widow of Lieut. John Bushman,
R. N. a son. — 24. At Sydenham, Kent, Mrs.
S. Sanderson, a son. — At Dukinfield Hall,

Cheshire, Mrs. Francis D. Astley, a son and
heir. — At Cheltenham, the wife of Major
Gen. R. Darling, a son. — 28. At the Grange,
Bedale, the wife of Hon. and Rev. Thos.
Monson, a son. — 29. At Burley Hall, near
Otley, the wife of Rev. T. F. Wilson, a
dau. — At Clifton, the wife of C. A. Elton,
esq. a son. — 30. In Connaught-place, the
Marchioness of Exeter, a son and heir. —
At Fulbourn, near Cambridge, Mrs. Rich.
Townley, a son. — At Paris, the wife of
Capt. J. Wiles Johnson, R. N. a dau.

May 1. At the Hotwells, the wife of J.
Peart, esq. Waterloo Villa, Clifton, a dau. —
8. At Reading, the wife of Rev. H. H.
Millman, a son. — 10. At Walton Castle,
the wife of J. Coulson, esq. a son. — 12. At
Fris's-place, Acton, the wife of C. B. Cur-
tis, esq. a dau. — 13. In Grosvenor-square,
Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a son. — 14. At
Penwortham Lodge, Lancashire, Mrs. Peter
Horrocks, a son. — 16. In Portman-square,
Lady Charlotte Sturt, a son and heir. — At
Wembley-park, Middlesex, the lady of the
Rev. Ed. Gray, a dau. — 16. At East In-
dia College, the wife of Rev. H. G. Keene,
a son. — 18. At Walwood House, Layton-
stone, Mrs. W. Cotton, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Lucknow, at the Residency,
Mordaunt Ricketts, esq. to Mrs. Charlotte
K. Ravenscroft, dau. of Col. Martin Fitz-
gerald, Bengal Cavalry.

Feb. ... Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris,
co. Kilkenny, esq. to Lady Harriett Trench,
2d dau. of Earl of Clancarty.

March 3. Capt. William Hen. Stopford,
R. A. son of late Lieut.-gen. Hon. Edw.
Stopford (2d son of 1st Earl of Courtown)
to Maria-Sophia, 2d dau. of Lieut.-col. R.
Bull, C. B.

April 5. At Islington, John Myrie Holl,
jun. esq. to Ann, 2d dau. of W. Smart,
esq. both of Highbury-place. — At Isling-
ton, Chas. Strachan, esq. of Cornhill, to
Emma, dau. of W. Rose, esq. of Exmouth-
street. — 7. At Cambridge, the Rev. James
Fawcett, 2d son of the Rev. John Fawcett,
of Carlisle, to Isabella, dau. of Jas. Farish,
esq. Surgeon, Cambridge. — 16. At Long
Ashton, W. Hudson Heaven, esq. of Per-
ridge-house, Somersetshire, and Beans, Ja-
maica, to Cecilia-Jane, only dau. of Capt.
Grossett, R. N. — 17. In London, John
Leveson Gower, esq. of Bill-hill, Berks, to
Charlotte-Gertrude-Elizabeth, second dau. of
Lady Harriet and late Col. Mitchell. — 18.
At Waleot Church, Bath, William Cunliffe
Shawe, esq. late Capt. in the Royal Horse
Guards Bn, to Jane, dau. of C. Pattenson,

esq. of E. I. Company's Civil Service, Ben-
gal. — 19. In London, William Bulkeley
Hughes, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Sir
W. B. Hughes, of Plascoch, to the widow
of the late Harry Wormald, esq. of Wood-
house House, near Leeds. — 20. Rev. W.
Wood, esq. eldest son of W. C. Wood, esq.
of Martock, to Julia, eld. dau. of Vincent
Stuckey, esq. of Sloane-street and Hill-
house, Som. — 23. At Pancras, Henry
Austen Harrison, esq. to Susan, only dau. of
late Rev. John Hargrave Standen, of Murs-
ton-house, Kent. — 27. At St. Dunstan's
Church, Fleet-street, John Parson, esq.
of Bottesdale, Suffolk, to Elizabeth-Geor-
giana, only dau. and heiress of the late
Fred.-Geo. Rose, esq. of Black River, Ja-
maica, and niece of Lady Davidson, with a
fortune of 30,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* *per annum*
pin money.

Lately. Rev. G. Burges, Vicar of Hal-
vergate, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the
late Rev. S. D. Myers, late vicar of Mit-
cham, Surrey.

May 4. At Hackney, Maj. Blanshard,
R. Eng. to Eliza Johanna, eldest dau. of
Thos. Wilson, esq. M. P. — 16. At St.
Margaret's, Westminster, J. Martin Ardlie,
esq. to Miss M. A. Leighton. — At St.
Marylebone, Mr. Sam. Bentley, of Ely-pl.
to Miss Jenkins, of Devonsh-st. Portland-pl.

OBI.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF GOTHA.

Feb. 11. At seven o'clock, his Highness Frederick the Fourth, Duke of Gotha. By his death the male line of the branch, descending from Duke Ernest the Pious, which has reigned nearly 200 years, is extinct, and the dominions of the House fall to the collateral branches in Hildburghausen, Coburg, and Meiningen, who have accordingly published a proclamation to that effect.

PRINCE OF HOHENLOHE LANGENBURG.

April 6. At Langenburg, in his 63d year, his Serene Highness Prince Charles Louis of Hohenlohe Langenburg, senior of whole house of Hohenlohe, Hereditary Marshal of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, &c. He is succeeded by his eldest son Prince Ernest Charles.

LORD BRAYBROOKE.

Feb. 28. At his seat, Billingbere, Berks, after a lingering illness, and in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Richard-Aldworth Neville Griffin, M.A. and F.S.A. second Baron Braybrooke of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, Provost-Marshal of Jamaica, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of Essex. Recorder of Saffron Walden, High Steward of Workington (Cumberland), and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

His Lordship was the only son and heir of Richard Neville Aldworth, Esq. of Stanlaks, Berks, Ambassador to France*, &c. (from a branch of whose family proceeded the Viscounts Doneraile), who, from his mother Catherine Neville, inherited the estates of the Nevilles of Billingbere (where they had been seated since Edward VI. granted it to Sir Henry Neville, Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, and grandson of George, 2d Earl of Abergavenny), and assumed their name and arms (on the death of Elizabeth Countess of Portsmouth) by his Majesty's licence, Aug. 30, 1769. His mother was Magdalen daughter of Francis Callandrini, first Syndic of the Republic of Geneva. Thus highly descended, Lord Braybrooke was born in

* Of this gentleman a very interesting memoir is given by Mr. Archdeacon Cox in his *Life of Stillingfleet*, vol. i. p. 170; where are also introduced some striking characters by Mr. Aldworth, of his friends Robert Price, Esq. William Windham, Esq. and the Rev. John Williamson; the latter of which is quoted in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 185.

Duke-street, Westminster, July 8, 1750, N.S. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he was created M. A. July 4, 1771. He married at Soew, June 9, 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister to George first Marquess of Buckingham; who died at Paddington, after a very lingering illness, Nov. 6, 1796, having given birth to six sons, two only of whom, Richard, late M.P. for Berkshire and now Lord Braybrooke, and George, Rector of Hawarden, co. Flint, survive; and four daughters.

Lord Braybrooke, then Mr. Neville, was elected M. P. for Reading in 1792, and represented that borough till his accession to the peerage. This occurred on the 25th of May, 1797, on the death of Lord Howard de Walden. That nobleman (originally Sir John-Griffin Whitwell) obtained the Barony of Howard of Walden in 1734, as great grandson of Lady Essex Howard, the only child of the last Lord; and, being maternally the grandson of the third and last Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, was created, by patent dated Sept. 5, 1783, Baron of Braybrooke, co. Northampton, to him and his heirs male; and in default of such issue, to Richard-Aldworth Neville, Esq. of Billingbere, Berks, and his heirs male. According to this limitation, on Lord Walden dying without surviving issue, Mr. Neville succeeded to the barony of Braybrooke and to his estates, as before mentioned, May 25, 1797. In the latter, the ancient mansion of Audley End, near Saffron Walden, built on such a magnificent scale by the Earls of Suffolk and Northampton, in the reign of James the First, but now much diminished, was included.—The Barony of Walden laid dormant till 1806, when it was claimed by, and confirmed, March 10, 1807, to Charles-Augustus Ellis, Esq. as next heir, being descended through the Herveys and Feltons from the third Earl of Suffolk.

With the barony of Braybrooke, it was provided that the name of Griffin should descend; the late Lord Howard de Walden had assumed it; he acceded to that title, on being presented by his maternal aunt the Countess of Portsmouth, with her moiety of the estate of Saffron Walden, which she had succeeded to, as the eldest daughter and co-heir of the third and last Lord Griffin, being sister to Mrs. Whitwell, Lord Howard de Walden's mother. Accordingly, in pursuance of his Lordship's will, and in conformity to Act of Parliament, Lord Braybrooke added in 1798 the

name and arms of Griffin to those of Neville.

In politics Lord Braybrooke sided with the Opposition; he was a distinguished agriculturist; and has left the character of having manifested most upright and honourable conduct, most benevolent affections and extensive charity, and high intellectual acquirements.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR JAMES ERSKINE, BART.

March 3. In Dover street, Piccadilly, Lieut. Gen. Sir James Erskine, third Baronet, of Torrie, co. Fife.

The Erskines of Torrie are descended from the second marriage of John Earl of Mar, High Treasurer of Scotland *temp.* James VI. and son of the Regent. The late Sir James was the second son of Sir William Erskine the first Baronet, by his second wife Frances, daughter of James Moray of Abercainry (chief of that name, and descended from the Earls of Strathmore), by Christian his wife, daughter to Alexander Earl of Eglinton.

He entered the Army Feb. 26, 1788, being then appointed Ensign in the 26th Foot, and in January 1789, sailed for Canada; he obtained a Lieutenantcy in the 7th Foot, Jan. 9, 1798, and in July following returned to England. He was appointed Captain of an independent company, March 8, 1791, and removed to the 37th, Nov. 1, that year. He served in the campaigns of 1793 and 4 in Flanders, and was present at the battles of Cateau, April 26, 1794; in the action of the 10th of May, on the plains of Cynosing; in the reserve in the actions of the 17th and 18th of that month; and at the battle of Tournay. He received the rank of Major, May 19, 1794; the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 133d Foot, Aug. 22; and was present at the actions near Boxtel. In April 1795, he returned to England; was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of 15th Light Dragoons, Feb. 27, 1796; embarked for the Helder in September 1799, and was engaged in the battle of Bergen, Oct. 2, following. January 1, 1800, he obtained his brevet of Colonel; and December 25 that year, was appointed Aid-de-camp to the King.

On the 5th of March, 1801, he married Louisa Paget, third daughter of Henry 1st Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the present Marquess of Anglesey, K.G.

He was removed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of 2nd Dragoons, Feb. 10, 1803; was promoted Brigadier General on the Staff of Great Britain, March 3, 1804; and continued to serve on that and the Irish Staff, till he received the rank of Major General, April 25, 1808. He commanded a district in Scotland till April 1809, when he quitted England for Portugal, in command of a brigade of cavalry: he returned from severe indisposition, Sept. 30 in

the same year. On the 13th of Feb. 1813* his brother, Lieut.-General Sir William Erskine, died of fever in Spain, when commanding the cavalry near Lisbon, and Sir James thereupon succeeded to his baronetcy; this was followed by the rank of Lieut.-General on the 6th of the succeeding June.

SIR EDWARD B. BAKER, BT.

March 4. At his seat, Ranston, Dorsetshire, of pleurisy, after a few days illness, Sir Edward-Baker Baker, first Baronet, of Ashcombe, Sussex.

Sir Edward was descended from the ancient family of Littlehales, seated in the neighbourhood of Bridgeworth, the representative of which is John Littlehales, of Winchester, M. D. He was the son of Baker-John Littlehales, Esq. of Moulsey, Surrey, by Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Benda Martyn, Esq. He entered the army, and acquired in it the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and was for various important services, both Military and Civil, created a Baronet, Sept. 2, 1802. He married, July 22, 1805, Elizabeth-Mary Fitzgerald, third daughter of William-Robert, second Duke of Leinster, by whom he had one son and two daughters. On the 25th of August, 1815, upon the death of his cousin Peter-William Baker, Esq. M. P. for Corfe Castle (whose aunt his grandfather had married), Sir Edward Littlehales became possessed of his property, including Ranston House (the place of his own decease), and Jan. 6, 1817, received the royal sign manual to assume the surname of Baker only, and the arms of Baker and Littlehales, quarterly.

SIR RALPH NOEL, BART.

March 19. Aged 78. Sir Ralph Noel, sixth Baronet, of Hainaby, co. York.

He was descended from Ralph Milbanke, cup-bearer to Mary Queen of Scots, who retired into England, to avoid the consequences of a fatal duel. He settled and died at Chirton, near North Shields, in Northumberland, and his great-grandson Mark was created a Baronet, Aug. 7, 1661. Sir Ralph was the eldest son of Sir Ralph Milbanke, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, Esq. of Chester-le-street, Durham. He married, Jan. 9, 1777, the Hon. Lady Judith Noel*, daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth, by Judith, daughter and heiress of William Lamb, Esq. of Faindish, Bedfordshire, and Wellingborough, co. Northampton. The only offspring of this alliance, was Anne-Isabella, now Dowager Lady Byron, born

* Her two only sisters were married within the same year, one to the late Sir J. B. Lamb (see p. 81), and the other to the present Lord Scarsdale.

May 17, 1792, and married to the late noble peer, Jan. 2, 1815.

The deceased first entered Parliament at the general election in 1790. Both he, and his colleague, Mr. Burdon, were then for the first time returned for the county of Durham, after a memorable struggle, in which Sir John Eden, Bart. proved the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Milbanke joined the opposition, and became one of the most clamorous for parliamentary reform. He continued to represent the county of Durham during five parliaments, till the dissolution in 1812; since that time he has not sat in the House.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Jan. 8, 1793. In 1806 we find him commanding the Sunderland Volunteers, then consisting of 500 men. Deserving Halaaby, the seat of his ancestors, he generally resided at Seaham, between Darlington and Durham. He was allowed to be a man of most elegant manners and conciliating behaviour.

On May 29, 1815, the royal licence and authority was granted to Sir Ralph Milbanke and Judith his wife, to use the surname and arms of Noel only, pursuant to the will of his father-in-law, Viscount Wentworth.

Dying without male issue, Sir Ralph Noel is succeeded in his title by his nephew John, the eldest son of John his only brother, now Sir John Milbanke, bart.

HON. A. F. ASHLEY COOPER.

Feb. 28. At Eton College, aged 15, the Hon. Anthony-Francis-Ashley Cooper, fifth son of Croyley-Ashley seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, and Anne daughter of George 3d Duke of Marlborough, K. G.

The death of this noble youth, which was in consequence of a pugilistic contest with a fellow collegian, a son of Colonel Wood, occasioned the liveliest interest throughout the kingdom. A difference having occurred between the combatants on Sunday, Feb. 27, the usual means for deciding such matters were on the next day adopted, when, after a severe trial from four till nearly six o'clock, the Hon. A. F. A. Cooper, who was overmatched, though possessed of the highest courage, was carried to bed insensible, but with no anticipation of danger. Unfortunately no medical aid was called in, and he died four hours afterwards, to the consternation of the school, and the horror of his two brothers, who were also collegians there, and had witnessed the combat.

A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. Wood the principal, and Mr. Leith, the second. They appeared at the Sessions, but no evidence coming forward they were discharged.

At the funeral, which took place on GENT. MAG. May, 1825.

Sunday, March 3, a vast concourse of spectators assembled, but little occurred to gratify their ill-timed curiosity.

HON. COL. J. H. STANHOPE, M.P.

March 5. At Caen Wood, the seat of his father-in-law the Earl of Mansfield, aged 38, the Hon. Colonel James-Hamilton Stanhope, M.P. for Dartmouth. He was the third and youngest son of Charles third Earl Stanhope, and brother of the present Peer.

His death took place with the following melancholy circumstances:—At the siege of St. Sebastian, this gallant officer had received a grape-shot wound in the spine. Severe as the consequent sufferings were, it was, however, the decided opinion of the eminent surgeons by whom he had been attended, that the ball could not, without imminent risk of fatal consequences, be extracted. Whether by the pressure of an extraneous substance, or by direct lesion of the nerves themselves during the passage of the ball, the result was, that not only the spine was morbidly affected, but the whole nervous system partook of the injury, and frequent exfoliations of the bone had taken place. About two years since he had lost his wife, and his grief for her loss was extreme. Of late he had appeared very abstracted, was in the habit of sitting a long time, as if in a state of stupor, and then he would suddenly start up, as if from sleep or upon an alarm. Within a few days he had complained very much that he could get no sleep, in consequence of the pain he endured. Afflicted in this melancholy manner, whilst walking in the park at some distance from the house, he entered a shed, formed to shelter the cattle, and suspended himself with his braces to a beam. His body was not discovered till some hours after, when, the household being alarmed, a general search was in progress. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "temporary insanity."

Colonel Stanhope was placed in the Army at the early age of 15, contrary to his father's wishes, but by the advice and influence of Mr. Pitt*; who was Earl Stanhope's second cousin, by the marriage of his grandfather, the first Earl, to Lucy, sister of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Boconnock (the Minister's grandfather). The young soldier entered as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, Dec. 26, 1803; was promoted Lieutenant and Captain, Jan. 14, 1808; brevet Major, June 21, 1813; and Cap-

* How Earl Stanhope dissolved his friendship with the Minister from political motives, to the disunion of his own family, is shown in our Memoir of the noble Earl, vol. xxxvi. p. 563.

tain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards, July 25, 1814. He served in Spain, Portugal, Flanders, and France. In 1810 he acted as extra Aid-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch; in 1812 was appointed a Dep. Assist. Quarter Master General; in 1813 an Assistant Quarter Master General in the Peninsula; and at the storming of St. Sebastian, as before mentioned, received what may be termed his mortal wound, however slow its effects were. He was, however, engaged in the battle of Waterloo.—Besides the above-recited promotions, he served as Aid-de-camp to General Sir John Moore, to General Graham, and latterly to the Duke of York.

Colonel Stanhope was first elected to parliament about 1817; he was returned for Fowey at the general election in 1818, but was not re-chosen in 1820. In that year he was, by the will of Sir Joseph Banks, appointed one of his four executors; and in the same year, July 9, he married Frederica-Louisa, eldest daughter of William, third and present Earl of Mansfield. She gave birth to one son, now living; but died, after a short union, Jan. 14, 1823. Greatly afflicted at his loss, the Colonel thereupon gave up his establishment in South Audley-street. It was rumoured that he was about to enter into a second alliance, with a young lady who was on a visit at Caen Wood, when the dreadful catastrophe occurred. The Colonel again entered the House of Commons early in 1829, as M. P. for Dartmouth, and continued so till his death.

He was held in the highest esteem by all his acquaintance, and the unaffected sorrow of the domestics, who gave evidence before the Jury, bore testimony to his worth as a master. He paid the greatest attention to religious duties, and was much addicted to Literature.

LADY JERNINGHAM.

March 2. At her house in Bolton-row, aged 77, Frances, relict of Sir William Jerningham, sixth Baronet, of Cossey, Norfolk.

She was the eldest daughter of Henry eleventh Viscount Dillon, by Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of George, first Earl of Lichfield (and grand-daughter of Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of King Charles II.) She was married to Sir William Jerningham, in June 1767. He was the representative of one of the few remaining families of English Gentry, prior in date to the Conquest, and was descended on his mother's side from King Edward III. Sir William died in 1809, leaving by his widow, the present Baron Stafford*, and

Frances-Georgiana, lady of Sir Richard Bedingfield, besides two sons, since cut off in the flower of their age; viz. William, who signalised himself by his distinguished bravery in the Austrian service; and Edward, an English Barrister, and Secretary of the late British Catholic Board, whose memory is affectionately cherished by all who knew him, and whose death was an irreparable loss to the members of his communion. The venerable Lady whose decease we now record, had been declining in health for the last twelve months, and breathed her last without a struggle. Her dignified person, courteous manners, and undissembled piety, had long rendered her an object of veneration and respect to the friends of the family, and to the numerous individuals who participated in its hospitality.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

March 7. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after a very long and harassing illness, John Young, Esq. Mezzotinto Engraver to his Majesty; Keeper of the British Institution, and Honorary Secretary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

Few individuals could be more generally known in the circles of Art. As Keeper of the British Gallery, a delicate and difficult office, he acquitted himself in a manner which did him great honour; for he was a friend of artists, and a conciliator where many sore feelings, jealousies, and angry passions are constantly generated. The manner in which he arranged the pictures, whether the productions of deceased masters, copies, or original efforts of native genius, always evinced his taste, judgment, and impartiality.

As connected with the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and other charities of a similar nature, he was distinguished for unwearied zeal and judicious humanity.

As an artist, in his own department he possessed first-rate talents. One of his best works is a mezzotinto print, from a picture by Mortimer, representing the memorable contest between Broughton and Stevenson, Sir William Wyndham's coachman. His outline engravings of the Stafford and other distinguished collections of paintings, whilst they confer the greatest honour on the taste of their possessors, are also highly creditable to the skill of their delineator. He was engaged, by the gracious permission of His Majesty, in a similar work on the pictures at Carlton Palace.

His private life was marked by good sense, good humour, varied knowledge, and probity.

* He succeeded to that barony as heir general in 1824, on the reversal of the attainder of William Howard, Viscount and Baron Stafford. The Viscountcy, con-

ferred on the said William Howard, is now extinct from default of heirs male, to whom it was limited.

Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN, M.A.

April 5. In Fleet-street, in his 68th year, the Rev. John Pridden, M.A. F.S.A. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Pridden, many years a well-known and respectable bookseller in Fleet-street*, and was born Jan. 3, 1758. He received the early part of his education in St. Paul's School; and in 1777 was placed at Queen's College, Oxford; where, highly to his credit, he pursued his studies with little or no charge to his father. Having, by the perusal of every work he could procure relative to the History of London, acquired a knowledge of the various Exhibitions which are at the disposal of some of the incorporated Livery Companies, he applied for and obtained as many of them as, together with his exhibition from St. Paul's school, nearly paid the cost of his College education.

Both at St. Paul's and at Oxford, he was distinguished by regularity of conduct, and diligent application in his studies; and the periods of vacation were constantly passed in pedestrian excursions, so numerous, that not a single Cathedral in the kingdom, or any town particularly worthy notice, were unexplored; and having a taste for antiquities, and a ready pencil, his sketch-books were filled with accurate drawings of what appeared to him best worth preserving.

In 1781 he took the degree of B.A.; and, having been ordained shortly afterwards, commenced his clerical duties in 1782 as Afternoon Lecturer of Tavistock Chapel; which in the November of that year he relinquished, on being elected to the 4th Minor-Canony in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (which he afterwards in 1803, exchanged for the 6th Minor Canony).

In July 1783 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Vicarage of Heybridge juxta Maldon in Essex. In the same year he undertook the Curacy of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, for a short time as assistant to Mr. Applebee, then far advanced in years, after whose death Mr. Pridden was for about 20 years the diligent Curate of one of the largest parishes in London, the Vicar being all the time non-resident.

For many years, every Sunday in Lent, he attended in St. Bride's Vestry, after the afternoon service, to catechize the children of such of his parishioners as chose to send them for that purpose; and presented at his own cost copies of the Common Prayer and other religious books to the most deserving.

In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and the first fruits

of his proficiency in Topographical research, appeared in a Letter to Mr. Nichols, dated March 1787, accompanied by several correct drawings; which, under the title of "An Appendix to the History of Reculver and Herne," was printed in the XLVth Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." In Number XL of the same work, is a neat plate, formed from his drawings, of Fotheringay Church, &c.

Mr. Pridden distinguished himself in 1786 as one of the most active promoters of the subscription for a statue to the immortal John Howard†. The modesty of the great Philanthropist during his lifetime refused this honourable distinction. Part of the subscriptions were applied to the relief of prisoners confined in gaols: and with the rest a medal was intended to have been struck. But Mr. Howard's death intervening, all objections to the original intention vanished; and Mr. Pridden was the first who suggested the propriety of endeavouring to obtain permission to erect the Statue in St. Paul's. This application was instantly most handsomely consented to by the Dean and Chapter; at the same time intimating, "that no fee should be required for its admission, and that no monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by the Royal Academy." This circumstance has since led to the Metropolitan Cathedral being made the receptacle for the tombs of our heroes, and of other men eminently conspicuous for the benefits they have conferred on their country.

In 1788 he was elected by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to the Vicarage of Little Wakering in Essex.

In 1789 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Earl Powlett; and having taken his degree of M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, was collated, *de novo*, to his Vicarage of Heybridge.

In 1795 he was appointed one of the Priests in Ordinary of His Majesty's Chapels Royal; and in the same year was presented by Bishop Horsley to a Minor Canony in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

In 1797 he resigned both his Essex livings on being presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the Vicarage of Caddington in Bedfordshire; where he resided a considerable portion of the year, much esteemed as an excellent parish priest, and had the opportunity of cultivating a taste he possessed for planting‡, by forming a beautiful grove in a field

† See our General Index, vol. i. p. 223; vol. iii. p. 216.

‡ On these traits in his character, see a Sonnet in our last, p. 361.

* See vol. LXXVII. p. 285; vol. xciv. i. p. 237.

near his Church. He also, in 1812, entirely rebuilt the Vicarage-house, in which he was his own architect and surveyor.

His capability for such a task had before been shewn in a work of infinitely greater magnitude. When the project for improving Snow-hill and Holborn-hill was in contemplation, Mr. Pridden, with no inconsiderable personal exertions, formed a plan for uniting the summits of Snow-hill and Holborn-hill by forming a level across the intermediate valley by a handsome bridge, under which the road from Black Friars to the great North road might conveniently have been carried. For this purpose, every inch of ground had been measured by himself, and every existing house surveyed, between the hours of four and six, of more than 30 mornings, and an accurate plan and design were communicated to a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Corporation of London; who in their Report on the subject, sanctioned by their Surveyor the late George Dance, Esq. highly commended the plan, but objected to the cost of it, though at least as great as expense was afterwards incurred for a very disproportionate improvement. Thanks to Mr. Pridden were unanimously voted by the Corporation; and thus the business terminated.

Another favourite idea of his, taken up when resident at Caddington, was the more effectual drainage of the Fens in the several counties of Northampton, Suffolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely, commonly called "The great Level of the Fens," which is under the direction of a highly-respectable Corporation, called "Governors of the Bedford Level." To this subject he paid great attention; and suggested several useful hints, which in various conferences he communicated to the proper officers of the Corporation*.

In 1803 he preached a Sermon for the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's Cathedral. This discourse was afterwards printed (see vol. LXXIII. 450).

He was a zealous supporter of the Royal Humane Society, having for thirty-three years been one of the gratuitous Chaplains and Managers of that Institution; and frequently advocated the cause of that excellent Public Charity in the pulpit. He was also for some time the Honorary Secretary of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate; of which (with Dr. Lettsom and Mr. Nichols) he was one of the original founders; the freehold on which the Infirmary was built having been purchased in their names. He also furnished the design from which the building was erected (see a

view of it in vol. LXVII. p. 841). During several successive years, accompanied by the writer of this memoir, he attended the Anniversary of the Governors of the Infirmary; and at intervals inspected the Churches in the Isle of Thanet, all of which are antient, and most of them very curious. Neat drawings were made of all these religious edifices. The registers were examined; the remarkable epitaphs copied, and the numerous brass-plates rolled off, with a view to an improved edition of Mr. Lewis's "History of the Isle of Thanet." He also mediated a much-improved "Margate Guide." But both these were abandoned from the pressure of professional and other important avocations.

In 1812 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the united Rectories of St. George, Botolph lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate; a preferment the more acceptable, as (though he was in some degree a pluralist) the whole of his appointments were comparatively small; and his constitution, originally robust, showed evident marks of approaching decay.

In the performance of his Clerical duties he was most exemplary. In the pulpit he was familiar and energetic, and in the desk devout and impressive. His voice, naturally good, he learned to modulate with skill; and in the sublimity of the burial service he particularly excelled. Nothing could be superior to his delivery of "I am the Resurrection and the Life," &c. In the Cathedral, his chaunting never failed to excite admiration, more especially when, associated with his cordial friend the late Rev. John Moore, the Librarian, that exquisite portion of the Morning service of the Church, was delivered by the union of their powerful and well-assorted voices.

He prided himself on the beautiful regularity of his hand-writing in his entries in the Registers of his various Parishes. Copious extracts from the early Registers of Heybridge were communicated by him to Mr. Nichols for the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of antient Times in England," 1797.

In the progress of the "History of Leicestershire," a period of more than twenty years, Mr. Pridden frequently accompanied Mr. Nichols in his visits to the several Churches in that county, and made drawings of all that he visited, many of which he contributed to the numerous embellishments of that copious County History; in which every Church, with many of the Monuments, Public Buildings, &c. are engraved, to the amount of nearly 500 folio plates.

In 1794 he was persuaded by a late learned Dignitary of the Church, to undertake

* See a Letter on this subject, in our vol. LXXXI. i. p. 321.

destake a task which that worthy Divine had begun, but found more laborious than his Clerical duties would enable him to pursue, an ample Epitome, under the name of an Index, to the six volumes of the Rolls of Parliament. This laborious task he nearly completed, but in so minute and voluminous a manner, that it employed more than 30 years of his life, and deeply embittered the latter part of it.

Mr. Pridden was twice married; first to Anne, daughter of his old friend and patron, Mr. Nichols,—she died in 1815; and secondly, to Anne, daughter of another of his old friends, Mr. Deputy Pickwood, who survives him; but by neither had he any issue.

His remains were interred on the 12th of April, at his express desire, in the same grave with those of his first wife, in Islington Church-yard. His old and intimate friend, the Rev. Dr. Dakins, Precentor of Westminster Abbey, performed the funeral service with deep feeling; and the Rev. Dr. Fly and the Rev. Dr. Vivian, Minor-Canons of St. Paul's, with his brothers-in-law, &c. attended as mourners.

JOHN-NEWDIGATE LUDFORD, Esq. D.C.L.

May 16. At Ansley Hall, Warwickshire, in his 69th year, John-Newdigate Ludford, Esq. many years in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Warwick and Leicester. He was the only son of John Bracebridge Ludford, Esq. by Juliana his wife, third and youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. of Arbury, co. Warwick (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, Bart.); and was born Aug. 17, 1756. He passed ten of his younger years at Bishop Vesey's Free Latin School at Sutton Coldfield, under Mr. William Webb; and at Westminster, under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith. In Easter Term 1772, he was, as a Benchers' son, specially admitted a Student of the Inner Temple; was called to the Bar Nov. 24, 1777; and to the Bench of that Honourable Society, in Hilary Term 1811. In 1774 he was admitted Gentleman Commoner of University College, Oxford, *sutamine* W. Scott, now Lord Stowell; Dr. Philip Fisher, Master of the Charter House, and Mr. J. Scott, now Earl Eldon, being then tutors of that College. In July 1778 he was, in full Convocation, admitted M.A. and in July 1793 admitted D.C.L.

Among his early friends at Oxford, were the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, the highly-respected Master of his College; and the Rev. Thomas Warton, the celebrated Poet Laureate, who was tutor to the first Marquis of Donegall (Mr. Ludford's cousin), and as such, frequently visited Ansley Hall, where he

wrote some very beautiful verses*, for the *Hermitage*, differing from the Poem as it appears in his Works.

Mr. Ludford was nephew to the late Sir Roger Newdigate, and Cousin of the first Marquis of Donegall; and he was maternally descended from four Baronets; 1. Sir Francis Leigh of Newnham-Regis; 2. Sir Edward Bagot of Blithfield, co. Stafford; 3. Sir Roger Twisden of Bradbourne, Kent; 4. Sir Roger Newdigate as above; and he had himself a fair pretension to that dignity. In consequence of the death of Sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Ludford, as heir of the Newdigate family, assumed the name of Newdigate. Accordingly, by royal sign manual, July 5, 1808, he and his issue were authorised to continue to use the surname and arms of Ludford; and to bear the name of Newdigate, or Newdegate, as originally spelt, before that of Ludford, and the arms of Ludford and Newdigate quarterly, Ludford in the first quarter.

He was married, 16 June, 1778, to Elizabeth eldest daughter of John Boswell of Witton, Esq. who survives him, and by whom he has left three daughters; 1. Elizabeth-Juliana, married in 1821, to John Chetwode, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. and nephew of the Earl of Stamford; 2. Frances-Millicent, unmarried; 3. Mary-Anne, married in 1813 to the Rev. Francis-Bishley Astley, Rector of Manningford Abbots, Wilts, brother of Sir John Astley, Bart. M.P.

Mr. Ludford was a man of the highest honour and integrity, hospitable to the utmost extent of old English hospitality, and in kindness of heart had very few equals. He was justly proud of the antiquity and respectability of his family; and what gave him peculiar pleasure was, that the property he inherited (the major part of which had been in his family since the year 1410) had stood the test of the Reformation and Revolution; so that there were neither Abbey lands nor forfeited estates belonging to it, and that it might be said of his property, as is said of his relation Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. in his epitaph in Harefield Church: "*Quæ nullæ viduarum lachrymæ, nec divi orphanorum gemitus, infausito omniæ polluerunt.*"

Mr. Ludford had long been ailing, and suffered much pain at the early part of the preceding week, but afterwards became quite easy, and breathed his last with perfect calmness and composure. It is to be feared, however, that his dissolution was somewhat hastened by a presentiment of its approach; for in a letter to the writer of this article, dated Oct. 8, 1824, he

* Printed in vol. LXXV. i. p. 387, from a copy furnished by Mr. Ludford.

says, "both my father and mother died in their 69th year, to which period my dear wife and myself are now arrived; but whether we are to share the same fate, cannot be determined until the 5th February, and 17th of August, 1825;—the former now fast approaching."

As far as relates to his worthy relict, the prediction happily proved inapplicable; in himself it has been too fatally verified.

A copious history of the family, with a view and description of Ansley Hall and Church, are given in the History of Leicestershire, vol. iv. pp. 1017—1025.

Mrs. FRANKLIN.

Feb. 22. In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, aged 30, Eleanor-Anne, wife of Captain John Franklin, R. N. one of the gallant officers of the Northern expedition.

This accomplished lady was the youngest daughter of the late Wm. Porden, Esq. an architect of considerable talents, which were displayed in the building of Eaton Hall (Lord Grosvenor's), the King's stables at Brighton, &c. He was well known in the literary world, and highly esteemed by many of its most distinguished characters.

Miss Porden's education, which was private, and under the immediate direction of her father, was of a superior, and rather uncommon description; and, notwithstanding her talents as a writer were of such an high and comprehensive order, they have not as yet been duly appreciated, beyond the bounds of a favoured and select circle.

At a very early age, Miss Porden discovered a genius for poetry; but the work of this much lamented lady which was first known to the public, was called "The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy," a poem in six cantos, highly estimated for its union of poetical grace and scientific intelligence; it was published in 1815. The success of the fair writer, upon this occasion, however, does not appear to have urged her into any precipitate display of further efforts, as it was not till three years afterwards that she again appeared before the public, as the author of "The Arctic Expedition," an interesting poetic tribute to the gallant adventurers who were engaged in one of the most perilous enterprizes by which the present age has been distinguished. This poem, it is said, led to her union with Captain Franklin.

Another effusion of Miss Porden's muse was "An Ode on the Coronation of His most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth, in July 1821." The circulation of this, we believe, was rather private; but her grand work, "Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade," in sixteen cantos, 2 vols. 8vo, and one of the greatest efforts of a female

pen in the annals of English literature, was published in June 1822.

But what rendered this lady more worthy of esteem, as well as an example fit for the imitation of young people, and many who were her seniors, though inferior in their attainments, was her exemption from vanity; for notwithstanding the encomiums and gratifying attentions which she was in the habit of receiving, and the conviction of her own superiority, which her great natural judgment must have pointed out, yet her manners were, at all times, perfectly easy and unassuming; and though able to converse on subjects far beyond what is expected of ladies in general, to young people and those not her equals in information she ever adapted her conversation, so as to avoid ever making them feel their inferiority, and was particularly animated and pleasant to every one.

In the month of August 1823, Miss Porden gave her hand to Captain Franklin, to whom she had been some time engaged, and who had then recently returned from the land expedition employed to assist in exploring the Polar Regions. Happy, but brief was their union. In the circumstances of Mrs. Franklin's death there was something unusually distressing. Constitutionally delicate, it has been generally, though erroneously, understood, that the fatal event was occasioned by grief at her husband's departure, acting upon a previously debilitated frame. This, however, was not the case.

Mrs. Franklin, whose mind eagerly sought every kind of useful information, entered with great energy into the enterprising spirit of her husband; and, notwithstanding her devoted attachment to him, and the severe trials and dangers attendant on the expedition, she earnestly wished him to repeat the attempt, hoping that he might accomplish the object so much desired*. With this delightful anticipation she looked forward to welcome his return; but, alas! a pulmonary complaint, from which she had suffered nearly two years, reached its crisis about the time that Captain Franklin received his orders to proceed on the expedition, and she was given over by her physicians five days previous to his quitting home. She expired exactly one week after having bidden her beloved husband an eternal farewell; leaving a daughter, eight months old, unconscious of the loss of so truly valuable a mother. The ravages of death in the family of Captain Franklin, have been unusually rapid. Accounts recently arrived from India gave an account of the death of his brother, Sir Willingham Franklin, one of the Judges of the Supreme

* See p. 174.

Court at Madras. Subsequent accounts state the death of Lady Franklin five days after giving birth to a child: in addition to which, he has, within a short period, lost his father, a brother-in-law, two of Sir Wittingham and Lady Franklin's children, and her Ladyship's mother.

O. P. MEYRICK, Esq.

March 24. In Upper Harley-str. aged 73, Owen-Patland Meyrick, Esq. of Bódorgan, Anglesey, and Morden House, Surrey. He was educated at Westminster-school. On the 5th Sept. 1774, he married Clara, daughter and coheirress of Richard Garth, of Morden, Surrey, esq. by which he became Lord of the Manor, and obtained a rental of not less than 3,000*l.* per annum. His Welsh estates were long ago estimated at 11,000*l.* per annum, and he is said to have died worth 600,000*l.* in funded property. He has left a widow and three daughters, all married.

Mr. Meyrick was descended from Cydavael Ynyd or Ygnad, i. e. the Judge, and a chieftain in Powys in the reign of King John; the sixth in descent from whom, Einion Sais, married the heiress of Bódorgan, and the children of whose great-grandson in the time of Queen Elizabeth, founded four families of this name. From Richard the eldest of these of Bódorgan, was Mr. Meyrick, the lineal descendant; Rowland the second, Bishop of Bangor, had two sons, Sir Gelly, from whom Dr. Meyrick traces his pedigree, and Sir Francis, from whom is the present Mr. Meyrick of Bush, co. Pembroke; and the sixth was Edmund Meyrick, LL.D. Archdeacon of Bangor, who founded the family at Uchel-drev in Merionethshire, which became extinct in 1747.

BARONESS VALERIE DE KRUDENER.

On Christmas Day, at Karasubassar in the Crimea, the celebrated Baroness Valerie de Krudener, who, as an *illuminée* of the nineteenth century, was, perhaps, formed to become one of the most useful and distinguished women of the age, had she not given herself up to a mystical vocation, an exalted illuminism, and a religious enthusiasm, which reason disavows, and the present state of knowledge repels; and which struck with sterility, and even covered with ridicule, the most amiable gifts and the most remarkable faculties of the mind.

She was born in 1765, the daughter of Count de Wittenkoff, Governor of Riga, and great grand-daughter of the celebrated Marshal Munich. She possessed an enchanting countenance, an elegant and ready wit, with flexible features, which always expressed mind and sentiment. She was of the middle stature, beautifully formed; her blue eyes always displayed

serenity, with an animation that, as Diderot expressed it, traversed the past in the future. Her brown hair fell in ringlets on her shoulders, and there was something in her person and manner that seemed new, singular, and striking.

Such were the physical advantages of the Baroness de Krudener, who was Ambassador at Berlin, in 1798. Idolized in the circle of fashion, she loved it. Her rank, her wit, her qualities, rendered her one of the first women in Europe. Her charms inspired her husband's Secretary of Legation with a fatal passion. The Baron was then Russian Ambassador at Venice. This rendered her name still more celebrated; and she wrote a delightful novel, in which she relates, with the deepest sensibility, the fate of the unfortunate young man who committed suicide for her; which served to fix the attention of Europe on the heroine of the novel.

This work, intitled *Valerie* (her christian name), is written with an enthusiasm and in a vein, which already announced an ardent and disturbed mind, that would soon look down upon the vulgar regions of human society as beneath it, and soar beyond the sphere of common ideas and reasonable thoughts. At the commencement of the Revolution, Madame K. visited and resided in the south of France, with her daughter-in-law, Sophia de Krudener, (since married to a Spaniard,) and her two children. A year after, she returned to Germany, and from that period to 1805 or 1806, history is silent respecting her. At that epoch she appeared again in the scene, not as the brilliant Prussian Ambassador, but as the penitent Magdalen. She now conceived herself to be a messenger of the Almighty, and possessed of an irresistible calling. The vase of perfumes was broken; she forgot the distinctions she had enjoyed; she forgot her friendships, and all the vanities of the world.

Valerie stated her mission to be, to establish the reign of Christ on earth. Never was so much generosity, grace, and zeal, united to such an ardent perseverance, as in this ultra-Evangelical mission. However, the monarchs of the earth were displeased with this street teaching. Dismissed with rudeness from the states of the King of Wurtemberg, she found hospitality for herself and her company of the faithful, in the domains of the Elector of Baden. By degrees, she became herself one of the *Powers* of Europe. The Cabinets of Princes leagued against her predictions, and she marched from kingdom to kingdom by means of negotiations; for it was not every state that would admit this *imperium in imperio*. The events of the world followed their course, and Napoleon fell. Valerie considered this a propitious moment for that conversion of mankind

masking which she had so courageously undertaken. To Paris she followed the Emperor Alexander, whom she called *The Lord's anointed*, and whom she seriously believed chosen by Heaven to be the regenerator of the world: there, giving herself up entirely to the delirium of her disordered imagination, she left no means untried to make proselytes. In the mystic conferences, in which a young Genevese, named Empeytas, seconded her, she explained the ancient prophecies, and those of the north, and called to her aid visions, voices from heaven, and day dreams and night dreams.

The Powers of the Earth went three times a week to these *theurgic* and mysterious assemblages, where the purple of the Autocrat of the North humbled itself before the words of this extraordinary woman. Public opinion has long assigned to Madame Krudener the religious ceremony of the Camp of Virtue, and the Holy Alliance, as the productions of her fervent brain; and no one has attempted to contradict the public voice. David (by this name she designated her Lord's anointed, the Emperor Alexander,) quitted Paris, and she followed him. From this period, her life has been a series of trials and tribulations, which she has received as the gifts of Heaven!

Her friends in Germany had forgotten her; her faithful flock had abandoned their leader. She was forbidden to enter France; she wandered from one Swiss canton to another, tormented and persecuted by the magistrates, who would let her have no rest. At length the canton of Argovie offered her an asylum: aided by M. Empeytas, she preached a long time at Arau and its vicinity; thousands of the faithful hastened from the borders of the lakes and mountains, to eat the bread of life from the hands of the founder of the new worship. The prophetess, standing on a hillock, preached for five or six hours together, in the open air; and these long improvisations, these long journeys, the absence of sleep and the want of food, had no effect on the health of Valerie. From this feeble person, in whom a delicacy of constitution hastened a premature old age, the voice of an oracle issued; the infirmities of nature seemed not to dare approach the missionary of charity. "Behold me," she would say, "am I not in my own person a perpetual miracle?"

Valerie, catechising the sovereigns, the great, the sinners of the earth, and the poor of the nineteenth century, offers the most faithful translation of that beautiful passage of Virgil, wherein he paints so divinely the inspirations of the Pythonissa. Unfortunately for the Baroness de Krudener, human laws declared themselves in direct opposition to the divine laws au-

nounced by the prophetess. The flock was dispersed, the oracles of the humble Pythonissa were declared seditious, and she was obliged to return to her own country. Here she languished under an interdiction from her guardian friend and disciple, "David," to teach or preach; her followers no longer were permitted to form a body; and as the flame of fanaticism, like every other flame, requires constant feeding, her followers fell away, and, no doubt, relapsed into the "sinfulness of sin," and she was suffered to expire in the Crimea, almost alone and forgotten.

Her powers of persuasion were very great, and many who went to laugh remained to pray. To Madame Krudener is owing, we believe, the conversion of M. Benjamin de Constant, and the work on religion he is now publishing. Such was the awe her words sometimes inspired, that her hearers, and M. Benjamin de Constant with the rest, fell flat on their faces in her presence.

MR. BENJAMIN PRICE.

In Westminster, Mr. Benjamin Price, many years secretary to the Westminster library, and well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. Mr. Price had at various times been engaged in contributing to periodical journals. About three years since he attempted to revive the Westminster library, in Charles-street, St. James's; but after many fruitless attempts the society was dissolved. He possessed a thorough acquaintance with modern books, and hence his qualifications as a librarian were considerable. He contributed largely to "Public Characters of all Nations," 3 vols. and has assisted in the editorship of many other compilations.

MR. JOHN ARLISS.

Lately, in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, Mr. John Arliss, celebrated as one of the most elegant printers of his time. Mr. Arliss likewise possessed considerable taste in embellishing juvenile works with wood engravings, and in conjunction with Mr. Whittingham, may be said to have largely attributed to the revival of that beautiful art. A few years since, when residing in Newgate-street, he established the Pocket Magazine, which attained, and still enjoys, a large circulation. Besides his concern in Newgate-street, he had previously been engaged in business in partnership with Messrs. Whittingham, Huntsman, Knevett, &c.; but like Didot, the celebrated printer of Paris, the profits of Mr. Arliss's speculations did not keep pace with the approbation of the public. For some years past, he had also been in ill health; and through this, with other untoward circumstances, he has left a family of five young children totally unprovided for.

CLERGY

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Lately. The Rev. *Nicholas Nigby Baldwin*, M.A. Vicar of Leyland, and Minister of Newchurch Roperdale, Lancashire, Prebendary of Broomsbury in St. Paul's, and one of the King's Preachers. He was formerly Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1768, A.M. 1771, was preferred to his Prebend in 1792, to his Chapelry in 1803, by the Vicar of Whalley, and to his Vicarage in 1809 on his own presentation.

The Rev. *Herbert John Beaver*. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1781, B.D. 1798, and was Rector of Barcombe, near Lewes, to which he was presented by the King in 1815.

In his 70th year, the Rev. *Henry Brynon*, Vicar of Llanavon-vawr with several contiguous Chapelries, county of Brecon, to which he was presented in 1781 by the Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. *James Carpenter*, Rector of Burmarsh, Kent. He was of Hertford College, Oxford, M.A. 1805, and was presented to his living by the King in 1809.

In his 77th year, the Rev. *Henry Cooper*, Vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, by which Society, having proceeded B.A. 1772, M.A. 1775, he was presented to his Vicarage in 1797.

At Colchester, the Rev. *Thomas Dakins*, son of the Rev. John Dakins, Rector of St. James's in that town.

At his house at Bwlch, Cardiganshire, universally regretted, the Rev. *Thomas Davies*, father of the Rev. T. M. Davies, of St. John-street, Chester. He was Vicar of Llanfihangel Ystrad and Rector of Treffilan, both co. Cardigan, to which he was presented by the Bishop of St. David's, to the former in 1783, to the latter in 1788. His funeral was attended by twelve clergymen, and upwards of 400 of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

At Alderley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Edward Draper*, Rector of Leckhampton in that county, to which he was presented as long since as 1767 by C. Norwood, esq.

At Islington, aged 80, the Rev. *William Draper*. He proceeded B.C.L. June 2, 1779, at Wadham College, Oxford.

Rev. *John Evans*, Vicar of Amraoth, Pembrokeshire, to which church he was preferred in 1807 by Ann Cullen.

At Aberdeen, aged 82, the Rev. *John Farguherson*, Minister of Ruthven.

Aged 68, the Rev. *John L. Girdlestone*, M.A. Rector of Swanthorpe and Vicar of Sherringham, Norfolk, and Master of the Classical School at Beccles. He was formerly Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and took his degrees of B.A. 1785, M.A. 1789; he was presented to his Rectory in *Genr. Mag. May, 1835.*

1788 by Mrs. Broeke, and to his Vicarage in 1803 by the Bishop of Ely. He published "All the Odes of Pindar, from the Greek, 1810," 4to. and "Facts tending to prove that General Lee was the Author of Junius, 1813," 8vo.

At Ardingley Rectory, Sussex, aged 28, the Rev. *Parnell Thomas Baptist Hickes*, son of the Rev. T. B. Hickes, Rector of that place. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1821.

The Rev. *John Heptonstall*, Rector of Astbury, Cheshire. He was presented in 1810 to the Chapelry of Horton, Staffordshire, by E. Antrobus, esq.

At Orford Hall, near Warrington, Lancashire, aged 42, the Rev. *Edward Thomas Stanley Hornby*, Fellow of Caius College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. April 26, 1809.

At Little Hallingbury, Essex, the Rev. *F. Horsley*, Vicar of Matching, in that county. This young divine was of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.B. in 1820; he was presented to his living by the Trustees of Tilstead School, and had been married scarcely a year to Anne-Jane, daughter of J. P. Judd, esq. of Mace's-place, London.

At Dolgelly, co. Merioneth, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Hughes*, Rector of that place, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Prince of Wales.

The Rev. *James Williams James*, Curate of Lantarnam, co. Monmouth. He took his degree of M.A. at Jesus College, Oxford, May 20, 1814.

In London, after a lingering illness, the Rev. *William George Judson*, one of the Fellows and Senior Bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, and on the presentation of which Society in 1823 he held the Perpetual Curacy of Great St. Mary, in that town.

At Monington-on-Wye, Herefordshire, aged 50, the Rev. *David Lewis*, Rector of that Parish, and Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's. To the latter he was preferred in 1802 by the Earl of Oxford; and to the former in 1817 by Sir G. Cornwall, bt. He was the author, we believe, of "An Address to the Jews, shewing the time of their obtaining the knowledge of the Messiah, and their Restoration to the Land of Promise, 1800." 8vo.

At Lismore, co. Waterford, the Rev. *Verney Lovett*. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B. 1776, A.M. 1779, S.T.P. 1806.

In Abbey-street, Bath, in his 77th year, the Rev. *John Maule*, Rectory of Horsheath, Cambridgeshire. He was of Christ's College, Cambridgeshire, A.B. 1770, A.M. 1775, and was formerly Chaplain to the Royal College, Greenwich. He was presented to Horsheath in 1776, by the *Genr. Mag. May, 1835.*

vernors of the Charter House. In 1810 he published, in 12mo. "A Concise Manual of the Principles and Duty of a Christian." His mild disposition had endeared him to an extensive acquaintance.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Milton*, upwards of 65 years Minister of Farrowgate cum Bilton, Yorkshire, having been presented to that Chapel in 1769 by the Vicar of Knarborough.

At Affane, co. Waterford, the Rev. *Wm. Poer*, Rector of that place.

The Rev. *John Bosanquet Polhill*, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1794, A.M. 1797, and from 1802 Rector of Hadleigh, Essex, a living in the gift of Lincoln College, Oxf.

At Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, aged 88, the Rev. *R. G. Robinson*, B. C. L. for upwards of 55 years Chancellor's Vicar of Lichfield Cathedral, Vicar of Harborne cum Smethwick, Staffordshire, to which he was preferred in 1772 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; and Vicar of Barrow cum Twyford, Derbyshire, to which John Borrow, esq. presented him in 1803.

Aged 74, the Ven. *Thomas Rudge*, B. D. Archdeacon of Gloucester, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford, Rector of the United Parishes of St. Michael and St. Mary de Grace, Gloucester, and Vicar of Haresfield in that county. He was of Worcester College, Oxford; was presented to his city living by the King in 1784, to his country vicarage by the Earl of Hardwicke in the same year. He published in two vols. 8vo. 1803, a "History of the co. of Gloucester," compressed and brought down to that year; and was the author of the General View of the Agriculture of that county, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal Improvement, 8vo. 1807 and 1813. He was preferred to the Archdeaconry in 1814.

Aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas Snow*, only son of the Rev. Thomas Lambert Snow, of Tidmington House, Worcestershire.

At his lodgings in Bath, aged 67, the Rev. *B. Thickens*, of Broughton Hall, Oxfordsh. formerly of Ross.

At Rewe, Devonshire, the Rev. *Robert Tripp*, Rector of that Parish, and of Kentisbeare in the same county. He was of Exeter College, Oxford, M. A. 1778, and was presented to both his churches in 1791, by the Hon. P. C. Wyndham.

Aged 29, the Rev. *Peter Walthall*, M. A. Rector of Wistaston, Cheshire, eldest son of Peter Walthall, esq. of Darley Dale. He was a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1821, A. M. 1822.

At Herbroth, in Scotland, aged 23, the Rev. *Ambrose Watkins*, 2d son of late Staunton Watkins, esq. of Dunbar.

Jan. 29. In Marlborough-place, Brighton, aged 68, the Rev. *Parkington George Tomkyns*, late of Buckingham Park, Here-

fordshire. He was of New College, Oxford, a Grand Compounder for the degree of B.C.L. Nov. 7, 1793, and for that of D.C.L. a fortnight after.

Jan. 30. At his house in London, the Rev. *Charles Mace*. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1766, was formerly his Majesty's Consul-General and Agent at Algiers, and had held the Rectory of Haldsham, in Holderness, 55 years, having been presented to it in 1770 by Lord Montague.

Feb. 7. At the Rectory-house, Bedford, aged 62, the Rev. *Wm. Collins Cumming*. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, by which he was presented in 1797 to the Vicarage of Eaton Bray, Beds. having taken the degrees of A. B. 1784, A. M. 1787. For 25 years he officiated at the Free Chapel, Epping; on leaving which his affectionate flock presented him with a valuable piece of plate, as a token of their high sense of his exemplary pastoral care. In 1819 the Bishop of Lincoln presented him to the Rectory of St. Mary's, Bedford, which he held with his other living in commendam.

Feb. 8. At his Rectory, Ingestrie, near Stafford, aged 46, the Hon. and Rev. *John Chetwynd Talbot*, second son of the first and late Earl Talbot, and only brother of the present Peer. He was of All Souls College, Oxford, a Grand Compounder for the degree of M. A. June 26, 1806; and was presented to Ingestrie by his brother in 1813.

Feb. 16. At Whixall, near Wem, Salop, in his 77th year, the Rev. *Robert Pugh*, A. B. Vicar of Donnington, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Rev. J. Pugh; for nearly half a century Curate of Weston, and Perpetual Curate of Lee Brockhurst, Salop. He was educated at Truro School under the late Mr. Conant, who was famed for sending to Exeter College, Oxford, some of the soundest scholars the University could boast; was a most useful if not a popular preacher, a most affectionate pastor, and unbouedly liberal. He had suffered many years from an acute disease, the paroxysms of which he bore with invincible patience and Christian submission.

March 3. At Holkham Hall, Norfolk, aged 46, the Rev. *Rich. Odell*, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, Curate of Burnham Overy and of Holkham, and Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex. He had exercised his pastoral duties with true Christian zeal for nearly 20 years.

March 15. At Coham in Black Torrington, Devon, in his 62d year, the Rev. *Wm. Holland Coham*. He was of Exeter College, Oxford, M. A. 1791, had been 35 years Curate of Black Torrington, 28 an active and popular Magistrate for Devonshire, and 18 Rector of Halwell, near Totness, to which he was presented by the King.

March 15. At Chesham, Bucks, aged 74, the Rev. *J. Fuller*.

March

March 20. The Rev. James Dove, of Walworth.

March 21. Aged 48, the Rev. *Thos. Chamberlayne*, Rector of Charlton, Kent, to which he was presented by Mrs. Chamberlayne in 1806. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1801.

March 21. Suddenly, at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, aged 65, the Rev. *James Hastings*, Rector of Telcombe, and Vicar of Piddinghoe, Sussex. To these livings he was presented in 1787, to the former by J. Philpot, esq. and to the latter by the same patron jointly with T. Crewe, esq.

April 5. At the Deanery, Ennis, co. Clare, of the typhus fever, the very Rev. *George Stephenson*, D. C. L. Dean of Kilkenny, and Rector of Callan, co. Kilkenny. He was formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. 1786, A. M. 1789.

April 15. At Kingsbridge, Devon, the Rev. *John Richards*, the much-respected Curate of St. Michael's, Bath, and Vicar of Wedmore, Somersetshire. To his Vicarage he was presented by the Dean of Wells in 1811.—On the 25th a numerous and respectable meeting of his parishioners at Bath, (convened by the Churchwardens in consequence of a requisition,) at which many of the clergy and gentry of the city were also present, was held for considering the best means of testifying their respect for the memory of the deceased. The chair was filled by John Wiltshire, esq. It was resolved to defray the expences of bringing his remains from Devonshire, for interment at Bath, and that a public subscription be immediately commenced for erecting a monument in St. Michael's Church. On the latter proposition being submitted to the meeting, J. S. Duncan, esq. Fellow of New College, Oxford, powerfully excited the feelings of the assembly by a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

April 20. At Hindon, Wilts, aged 77, the Rev. *William Norris*. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, A. M. 1793. He was presented to the Rectory of Warblington, Hants, by Mrs. Norris in 1789; to the Rectory of Pertwood, Wilts, by R. Rickwood, esq. in 1815; and also held, at the time of his decease, the Chapelry of Hindon Huish.

April 20. At Swarthdale House, near Lancaster, aged 77, the Rev. *James Stainbank*, A. M. Rector of Halton and Minister of Kellstover, Lancashire, to the former of which churches he was presented by W. B. Bradshaw, esq.; to the latter by the Bishop of Chester; both in 1796. He had been upwards of thirty years a magistrate for the county.

April 26. Most deeply lamented, in his 90th year, the Rev. *Thomas Butler*, D. D. Rector of Benthams, Yorkshire, and Whittington, Lancashire, and Domestic Chaplain

to the Duke of Devonshire. He was the youngest brother of the late Alexander Butler, esq. and grandfather of Thomas Butler Cole, esq. of Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Cote, co. Lancaster; was presented to the Rectory of Benthams in 1761 by E. Parker, esq. and to that of Whittington in 1798, by the Rev. G. Horaby.

April 30. At Whitchurch, Salop, aged 66, and much respected, the Rev. *John Collier*, Curate of Tilstock, and Chaplain to the Earl of Bridgewater (who is Patron of Whitchurch, the mother church to Tilstock). He was a student of Christ Church College, Oxford, M. A. 1784.

May 5. At Minehead, aged 56, the Rev. Mr. Prebendary *Warre Square Bradley*. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1782, A. M. 1796; was presented to the Rectory of Wambrook, co. Dorset, in 1808, by Chas. Edwards, esq.; to the vicarage of Chard, co. Somerset, in 1819, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in the same year to the Prebendal Stall of Timberscombe, in the Cathedral of Wells, to which the Vicarage of that place is annexed.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 24. Lady Mary Trotter, fourth dau. of William, the second and late Earl of Howth, by his first wife Mary, second dau. and coheir of Thomas Birmingham, last Earl of Louth, of that family.

March 21. Aged 71, Lady Elizabeth Seymour, fifth dau. of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, and aunt to the present Peer.

April 12. In Great Cumberland-place, aged 66, Sir George Buggin. He was knighted May 31, 1797, being then styled of Thetford, Norfolk, and married May 14, 1815, Cecilia, eighth dau. and thirteenth child of Arthur Saunders, second and late Earl of Arran.

April 17. At his house on Stamford-hill, aged 49, Mr. Patrick M'Lachlan.

April 20. Capt. Chas. Campbell, R. N. youngest brother of late Lord Cawdor.

April 24. Mr. James William Brandon, aged 24, son of Mr. J. Brandon, late of Covent-garden Theatre.

April 26. At Abbey House, Bermondsey, aged 61, James Riley, esq.

April 27. In his 60th year, Mr. Stevens, law-bookseller, of Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn.

April 30. In Tilney-street, John Vernon, esq. of Buchhurst-hill, Berks.

Lately. At her house at Camberwell, the widow of William Raven, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, eldest sister of Admiral Wilson, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Wilson, Chief Judge of Dominica, niece of the late Rowland Holt; esq. M. P. for Suffolk, and

and great-grand daughter to Lord Chief Justice Holt.

May 1. In his 79d year, Wm. Taylor, esq. many years principal proprietor and manager of the King's theatre.

May 2. Aged 66, Thomas Caldwell, esq. of Brentford.

At his apartments in Chelsea College, aged 41, Richard Revell, esq.

Aged 80. Mr. John Stride, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, solicitor.

May 5. Aged 77, very generally lamented, Thomas Roberts, esq. of Russel-square and Hampstead, for many years a Member of the Stock Exchange. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by a cold caught on the day of laying the first stone of the new building at Christ's Hospital, of which Royal Foundation he was a Governor, as well as a liberal supporter of several other useful charitable institutions.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 81, Frances, widow of T. H. Barrow, esq. of Barbadoes.

Aged 81, John Walter, esq. of Lindsey-row, Chelsea.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-sq. aged 70, John Powel Smith, esq.

May 7. In Prospect-place, West-square, aged 82, Wm. Cory, esq. late of Tax Office.

At Popham-terrace, Islington, aged 68, Robert Willis, esq.

May 9. By a fall from an open carriage, the wife of P. B. Brodie, esq. Barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

May 10. In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. aged 74, Frances, widow of Aug. Saltren Willett, esq.

At Highgate, aged 76, Margaret, widow of John Thistlewood, esq. of Staines.

May 11. In his 20th year, John, second son of Thomas Hardy, esq. of Walworth.

May 12. William Hughes, esq. of Clapham, aged 88.

May 13. In Upper Marylebone-street, aged 71, Mr. J. Brandon. He spent 55 years in the service of Covent Garden Theatre, 40 of which he was Book and House Keeper, leaving a widow and four children unprovided for.

At Sebbon's-buildings, Islington, in his 84th year, John Newsom, esq. He was a native of Leeds, and was formerly an apothecary in Cheapside.

May 14. After a long illness, Joseph Patience, esq. of Tottenham-green.

At Islington-green, aged 56, Thomas Wilson, esq.

May 16. In South Audley-street, in her 70th year, Lady Isabella Rachel Hatton. She was 9th child and 6th daughter of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, by Isabella Fitzroy, youngest dau. of Charles, 2d Duke of Grafton; and was married at Dromana, the seat of the Earl of Grandison, to George Hatton, esq. of Wexford, Oct. 9, 1785.

May 16. In Lower Brook-street, aged 36, Geo. Edw. Ewbank, esq. one of the Surgeons of St. George's Hospital.

In Devonshire-street, aged 78, G. Mounbray, esq.

In Cadogan-place, aged 70, the widow of Dan. Seton, esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Surac.

May 18. At Stockwell, aged 65, Isaac Cooper, esq.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Chalfont St. Giles, H. W. Pomeroy, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately.* At Penver Hall, aged 14, Philip, third son of Sir Henry Mainwaring Mainwaring, bart.

At Henderton Lodge, T. Podmore, esq.

At Overleigh, Capt. Taylor.

April 9. Aged 51, Millington Eaton Swettenham, esq. of Swettenham Hall. He was second son and heir of John Eaton, esq. who assumed his mother's name of Swettenham on the acquisition of the estates of that family.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Fowey, Capt. Moyse.—At Redruth, Adj. Ross.

At Merafield, near Torpoint, Captain Autridge, R. N.

DEVONSHIRE.—At Northcott House, Mrs. E. Bilke.

At Welsford House, W. B. Wade, esq.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Martin.

At Plymouth, W. Prideaux, esq.

At Heavitree, Capt. J. Davis.

At Dawlish, Capt. J. Nash.

At Upland House, near Plymouth, J. Smith, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.—At Yeovil, G. Mayo, esq.

DURHAM.—At Stockton, J. Crowe, esq.

ESSEX.—*March 18.* At Prittlewell, Capt. James Bullock, R. N.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*May 13.* At Tewkesbury, aged 56, James Kingsbury, esq. for many years a leading Member of the Corporation, having upon several occasions filled the office of high bailiff.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At Romsey, aged 102, Mr. Martin.

T. Lane, esq. of Stoneham Park.

April 21. Jane, wife of Capt. Coxwell, Southampton, and dau. of late Edw. Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

April 30. At the Rectory House, the wife of Rev. Mr. Davies, Rector of Cliddesden.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Aged 108, Mr. Seir, of Overton, near Ross.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Pembroke-Lane, aged 105, Mrs. Lucas.

March 3. At his house, Datchworth, Herts, in his 85th year, Charles Fuller, esq. a worthy man, and a perfect gentleman of the old school.

March 25. At Hertford, aged 50, Mr. Wm. Plumer Willson. He was Keeper of Hertford County Gaol for nearly 30 years.

April 25. At Hatfield, Lord Arthur Cecil, infant son of the Marquess of Salisbury.

KENT.—*March 16.* At Goodnestone, aged

aged 78, the widow of Sir Brook Bridges, the third baronet of that place, and mother of the present baronet. She was Fanny, dau. of Edm. Fowler, of Graces, Essex, esq. was married in 1765, and bore seven sons and six daughters.

April 20. At Ramsgate, in his 12th year, Arthur, second son of Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. by Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Lord Maryborough; a great-nephew of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

May 16. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 22, Caroline Sarah, wife of Herbert B. Curteis, esq. eldest son of E. J. Curteis, esq. of Windmill Hill, M. P. for Sussex.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Lancaster, aged 71, Lady Frances Belaysse, sister to Henry, last Earl of Fauconberg.

At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, T. M. Tate, esq.

At Liverpool, aged 85, the Rev. Robert Lewin, a Dissenting Minister, who published, in 1793, "A Nation reminded of its Transgressions, a Fast Sermon," 8vo.

April 17. Aged 90, Edward Chantler, esq. of Broken Bank, Salford.

April 22. At Ruyton, aged 80, Ann, relict of Rev. Hugh Grimshaw, minister of St. Peter's, Oldham.

May 1. In Winckley-square, Preston, aged 60, John Gorst, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At South Kelsey, P. Skipwith, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—At Loughborough, J. Paget, esq.—At Asfordby, Mrs. Burnaby.

Feb. 1. At Summer Castle, near Lincoln, the seat of her ancestors the Summers, very advanced in age, Dame Heaster, relict of Sir Cecil Wray, tenth baronet of Glentworth, who died in 1805, and of whom a short memoir was given in vol. LXXV. p. 91.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 12.* At Kew, Mortimer Wadham, the infant son of Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. barrister-at-law, F.S.A.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Wells, Major James Cassidy. He entered the army as Ensign, April 15, 1795, and was appointed to the 1st West India Regiment, July 1, that year; he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1796; Lieut. 68th Foot, Jan. 11, 1797; Capt. 1st West India Regiment, Sept. 25, 1804; Brevet Major, June 4, 1814, and Major in the same regiment, May 4, 1815.

At Norwich, Mary Martha, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Kerrison, first baronet of Wick-house, Sussex. She was daughter of Alex. Ellice, esq. of Pittencruff, Fife-shire; was married to Sir Edward, Oct. 20, 1811, and had borne him one son and two daughters.

At Swaffham, aged 80, Brigg Price Fontaine, esq.

April 1. At Thetford, in her 90th year, Mrs. Tiffin, surviving daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Harvey, many years Rector of

West Winch, near Lynn, and mother of late Rev. Wm. Tiffin, of Fakenham, Suffolk.

April 29. At Ringstead, aged 65, the second wife and widow of Sir Mordaunt Martin, fourth baronet, of Long Melford, Suffolk. She was the eldest daughter of Rev. Armine Styleman, late Rector of Ringstead; was married first to the Rev. Edw. Roger North, Vicar of Harlow, Essex; and secondly to Sir M. Martin, Aug. 4, 1806; by the latter she had no issue.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 29.* At Staverton, near Daventry, aged 58, the relict of Vice-Adm. Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, co. Oxford.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Brinkburn, New Houses, Capt. J. Lamb.

RUTLAND.—*Lately.* At Tollthorpe Hall, C. Harrison, esq.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Shrewsbury, R. Drinkwater, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*April 15.* At Bath, Mary, wife of James Strachan, Esq. youngest dau. of late John Leigh, Esq. of North Court, Isle of Wight. Her remains are interred in Salisbury Cathedral.

April 25. At Bath, Mrs. Warren, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor.

April 30. At her house in Catherine-place, Bath, the celebrated Miss Wroughton. She had attained an advanced age. By her death, Bath has lost an extraordinary character, that for upwards of half a century was the *cynosure* of its world of fashion.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At the Deanery, Wolverhampton, J. Hordern, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*April 25.* Aged 17, John Robert, second son of Rev. Maltbyard Simpson, Rector of Mickfield.

April 29. At St. Matthew, Ipswich, in his 80th year, Edw. Hasell, gent. formerly an eminent solicitor.

April 30. Aged 60, Thomas Archer, of Barton-place, near Mildenhall, gent.

May 16. At Thurston Lodge, aged 43, Thomas Abraham Cocksedge, gent. late of Woolpit.

SURREY.—*May 5.* At the Hithe, Egham, the lady of Sir John Lade, fourth baronet of Warbleton, Sussex. Before her marriage she was Mrs. Smith: by Sir John she had no issue.

May 10. At Croydon, aged 75, the widow of Rev. Wm. Cawthorne Unwin, Rector of Stock, in Essex.

SUSSEX.—*March 14.* At Brighton, aged 67, Lieut.-Gen. John Dorrien, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, in which he was appointed Cornet, May 2, 1783; Lieut. Oct. 12, 1786; Captain, May 14, 1790; Major, (by brevet, 1795) Oct. 25, 1799; Lieut.-Col. Dec. 25, that year. He received his brevet of Colonel, Jan. 18, 1806; of Major-Gen. June 4, 1811; of Lieut.-Gen. Aug. 12, 1819. He served with his regiment in Germany in 1795.

WILTSHIRE.—*May 7.* At the seat of Sir Richard

Richard Hoare, bart. Mrs. Pezzey, far advanced in years. A truly Christian character, she is deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends, and by none more than the heir of Scourhead, of whose youth she was the affectionate companion.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 12.* At Pontefract, Joshua Jefferson, M.D.

April 26. At Field House, near Whitby, Christ. Richardson, esq. in his 73d year, banker, and one of the magistrates, and Deputy Lieutenant, for the North Riding.

April 29. Aged 68, Joseph Marshall, esq. an Alderman, and several times Mayor of Pontefract.

April 30. In his 57th year, Wm. Nott, esq. of Tiverton, an old member of that corporation.

May 4. Aged 20, at Tong Hall, a few days after the birth of a dau. Frances Penelope, wife of Thos. Rawson, esq. and third dau. of Col. J. P. Tempest, of Tong Hall.

May 6. Aged 50, Mr. John Beedam Charlesworth, of Leeds, merchant.

May 17. Aged 85, Henry Denton, esq. of Marine-row, Hull. An active member of the Trinity House there for upwards of 57 years, the latter 26 of which he was an elder brother.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Caernarvon, Capt. R. Roberts.

At Holyhead, Capt. W. Rogers.

Jan. 14. Gertrude, wife of John Hensleigh Allen, esq. of Cresselby, co. Caernarvon. She was the youngest daughter of Lord Robert Seymour, third son of Francis, first Marquess of Hertford, and was married to Mr. Allen, Nov. 9, 1812.

April 13. At her father's seat, Acton Park, co. Denbigh, after a lingering illness, aged 38, Harriet, wife of Sir Richard Brooke, 6th baronet, of Norton Priory, Cheshire; second daughter, 9th and youngest child, of Sir Foster Craliffe, third bart. of Liverpool, co. Lancaster, by Harriet, daughter of Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerston, N. B. bart. She was married at Grosford, Dec. 4, 1809, and had issue several sons and daughters, to the last of whom, a son, she gave birth on the evening before her death.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* At Morton, co. Dumfries, Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Trotter. This officer was a Lieut. in the 66th Foot, June 1, 1778; afterwards Captain in the same regt.; was promoted to be Major (on half-pay of the late 73d Foot) Feb. 9, 1785; Lieut.-Col. March 1, 1794; Colonel, Jan. 1, 1798; Major-General, Jan. 1, 1805; Lieut.-Gen. June 4, 1811. He had been on half-pay since 1785.

At Edinburgh, Capt. T. Hamilton.

At St. Andrews, Dr. T. Melville.

April 25. At Leith, Wm. Peter Williamson, esq. merchant.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Limerick, Ald. Wilkinson.

At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Cox. She was Mary, third dau. of Henry Pittie, first Lord Dunalley, by Catherine, second dau. and co-heiress of Francis Sadlier, esq. of Sopwell Hall, co. Tipperary (lineal descendant of the eminent statesman Sir Ralph Sadlier, kat. banneret temp. Hen. VIII.) and widow of John Bury, esq. by whom she was mother of the present Earl of Charleville. Thus honourably descended, Lady Mary Pittie was as honourably allied, Aug. 24, 1803, to Michael Cox, of Castletown, esq. grandson of Michael Cox, Archdeacon of Cashel, and great-grandson of Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At Derrinane, aged 97, Maurice O'Connell, esq. His property, 4000*l.* per ann. he bequeathed to his nephew, Counsellor O'Connell.

At Chute Hill, near Tralee, aged 85, Mrs. Chute.

At the seat of J. Creery, esq. Tondrajeé, Ann Loftie, dau. of late Rev. M. Ruston.

Jan. 24. At the house of his brother-in-law the Baron de Roebeck, in Dublin, the Hon. Valentine Lawless, eldest son of Lord Cloncurry; and lately, at Chudleigh, Devon, aged 12, Emily, his third daughter.

March. Elizabeth, wife of Edm. Armstrong, esq. of Gallen, King's County. She was third daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Ashdown, and was married Feb. 4, 1783.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 22.* At Usserabad, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. George Venable Baines, 36th regt. of Native Infantry.

Nov. 7. At Dinapore, East Indies, Caroline, wife of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, of the 48th Regiment of Native Infantry of the Bengal Presidency, and daughter-in-law to Robert Thomas, M. D. of Salisbury.

April 21. At Brussels, aged 52, Robert, second son of Richard, second Earl of Anclesley; next brother and heir presumptive of the present peer. He was a Captain in the Army, and for many years his Majesty's Consul at Antwerp.

April 27. At Bruxells, Sarah, the wife of Rear-Adm. Winthrop.

May 5. At Paris, aged 58, Lady Charlotte, wife of Thos. Edw. Wynne Belasyne, esq. of Newburgh Priory, Yorkshire, who assumed that name on marrying her. She was the eldest, and last surviving daughter, and co-heiress of Henry, last Earl Fauconberg. This lady dying without issue, her nephew George, eldest son of Sir George Wombwell, bart. comes into possession of the fine old mansion and domains in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Lately. In Africa, Capt. J. N. Gordon, R. N. who had undertaken to ascend the Nile, and to penetrate to the springs of Bahr-el-Abiad. He had reached Vallée Mendisnet, one day's journey from Senaar.

BILL

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 27, to May 24, 1895.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	856	Males	811	1553	Between
Females	850	Females	742		
Whereof have died under two years old				488	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					
				2 and 5	145
				5 and 10	62
				10 and 20	78
				20 and 30	111
				30 and 40	111
				40 and 50	142
				50 and 60	123
				60 and 70	143
				70 and 80	104
				80 and 90	42
				90 and 100	9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending May 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pears.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 2	36 10	24 5	38 9	37 7	37 9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 23, 55s. to 65s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 19, 34s. 3d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 18.

Kent Bags	6l.	0s.	to	6l.	10s.	Farnham Pockets	7l.	0s.	to	12l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Kent	4l.	15s.	to	8l.	0s.
Yearling	0l.	0s.	to	4l.	15s.	Sussex	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.
Old ditto	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Yearling	3l.	15s.	to	5l.	5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 12s. Clover 4l. 15s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s.
Straw 2l. 8s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s.	6d.	to	5s.	2d.	Lamb	6s.	4d.	to	7s.	0d.
Mutton	4s.	8d.	to	5s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 23:					
Veal	5s.	6d.	to	6s.	6d.	Beasts	2,041	Calves	189		
Pork	5s.	6d.	to	6s.	4d.	Sheep	17,110	Eggs	190		

COAL MARKET, May 23, 28s. to 36s.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of SHARES in CANALS, DOCKS, WATER WORKS, INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT COMPANIES (between the 25th of April, and 25th of May, 1895), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—CANALS. Trent and Mersey, 75l.; price 2,100l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 15l.; price 500l.—Coventry, 44l. and bonus; price 1,200l.—Oxford, short shares, 82l. and bonus; price 780l.—Grand Junction, 10l. and bonus; price 305l.—Old Union, 4l.; price 100l.—Swansea, 11l.; price 250l.—Monmouth, 10l.; price 230l.—Neath, 15l.; price 350l.—Birmingham, 12l. 10s.; price 385l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 11. 10s.; price 50l.—Rochdale, 4l.; price 130l.—Huddersfield, 11.; price 35l.—Lancaster, 11. 10s.; price 44l.—Ellesmere, 3l. 10s.; price 110l.—Kennet and Avon, 11.; price 27l.—Grand Surrey, 2l.; price 55l.—Regent's, price 54l.—Wilts and Berks, price 7l. 10s.—DOCKS. West India, 10l.; price 220l.—London, 4l. 10s.; price 103l.—WATER WORKS. East London, 5l. 10s.; price 135l.—West Middlesex, 2l. 10s.; price 76l.—Grand Junction, 3l.; price 80l.—FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Globe, 27l.; price 176l.—British Fire, 3l.; price 55l.—Atlas, 9s.; price 3l.—Hups, 6s.; price 6l.—Rock, 2s.; price 5l.—Provident Life, 10l. paid; Div. 18s.; price 22l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANIES. Westminster, 3l. 10s.; price 65l.—Imperial, 40l. paid, Div. 24 s.; price 50l.—Phoenix, 27l. paid; price 12l. prem.—Vauxhall Bridge, 11.; price 40l.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 25, to May 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°			May	°	°	°		
25	50	60	59	29, 74	showery	11	53	66	50	30, 02	fair
26	50	60	51	, 56	fair	12	52	58	49	29, 86	rain
27	50	59	48	, 25	stormy	13	50	49	42	, 96	rain
28	50	60	56	, 40	fair	14	47	55	41	30, 20	fair
29	51	63	52	, 58	fair	15	46	57	44	, 15	fair
30	52	60	49	, 80	fair	16	45	54	46	, 10	fair
M 1	49	57	47	, 74	fair. [night rain at	17	47	56	47	, 20	cloudy
2	50	60	52	, 66	fair	18	46	57	47	, 31	fair
3	53	60	50	, 86	fair	19	47	56	46	, 32	fair
4	51	66	60	, 96	fair. [night rain at	20	46	58	50	, 24	fair
5	60	66	60	, 85	fair	21	46	64	50	, 20	fair
6	63	70	80	, 84	fair	22	51	63	55	, 10	fair
7	57	67	56	, 90	fair	23	57	74	60	29, 95	fair
8	59	66	55	, 96	fair	24	60	68	55	, 80	fair
9	50	66	54	30, 10	fair	25	56	66	56	, 66	fair
10	55	66	53	, 07	fair	26	55	57	46	, 70	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From April 28, to May 27, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000/.	Ex. Bills, 500/.
28	233	91 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	106 1/2	6 22 1/2	282 1/2	85 pm.	—	54 57 pm.	54 57 pm.
29	231 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	—	98 1/2	106 5/8	22 1/2	—	—	—	55 51 pm.	52 54 pm.
30	232	91 1/2	92 1/2	—	98 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	—	81 pm.	—	52 49 pm.	53 48 pm.
31	230	90	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	78 pm.	—	52 47 pm.	52 47 pm.
1	231	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	98 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	280 1/2	74 pm.	90 1/2	48 52 pm.	48 52 pm.
2	229	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	279 1/2	—	—	51 46 pm.	51 46 pm.
3	229	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	98 1/2	104 1/2	22 1/2	—	73 pm.	90 1/2	51 53 pm.	49 pm.
4	230	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	73 pm.	—	43 51 pm.	53 51 pm.
5	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	—	71 pm.	—	52 55 pm.	52 55 pm.
6	230 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	68 pm.	90	53 54 pm.	53 55 pm.
7	230	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	98 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	279 1/2	70 pm.	—	53 55 pm.	53 55 pm.
8	230	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	98 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	280	72 pm.	—	54 53 pm.	53 55 pm.
9	230 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
10	230	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
11	230 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
12	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	230 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	279 1/2	68 pm.	—	53 50 pm.	53 50 pm.
14	230	90 1/2	91 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	22 1/2	279 1/2	67 pm.	—	53 50 pm.	53 50 pm.
15	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	66 pm.	—	47 50 pm.	51 47 pm.
16	229 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	277 1/2	60 pm.	—	45 41 pm.	45 41 pm.
17	228 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	60 pm.	—	44 37 pm.	44 40 pm.
18	229	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	54 pm.	—	35 40 pm.	35 40 pm.
19	229	89 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	278	47 pm.	—	36 41 pm.	36 41 pm.
20	227 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	58 pm.	—	38 40 pm.	38 40 pm.
21	228 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	—	97 1/2	105 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
22	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	227 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	277 1/2	51 pm.	—	36 30 pm.	32 35 pm.
26	227 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	—	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	50 pm.	—	31 35 pm.	31 35 pm.
27	226 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	—	96 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	50 pm.	—	34 36 pm.	34 36 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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JUNE, 1825.

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Embellished with a View of the GATEWAY of WALTHAM ABBEY, Essex;
And Representations of two MONUMENTAL STONES at HAGHMOND ABBEY, Salop.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-Paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

E. M. of Bath says, "In the Literary Gazette for Saturday, May 7, there is a notice of a new French work, '*Barbier's Dictionary*,' in which specimens are given of rare anecdotes from the works of authors unknown, &c. The first of these is an extract from the Life of the famous *M. de Malesherbes*, which has for me a peculiar degree of interest, because it is taken, nearly word for word, from a translation of mine, printed in Edinburgh more than twenty years ago, with my name in the title-page. In the year 1802 I purchased the original in Paris, and having translated it for my amusement, afterwards sent my humble volume to the press; being at the time, as I have since continued to be, for particular reasons, extremely anxious to know who was the author of *Malesherbes' Life*? I shall feel greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents who can inform me."

Mr. PERCY SYDNEY, in answer to J. B. p. 386, "begs leave to suggest, that the arms he mentions may be those of Drury, viz. Argent, on a chief Vert, the letter T between 2 mullets Or. The family of Drury is well known to have had large possessions in the neighbourhood of Bury, and I conceive that the difference between their arms and those in question, being merely the omission of the letter T, and the indenting of the chief, is less than between that coat and the Bacons'. The figure upon which this shield is placed, is supposed to be that of Sir William Bardwell, who died in 1434. It is reported that this figure has been repaired with modern stained glass; if this be correct, may not the arms have been taken from the coat in another window?"—The Communications suggested by this Correspondent would be acceptable.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT was in hopes that some of our friends would have favoured the publick with an answer respecting the queries which related to the Pictures in the Escorial, and the valuable Library of Arabic and other MSS.—It might be of use to Artists and to curious Travellers, to know whether the celebrated Pictures of Morillo in the Hospital La Caridad, Seville, have escaped the ravage of French revolutionary soldiers.—It was also hoped, that some friend or acquaintance of the family would have favoured us with some account of Mr. Wm. Bowles, who under the direction of the Court of Madrid, examined and reported upon the different mines in Spain. Has his '*Historia Naturalis*' been translated into English? It might be of particular service in the present speculating times. Mr. Bowles gave an account of the Sheep-walks in Spain, in a letter to Dr. Collignon, which may be found, signed W. B. in vol. vii. p. 77, of Dodsley's Annual Register."

Crowns will be thankful to be informed of the exact date of the death of Alitheia,

youngest daughter and coheirress of Gilbert 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel, &c. She was living at Amsterdam, 16th April, 1649, and is supposed to have been buried at Arundel.

E. D. H. says, "I cannot solve the question of your Minor Correspondent S. R. M. but refer him to Blomfield's Norfolk (folio edit.), vol. iii. p. 46, by which he will find that Edward Blundevill had a son Thomas, who had two wives and two daughters, Elizabeth and Patience, and that Patience married Robert King. I have now before me a book published by this Thomas Blundevill of Newton Flotman, in 1565, in two parts, one being '*The Arte of Rydyng*,' &c. and the other '*The Order of Dietynge of Horaces*,' &c. It is in black letter, with a curious title-page, and between 40 and 50 wood prints (the whole size of the pages) of different bits. Printed by Wylliam Seres, dwelling at the West end of St. Paul's Church, at the sign of the Hedgehogge. The pages are 64 inches by 44. A friend of mine met with it some years since at Edinburgh, as an old book shop or stall, and being a Norfolk man bought it."

A CONSTANT READER is anxious to obtain information respecting "the father and grand-father of the late Robert Barnevelt, Esquire: These gentlemen were successively Apothecaries to Kings George I. and II. and the names of their wives and children are particularly desired. Mr. Robert Barnevelt was a younger son, and many particulars regarding him have been preserved in Mr. Nichols's '*Literary Anecdotes*,' &c.; and a character of him, written by his friend Mr. Gough, was printed in vol. lvi. p. 85. He had two elder brothers, who went to Holland, and it is believed died there, without issue."

Mr. YATES of Birmingham says: "An Old Subscriber in p. 98, in soliciting information (which I am unable to afford) respecting the family of Sir Thomas Hooke, bart. states, that Anne, the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas, married William, brother to Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, bart. That she did marry William Dyer is the fact. He was not however a brother, but, as I believe, a great uncle of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer. Some of the Dyer family are buried in Aldermanbury Church, London."

Mr. YATES's second letter on the Ancient Vessel found in the Severn, shall appear in our Supplement. We beg to acknowledge Mr. WISHAM's promise of a drawing of the same subject, with additional information.

ERRATA.—P. 396, b. 14, read *Zoophilus*; p. 390 a, 3 from bottom and b. 37 read *Cambria*; p. 386a, 44, read *Eastington*; p. 411 b. 9 from bottom, read *disembarking*; p. 402 a 42, for *choir* read *Shew*; p. 405 b. 12 from bottom, read the late Lord Howard de Walden had assumed it in 1740, almost 40 years before he had acceded, etc.; p. 491, b. 13, read *Provinciam*; p. 497, b. 36, for *ML* read *QL*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1825.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON CHEAP PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THIS is the golden age of literary and commercial enterprise. Never was the press more actively employed, or ampler scope allowed for the diffusion of every species of information, than at the present period. As in the mercantile world every speculation, from the golden mines of Mexico to the wash-tubs of the laundry, meets with eager supporters; so in the literary world, every bibliographical undertaking *appears* to receive the warmest encouragement. Never were publications so numerous, or of such varied character. There are splendid folios and quartos, for the gratification of the rich, and humble twopenny works for the amusement of the poor. Dr. Meyrick's splendid volumes on Ancient Armour sell for twenty guineas; whilst the whole of Shakspeare's Plays are published for twelve shillings. The Quarterly Review, which has obtained a patrician circulation, is sold for six shillings; whilst the *Nic Nac* is bought by the plebeian herd for a penny; but the former cost 6,000*l.* to establish it; and the latter not as many farthings!

Not many years ago the public were satisfied with annual, or monthly publications, of a literary character; but now we have our weekly and even daily ones; some of which drag on an unnatural and protracted existence; whilst others appear like meteoric exhalations, glimmer for a moment, and vanish from the sight. Even their very being is unknown to the literary inquirer.

There was a time, when it was considered, even by the most opulent booksellers, a great hazard to undertake a periodical publication. Shareholders were convened, consultations held, and deep calculations made before the speculation could be ventured on, which occupied as much attention as a modern project for forming a railway,

or cutting a canal. But how different is the spirit of enterprise now-a-days. After the "*Mirror of Literature*" was established, innumerable twopenny or threepenny works arose in imitation, and at one time, we believe, there were upwards of sixty in existence. So profitable were these speculations then imagined, from their apparently flourishing condition, that every literary garretier, and broken-down bookseller's clerk, considered the establishment of a twopenny publication as a new and certain way of realizing a fortune. Indeed it may be curious to the future historian to be enabled to draw a parallel between the projectors of trading companies (or at least the majority of them) and the planners of *Nic Nacs*, *Pic Nics*, *Freebooters*, *Baguettes*, and scores of others. The literary schemer professes precisely the same objects as the mercantile one—public advantage and utility; though he entertains, at the same time, very different views—"auri sacra fames." The latter one imposes on the credulity of shareholders; and whether his scheme succeeds or not, he is sure to be the gainer; for if it fails, his dupes must lose their money, and not the individual who had nothing to lose. In the former case the printer, stationer, and engraver, are the tools; if the literary adventurer succeeds, they are perhaps paid; if not, the whole goes to "profit and loss accounts."*

We shall state a case in point: Two youngsters are out of employment. One can obtain credit of the engraver and printer; the other of the stationer.

* An industrious wood engraver lately stated to us that his business completely overwhelmed him in consequence of twopenny works; but unfortunately that he was poorer every day, because he could obtain no money, owing to the numerous failures of the projectors.

This

may soon give up the ghost; and without some permanent record may be consigned to eternal oblivion. For this reason, we cannot, perhaps, render a better service to the future bibliographer, than to record the principal ones now in existence. This will form a kind of Catalogue in continuation of the Quarterly and Monthly Publications enumerated in vol. xcii. ii. p. 352, 353. For this purpose we commence with the prototype of the whole, which, we believe, has been the most successful.

The "MIRROR OF LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION," is the most popular of all the cheap weekly works. Its pages are devoted to original matter and selections from the magazines and publications of the week.

The "PORTFOLIO" was a short time since superior to the Mirror both in plates and contents; but the bankruptcy of the publisher has considerably reduced it in value; and unless its ancient spirit be revived, it will probably, though deserving of patronage, be soon discontinued.—The "Hive," when on the eve of extinction, was incorporated with the Portfolio.

The "NIC NAC," a penny publication, cannot possibly continue long; as it is not met with at more than three shops in London, and is not published till about "three months after date."

"OXBERRY'S DRAMATIC BIOGRAPHY," price three-pence each number, is principally supported by its excellent copper-plates, which are now, however, becoming inferior to what they were. Its contents consist of a memoir of some distinguished performer whose portrait is given, some theatrical anecdotes, and generally a few laughable epigrams.

The "DIORAMA" costs sixpence; but as it is one of a series which may be regarded as the precursors of the present two-penny publications, it may be mentioned here. It is one of the most entertaining works of the kind, and abounds in excellent tales (original we believe) which are stated to have been collected on the Continent.

The "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANECDOTE AND WIT" is amusing; but we fear that its late rise of price, from two to three-pence, will prove fatal to its sale. It consists of amusing anecdotes,

and some of the shorter and lighter articles from popular magazines.

The "UNIVERSAL SONGSTER," is a collection of the most popular songs; but these are so frequently worthless, that its purchaser must expect to find at least two pages of nonsense to one of sense. The plates by Cruikshank are admirable, though too much like caricatures.

The "LONDON STAGE" is one of the best and cheapest publications extant. For the small price of three-pence it furnishes the reader with the choicest productions of the British Dramatic authors, and in some cases it has gone to considerable expense for copy-right. If the publishers proceed as they have begun, these handsome volumes will far surpass, in elegant appearance and cheapness, all the other editions of the flowers of the British Drama. The plays are printed as they are acted; and the passages omitted in representation are wholly struck out. A similar edition of the Parisian Stage would do honour to a French publisher, and, we think, meet with patronage on both sides the channel.

The "LONDON STAGE Edition of SHAKESPEARE," is worthy of the Bard of Avon. To render it still more attractive, the publishers announce their intention of giving, at its conclusion; interesting notices of various particulars relating to Shakspeare, illustrated with elegant wood-cuts.

"HONE'S EVERY-DAY BOOK, or Guide to the Year," is not so much what it professes to be, as the storehouse of a variety of curious literature, which renders its pages always entertaining. It abounds with interesting notices of rural sports in the neighbourhood of London, and recollections of ancient customs. To illustrate these, wood-cut views are given, which will be invaluable to the future antiquary; and indeed the whole work will be worth more fifty years hence than now.

The "DRAMA" is but a poor concern; and unless the ancient editor again conducts it, it will soon sink to the "tomb of all the Capulets."

The "IRIS" is a cheap magazine and review, which never aspires above mediocrity, and will not long continue to hold its head above water. The proprietor seems to be an enterprising publisher. It is a pity he has not met with better writers.

The

The "MIRROR OF THE CHURCH" is of about the same calibre as the *Iris*,

The "MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE," and the "MECHANIC'S REGISTER," with the "REGISTER OF ARTS AND SCIENCES," are all cheap, interesting, and useful works. Their publication, and the establishment of the Mechanic's Institute, will render future workmen as superior to the present, as the present are to those of a hundred years since.

The "PULPIT" is in plan excellent, but in execution mediocre. The editor is in fact too evangelical to be impartial in his selections.

The "SEAMAN'S RECORDER" is a narration of curious and interesting shipwrecks, and is, as far as it has proceeded, very excellent.

"KNAPP AND BALDWIN'S NEW-GATE CALENDAR" is by far the worst publication that could be chosen for a reprint. The plates are excellent, the contents disgusting.

The "MEMOIRS OF LORD BYRON" not only comprise an interesting account of the life of the noble poet, but the most beautiful passages in his writings. When completed, it will form a most excellent and interesting volume.

The "TERRIFIC REGISTER" is a collection of murders, earthquakes, plagues, and eruptions. It may answer very well for those who like to "sup full on horrors," but those who prefer pleasure to fright had better keep their money in their pockets.

"LEGENDS OF TERROR" consist of all the most approved raw-head and bloody-bone stories that have been lately published. One number is enough for any sensible reader, who will enjoy a hearty laugh at the absurd horrors of these "Legends." It is a great reproach to the literature of Germany, that most of these nursery-tales are translated from that language.

"ENDLESS ENTERTAINMENT" is far superior to "Legends of Terror," but is not half so amusing as it would be, if the editor would trust to the resources of himself and his correspondents, or abridge the sterling tales of his own country, as "Waverley," &c. instead of the wild nonsense of Germany, which he ought to introduce very sparingly indeed.

The "LITERARY MAGNET" displays considerable originality in its arti-

cles; indeed it does not profess to be a mere compilation. Sometimes slight Reviews are introduced; and it generally embraces literature of a light description. On the whole it may be considered as one of the most respectable of the kind; but we doubt whether it pays its expenses; and its existence much longer is very problematical.

The "LINGUIST," or Weekly Instructions in the French and German Languages, is intended to teach these Languages without the aid of a master. How far it is likely to succeed, the purchasers can judge best; for our parts, we consider it as preposterous as a company would be for teaching languages by steam.

The "MEDICAL ADVISER" and the "CHEMIST" are very useful; but the most spirited and valuable production of this class is the "LANCET;" a work of considerable popularity, in consequence of the prosecution by Mr. Abenethy, for the publication of his Lectures at St. Bartholemew's Hospital.

There are various Theatrical Periodicals, such as the "*Theatrical Observer*," the "*Dramatic Weekly Register*," &c. The former of these is very popular; and is published daily. It contains, besides the Bills of the Play, spirited critiques on the performances at the Royal theatres. One thousand Copies of this are daily sold. The latter is chiefly compiled from the former; and is well patronized.

The "LONDON MECHANICS REGISTER" is perhaps better suited for general circulation among the working classes, than any cheap publication extant.

In addition to these periodical works, several old standard publications of our language have been issued in twopenny and threepenny numbers; among others the Arabian Nights Entertainments, British Novellist, Plutarch's Lives, Tales of the Genii, Cook's Voyages, Cowper's Poems, Hume's History of England, &c. There are also, in cheap weekly numbers, the Popular Encyclopedia, Biographical Dictionary, Stewart's Dictionary of Architecture, &c.

HAN.

MT. URBAN, Oxford, June 19.
H A V I N G been induced to look over the recent Edition of Watson's History of English Poetry, I was a little

a little surprised, that in the Editor's Preface, there should be so violent an attack on a man, who, with all his failings, has merited so well of the Literary world as the late JOSEPH RITSON, and that this attack should lead to the support of opinions, which, with regard to the mode of editing our old English Minstrelsy, may, if acted on, only lead us back to errors, the example of Ritson might teach us to avoid. In defending Warton, did his Editor think such a task requisite, the character of his Adversary might have been canvassed, without violating so outrageously the maxim *De mortuis &c.* and the strictures on him confined within the bounds of literary discussion. For by what right can any critic summon the religious sentiments or private habits of an author to his tribunal, or by what measure does he mete out his judgment, when such topics interfere with the literary question on which he is alone authorised to speak? The harmless raillery of Dr. Leyden can be received with a smile, but when a similar charge is expressed in 'good set terms,' and at a time when the departure of the individuals to whom it bears any reference ought to induce us to weigh impartially the balance, it must be considered altogether unnecessary and uncalled for. That Ritson has much to answer for, is granted. That his warmth of temper hurried him often into expressions and language wholly inconsistent with propriety; that his remarks on Warton were strained by a spirit of ill-nature unpardonable at the present day; that his peculiar Orthography (in which, however, he errs with men of acknowledged genius, such as Pinkerton and Mitford) could only expose him to ridicule; all these 'crying sins' are admitted to the fullest extent. But are there no redeeming merits in the benefits which Ritson for the space of 'twenty years' conferred on the world of letters; and are we to look with indifference on the volumes which issued from his hands, because they betray errors, more of

passion than of intellect? Notwithstanding all the excellencies and indisputable claim to our applause possessed by the 'History of English Poetry,' that there were faults mingled in that work, of a description which in some measure lessened its value, cannot be denied. It was to oppose these growing errors, the offspring of misjudgment and carelessness, then rendered formidable by the united example of men like Percy and Warton, that Ritson ventured to raise his voice, and reduce 'the lax opinions entertained on the subject,' to order and method; and had he not done so, it may be questioned, whether, even at present, we should not still have been blinded by the false principles advanced by his opponents. The liberties taken by the Bishop of Dromore in editing the 'Reliques,' must, in the eyes of every Antiquary and Glossographer, as well as of every genuine admirer of our Ancient Bards, reduce very much the authority and use of his volumes, and had Ritson been the Editor of the pieces contained in the Bishop's MS. folio*, we should have been more perfectly satisfied of the fidelity of the excerpts. Warton erred more from negligence than from any wish to modernize the language of his copy; yet, however favourably we may speak of his literary acquirements and elegance of mind, in point of accuracy, he is very inferior to Ritson, and any one who will take the trouble to verify any of Warton's transcripts with the originals, will own that the epithet of 'habitual blunders,' however coarsely expressed, comes nearer the truth than any laboured panegyric in defence of them. In Glossography, it is not mere inaccuracy, but want of knowledge that characterises Warton's work, and the only excuse that can be offered for the interpretation of 'a faucon brode,' and similar *sphalmata*, is the one made by Dr. Johnson, when he interpreted the postern of a horse to be its knee:—'Ignorance! Madam, pure ignorance!' The Editor of Warton, however unwilling to own this, by his own fre-

* It is rather a curious fact, that Dr. Percy, previous to Ritson's attack on himself and Warton, had actually intended to bequeath his MS. folio to Mr. R., thinking, as he himself owned, 'it could not be in better hands;' but he afterwards changed his mind, and the MS. still remains at some future period to be properly examined and collated, that we may understand the extent of those innovations which the late Editor of Warton has thought proper in his Preface to vindicate.

quent emendations, and by those of the eminent Antiquaries adduced in his notes, would at once lead us in this part of Warton's literary estimate, to side with Ritson, whose Glossographical corrections are always of value, and whose *four* errors in a quarto volume of 468 pages, so arithmetically assigned to him, are so far from being a blot, that were there only a similar number in every quarto the press sends forth, posterity might have ample reason for congratulation.

These *minutiae* of criticism can only be met by parallel minuteness, particularly when they border on error themselves, as I believe to be the case with respect to the note of interrogation after Ritson's emendation of Ellis's mistake in the line, 'Nys he but a Wrecche?' In another instance, from too anxious a desire to cast a slur on Ritson's abilities, the Editor himself has affixed an erroneous construction to a simple assertion. Warton, in speaking of Thomas of Erceldoun, the supposed author of "*Sir Tristram*," quotes from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, "among the theological works of John Lawern, monk of Worcester, and student in theology at Oxford about the year 1448, a fragment of an English poem, which begins thus:

'Joly chepert of Ascheldowne.'

The Editor adds in a note, "[Mr. Ritson has said of this poem, that 'it was found impracticable [by him] to make out more than the first two lines'.]" The evident meaning of this is to infer that Mr. Ritson could not read the MS., and so I certainly understood it. But on referring to the MS. in question (Bodl. 692, fol. 2, b.) I soon discovered the cause of the *impracticability*, viz. on account of the remainder of the leaf containing the poem being torn away, a circumstance, of which the Editor of Warton, it appears, could not have been aware. The actual remains of this ballad, (which

has not the remotest reference to the RHYMER *), stand thus in the MS.

Joly chep'te [shepherd] of Aschell' down'
can more on loue than al th' [this] town'
lord' wy, wy, c' [i.e.] lord' wher' he goyth †.
Aloue what...nest' thu ‡ schep'te for al thy
fray,

..... e my mylke a way, go thy way, good
boy go,

for ryzt her' of getest' thu nay.

..... our' cowe,

..... thy way good rowu'de Robyn

..... [th] y way go.

It may be remarked, that Warton's change of the letters *ch* into *k* (who, however, merely copies from the *Catalog. MSS. Angl. et Hib.* p. 191) completely vitiates the pronunciation of the name of this place, and the obvious etymology we may assign it, both of which errors the accuracy of Ritson avoided. In the account also of John Lawerne, there is the same careless inattention. Lawerne was not simply a student, but a *doctor* of theology, and public lecturer at Oxford, as appears from several passages of the MS., particularly f. 33, where he writes, "Gra [gratia] Joh. Lawern', *ad apicem doctoratus Oxon'*." And from the following colophon, f. 163:—"Expliciu't leec'ones [lectiones] ordinarie M. [magistri] Jo. Lawern', Sacre pagine p'fessoris, edite et pub'ce [publice] lecte in Scolis theologie Oxon'. An^{no} dni M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o octavo et nono."

The verses cited are not at all connected with the subject of the MS. but inserted on a blank space, as are also the following unconnected lines at fol. 87:

'Grette Crakers, praters, swereres, nou'
[nor] Bosterea be]

Men off religion ouzt notte fort ben'. [for to
The Rewle off Seynt Benette welle stude [un-
derstood] and ou' seyn.'

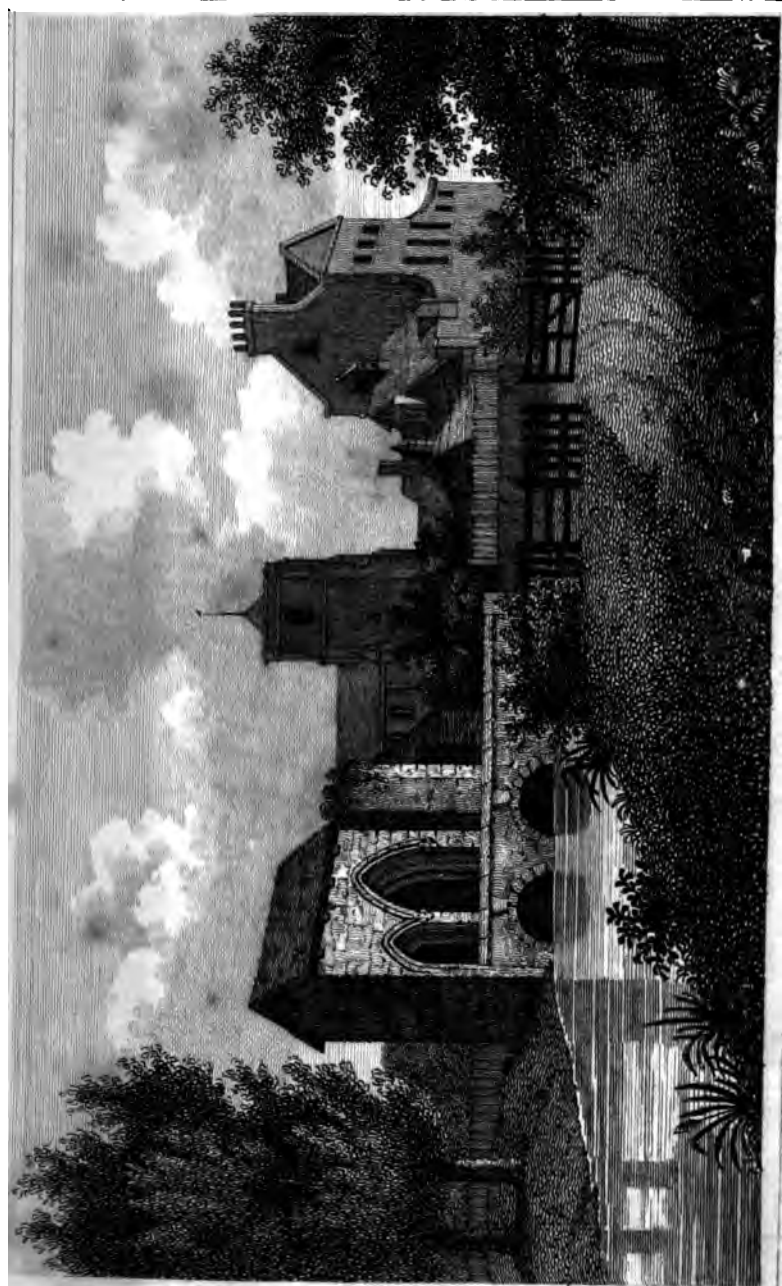
And although Lawerne might have scribbled them in a moment of leisure, it is not probable he was the author.

Quoad hoc, RITSONIANUS.

* There were several other writers who bore a somewhat similar name, from the place of their birth or residence, (perhaps Ashdown in Essex, the Assandun of Sax. Chron.) I have seen a MS. fragment of a theological treatise, with this notice at the end, 'Explicit *Ascheldowne*, who is probably the same person mentioned by Leland in vol. iv. p. 294, of his *Collectanea*. (Bodl. 5105.) as *Ashedunus Dominicanus*. There are also in the Bodleian some astronomical and other tracts of *John Eschendun*, fellow of Merton College, who lived in the middle of the fourteenth century. MSS. Digby. 176. 225. Bodl. 369.

† These three lines form but one in the MSS.

‡ 'Of love what earnest thou shepherd.' (?)



WALTHAM ABBEY, ESSEX.

Mr. URBAN, *June 1.*
WITH this you receive a View of the Gateway or Postern to the Abbey of Waltham, in Essex, with a distant view of the Abbey Church, (see Plate I.)*

With the exception of the nave of the Abbey Church (which was converted into the parish church at the Reformation), the gateway here represented is all that remains of this once famous Abbey. As the revenues of this monastery were large, the members of it lived in suitable magnificence, and were frequently visited by our Kings, particularly by Henry III. The arms of England during his reign remain on the Gateway.

The Abbot of Waltham was one of the 28 in this kingdom who were styled Mitred Abbots, and sat the 20th in order in the Great Council of the Nation. The House was endowed with very great and special privileges and immunities, as expressed in their Charters, in Dugdale's Monasticon. From its first foundation, it was a Royal Chapel, subject to no Archbishop or Bishop, only to the See of Rome and the King. Since the Reformation, the Church has been under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and his Commissary.

Sir Anthony Denny, a favourite of Henry VIII. and one of his Privy Chamber, obtained a grant of the demesnes of the Abbey; and in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, Sir Edward Denny built a mansion on the site of the Abbey, which was pulled down in 1770.

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN,

*Westmoreland,
May 12.*

THE following is an Old Song on the death of RATCLIFFE, Earl of DERWENTWATER, who was beheaded as a Traitor, on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716. It was one of the most popular in its day, in the North of England, for a long period after the event which it records had taken place. I took it down from the dictation of an old person who had learned it from her father. In its oral descent, from generation to generation, it had got a little corrupted. But a poetical friend of mine has assisted me in restoring it to some-

* A View of the Church is engraved in vol. LXVIII. p. 277.

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thing like poetical propriety. My dictator could not go further than the 17th verse, and supposed that it ended there; which seemed defective. The four last verses are now added to give a finish. There is a pathetic simplicity in the song at once affecting and interesting; and which renders it, I think, deserving of preservation in your columns. G. H.

King George he did a letter write,
 And sealed it up with gold,
 And sent it to Lord Derwentwater,
 To read it if he could.

He sent his letter by no post,
 He sent it by no page;
 But sent it by a gallant Knight,
 As e'er did combat wage.

The first line that my Lord look'd on,
 Struck him with strong surprise:
 The second more alarming still,
 Made tears fall from his eyes.

He called up his stable groom,
 Saying, "Saddle me well my steed;
 For I must up to London go,
 Of me there seems great need."

His lady hearing what he said,
 As she in child-bed lay,
 Cry'd, "My dear Lord, pray, make your
 will
 Before you go away."

"I'll leave to thee, my eldest son,
 My houses and my land;
 I'll leave to thee my younger son,
 Ten thousand pounds in hand.

"I'll leave to thee, my lady gay,
 My lawful married wife,
 A third part of my whole estate,
 To keep thee a lady's life."

He knelt him down by her bed-side,
 And kissed her lips so sweet;
 Tho words that pass'd, alas, presaged!
 They never more should meet.

Again he call'd his stable groom,
 Saying, "Bring me out my steed,
 For I must up to London go,
 With instant haste and speed."

He took the reins into his hand,
 Which shook with fear and dread;
 The rings from off his fingers drop't;
 His nose gush'd out and bled.

He had but ridden miles two or three,
 When stumbling fell his steed;
 "Ill omens these," Derwentwater said,
 "That I for James must bleed!"

As he rode up Westminster-street,
 In sight of the White Hall;
 The lords and ladies of London town,
 A traitor they did him call.

"A traitor!"

"A traitor!" Lord Derwentwater said,
 "A traitor! how can I be,
 Unless for keeping five hundred men,
 Fighting for King Jemmy?"

Then started forth a grave old man,
 With a broad-mouth'd axe in hand.
 "Thy head, thy head, Lord Derwent-
 water;
 Thy head's at my command."

"My head, my head, thou grave old man,
 My head I will give thee:
 Here's a coat of velvet on my back,
 Will surely pay thy fee,

But give me leave," Derwentwater said,
 "To speak words two or three;
 Ye lords and ladies of London town,
 Be kind to my lady.

"Here's a purse of fifty sterling pounds;
 Pray give it to the poor:
 Here's one of forty-five beside,
 You may dole from door to door."

He laid his head upon the block,
 The axe was sharp and strong;
 The stroke that cut his sufferings short,
 His memory cherished long.

Thus fell proud Derwent's ancient lord,
 Dread victim to the laws;
 His lands fell forfeit to the Crown,
 Lost in the Stuart's cause.

His weeping widow's drooping heart
 With sorrow burst in twain;
 His orphan children, outcast spurn'd,
 Deep felt th' attainted stain.

The Derwent's far-famed Lake alone,
 It's noble name retains,
 And of the title, thence extinct,
 Sole monument remains.

Mr. URBAN, *Muirtown, May 23.*

I HAVE perused an account of the figures engraved upon Belzoni's famous Soros, found in the Valley of Kings, in which the writer, with great propriety, supposes that the history of the Deluge is engraved; the persons drowned, and drowning, and the zig-zag representation of the element of water covering a temple or edifice, the number of the persons saved, the ark, &c. &c. can, I think, leave no doubt that this representation has been made when the catastrophe of the Deluge was in fresh remembrance; and that it clearly describes it. The representation of what the writer terms the beetle holding in his claws a disk, with which he flutters over the waters, is what chiefly occupies my attention; and will, I think, clearly shew that what is *mistaken* for the beetle, is really the *scorpion*, or sign into which the sun

enters the 23d of October. The disk does not, as the writer states, mean the sun, but represents the great comet of 1680, which was in perihelion the very year of the Deluge, as stated in the margins of our Bibles; and which, as I have before fully stated in a series of letters in your valuable publication, was described in the ancient Egyptian Mythology, under the type of the Phoenix, (which likewise signified *inundation, renovation*), and which is differently described as visiting the sun every 600 or 540 years; the fair mean or average of which is just about the period of the comet's revolution every 575 or 576 years. I humbly, but anxiously, and earnestly beg to press upon the attention of the learned the vast force of all these, and many other circumstances, all corroborating so wonderfully each other; and the utter impossibility of their being the result of accident; the nearest approach of this tremendous comet to the earth's orbit, must be when in the scorpion (October,) or in the sagittary (November). On the 7th of November, 1680, it passed over and very near the earth's orbit, only 400,000 miles to the north; and it has ever been believed that the Deluge took place in the latter end of Autumn, a fact which many traditions fully establish. This letter cannot bring into one view all the train of additional facts which I have stated to establish this so evident and important catastrophe, and its real cause. That the early Egyptians, from whom Moses, who was an Egyptian, has taken his general and short account, have been acquainted with it, there can be no dispute; and their adopting a comet for the emblem of deluge and renovation, as Sir William Drummond states, must of itself leave no doubt of it. The comet has deluged the globe by its attraction when in perihelion, and appearing in its full blaze in aphelion, has, after that great event, been taken by the small number of survivors as the emblem of renovated nature. I likewise strongly suspect that the winged globe, so constantly the emblem of the most ancient temples in Egypt, alludes to, and is placed to deprecate an event which must have occupied the attention of the early priests and astronomers of all the eastern religions, as the recent, and by far the most notable interference of the Deity.

Yours, &c.

H. R. D.
 Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

April 17.

IN the Minor Correspondence of your February Magazine, you say, "W. H. begs us to point out a corruption which all the editors of Shakspeare have suffered to creep into the Play of *King John* (if the error is not Shakspeare's own); Act 5, Scene 6, Swineshead¹ Abbey they call *Swinestead*; and so say the actors. What makes the error worse is, that there is in Lincolnshire a place called *Swinestead*, and where *King John* was taken ill, but it is 25 miles from *Swinehead*."—What authority W. H. has for making the place where the *King* was taken ill *Swinestead*, instead of *Swineshead*, I cannot tell; nor from what source he derives his supposed fact that it was so. A slight inspection of any correct map of Lincolnshire will point out, and I think fully explain the error, that it was not at the former place instead of the latter where the *King* rested on the first night after his narrow escape and perilous passage of the *Washes*, which he experienced after leaving *Lynn*. All authors that I have consulted upon this hitherto unsettled matter in dispute, clearly point out that it was certainly at *Swineshead Abbey*, and *not* at *Swinestead*. Of all the writers who have mentioned this circumstance, I know of none of more weight, or worthy of implicit belief and credit, than the late Mr. Gough, in his *Additions to Camden's Britannia*, article *Lincolnshire*, folio. He says, "the Long Wash between *Lynn* and *Boston* was formerly travelled, and here *King John* lost his baggage, the memory of which is preserved by the corner of a bank between *Cross-Keys Wash* and *Lynn*, called *King's Corner*." He further says, "The *King* went from *Lynne* in Oc-

tober 1216, in his way into *Lincolnshire*, and with his whole army crossed the *Washes*, which part the two counties. The tide coming up the *Well-stream*², which at high water overflows the *Washes*, put him in such imminent danger, that he hardly escaped with his life, having lost all his baggage. He arrived on the night of October 11, at *Swineshead*, and after staying there a day or two, set out on horseback for *Sleaford*³, the castle of which was at that time in his hands. He was forced to betake himself to a litter, and in *Sleaford* was roughly handled by a dysentery. Next day he was carried to *Newark Castle*⁴, then also in his hands, where he died a few days after." It is admitted by all authors who have written the account of the reign and actions of this *King*, that he certainly did cross both the *Washes*.

I shall endeavour to point out his line of march from his first crossing the *Great Wash*; and likewise the several stations at which he stopped from his first entrance and passage through this part of *Lincolnshire*, until his arrival at *Newark Castle*; and show the improbability of his ever being at *Swinestead* instead of *Swineshead Abbey*. I shall begin with his journey when he had crossed the *Great Wash*, and consider it as the base of a triangle at *East*, following him and observing the several stations at which he stopped, till his arrival in a litter (as Mr. Gough says) at *Newark Castle*, the final termination of the *Western point*, when death prevented him from forming or fulfilling any more turbulent schemes of disturbing the repose of the nation and mankind. From the great fatigue and danger he had experienced in crossing the *Washes*, it would seem to be highly necessary that some point for

¹ *Swineshead Abbey* was founded for Cisterians by Robert de Greslie, in 1184. (Gough.) There are no remains now left of this once elegant and magnificent building. Near its site is erected a considerable mansion, the residence of — *Calthrope*, esq.— See vol. LXXIX. 232.

² *Stukeley*, i. lt. 17.—*Fluvius qui dicitur Wellstreme*.—*M. Paris*, p. 287.—*Dr. Brady*, p. 516, from *Dugdale's History of Imbank*. p. 256 and 300, says this was the river *Ouse*. If he means the first *Wash*, it was the *Nene*; and if the latter or small *Wash*, it is the *Welland*.

³ The *Castle of Sleaford* was built in the year 1112, by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*. It is now reduced to an inconsiderable heap of falling stones and rubbish, which only points out to the curious traveller the building which at one time contained the body of *King John*, on his journey to the interior of the kingdom.

⁴ *Newark* (formerly *Novum Opus*, or the *New Work*) *Castle* was built here in the reign of *King Stephen*. There are but small remains left of this stately and royal mansion; for such it continued till the period of the rebellion. *James I.* in his *Midland Progress* always stopped a night or two there.

rest and quietness should present itself at as little distance as might be. This place I conceive to be no other than Swineshead Abbey. The distance from the first or Great Wash to the above place is about twenty miles; to Sleaford Castle eleven more; and from thence to Newark, the distance would be about twenty miles, making the total of little more than fifty miles upon this line, from his first entrance in Lincolnshire, until he reached his final termination of his life and journey together at Newark.

It will now be necessary that I endeavour to show and give my opinion that the King did not go to Swinestead. I shall therefore offer such reasons, which I hope will be thought nearly conclusive upon that head.—If this Monarch had intended to have taken this place (Swinestead) in his road to Newark, he could not have passed both the Washes; nor indeed was it necessary that he should have done, as the smaller one would be out of his road some miles more to the West of the line. For when he had crossed the Great Wash which separates Norfolk from Lincolnshire, he would have to pass through the towns of Holbeach, Spalding, Bourne, and from thence to Grimsthorpe and Swinestead, making the distance where he first crossed the water about forty miles; and as it is admitted by most historians that Sleaford Castle was then in his hands, he must of course come down from Swinestead upon that line to march to Newark, or else take Grantham and other intermediate towns, before he reached his final destination; all this would greatly augment the length of his journey, and of course add much to his present difficulties both of body and mind. To add to the improbability of his going by this road, History is entirely silent; for as there was at Spalding⁵ an Abbey, one at Bourne⁶, and another at Vaudey⁷, or De valle dei, this latter was about four miles distant from Swinestead, yet authors are totally silent that he was ever heard of at these several places. To add to his other difficulties, this road

was much inferior to travel on to the other which I shall point out. He would have to pass over when he got beyond Spalding, a track of low, marshy, and broken ground, which extended about ten or twelve miles in a direct line to the place of his supposed first day's journey, besides augmenting the distance considerably. This I think is most unlikely. That a man would make choice of bad roads in preference to good ones, and longer distance, which would of course retard and prolong the time, will not admit of a doubt, but that the King did take Swineshead Abbey, and not Swinestead, appears pretty clearly to have been the case. That there is a mistake which is yet uncorrected in many respectable publications, is certain; but whether it is to be attributed to Shakspeare or his transcribers, is at this day very uncertain: it was an easy one to make, in the carelessness perhaps of some person not having a sufficient knowledge of places in the county; to mistake the letter *t* for that of *h*, is I think a pretty clear proof it was so.

Such, Mr. Urban, are my thoughts and opinion upon this long unsettled point, and if I have thrown any additional light upon this subject, I shall feel considerable pleasure.

Some years ago I visited all the principal places along both the roads, and am pretty well acquainted with most of the local situations likewise, and upon considering all these points in dispute, I am strongly inclined to believe that Swineshead ought to be the true reading instead of Swinestead.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. PARR.

THAT Dr. Parr was heartily engaged in the desirable undertaking noticed in p. 338, will appear by the following extracts from the good Doctor's Familiar Letters:

"*Hatton, Oct. 14, 1814.*

"My enlightened, truly-honest, and much respected Friend,

"Though recovering slowly from a dangerous carbuncle in my left arm,

⁵ This Priory was made denizen, and at last an Abbey, by Edward IV. and valued at 767*l.* per annum. Tan. 251. All that now remains are some cottages with Gothic windows, and part of the church and gateway.—Gough.—See vol. LXXIX. p. 11.

⁶ Bourne. Here was formerly an Abbey, of which there are some small remains.—See vol. LXXIX. p. 232.

⁷ Vaudey, or De Valle Dei Abbey, in the park of Edenham parish, was founded for Cistercians about 1147, removed from Bisham, valued at 124*l.* per annum at the Dissolution. Tan. 265.

and afflicted sorely with inflammation and tumour from a violent erysipelas, which torments me day and night, I am anxious to answer your sensible letter. Brian, the Master of Harrow, was a Fellow of King's College, and is not the same person by whom Plutarch was edited. I think that the editor was of Oxford, and his name was spelt with a *y*, whereas the Harrow Brian used an *i*: and this I know, because I was very well acquainted with his widow and his very ingenious daughter. The Christian name of the editor is *Augustus*, and that of the Harrow master was *Thomas*,—and this very morning I had occasion to write to Lord Northwick, a Governor of Harrow School, and also to Dr. Butler, the Master, in order to obtain some intelligence about the succession of masters from Brian to Butler. I am waiting also for information from a friend who lives near Eton, and whom I have commissioned to examine the parochial Register of Windsor, and to obtain leave from the Provost of Eton for inspecting the College books upon dates and other particulars, which I mean to ascertain with precision. I intend to give myself rather a wide scope, and shall introduce some matter about the Masters of Eton School: and the men of Eton are aware of my intention. Mr. Nichols! I detest the jealous and censorious spirit of scholars towards each other, and I am sure that my mind is in harmony with your own, when I take an opportunity of doing justice to some eminent teachers in the school where my beloved instructors Thackeray and Sumner were educated. As the article will be known to come from me, I shall endeavour to make it interesting to our learned countrymen, and having before me, as models, your two most excellent books about Bowyer, I shall now and then introduce a little criticism. The whole subject is before me, and I have thrown upon paper a great number of notices. The Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Gabel, the Master of Winchester, the Provost of King's, and the Masters of Eton and Harrow, are apprised of my intention. The narration cannot be very long, for the life of Sumner was not largely fraught with incidents; but it will suggest a variety of matter, which in all probability will do no discredit to your *Work*; and the Men of Eton will

be pleased with the attention which you and I pay to them. I assure you, my friend, that in the way of inquiry I have been compelled to make many applications in many quarters. Give me leave to ask whether I may be permitted to speak in my own person: you must determine this. My present obliging Scribe has made me some extracts from Sir William Jones, Dr. Middleton, Dr. Barford, and Bishop Hare. At this moment I am expecting from Lincolnshire an answer to some queries about an epitaph in that part of the world. And perhaps I shall be able to trace plagiarism in two instances.—You, as a Tory, must venerate Andrew Snape; I have found one copy of his verses, and three of his sermons. Though a Whig, I love and I revere the memory of Snape; and vexed I am at not having been able to meet with the two or three volumes of his Sermons; but I have enough before me to justify me in applauding him. There is in Mr. Piozzi's Memoir of Johnson some account of what passed between him and Robert Sumner, about the custom of appointing tasks to boys in the holidays, and I must from direct experience oppose Sumner's practice to the concessions which he seems to have made to Johnson. At present I have to lament not only the want of health, but the want of an amanuensis; for Edmund Barker is attending to his conjugal duties; but he comes to me in January, and in his last letter he promises to aid me with his pen in the article of Sumner. I have something to say about Edward Barnard, whose talent for composition was not of a high order, but for scanty praise to him we shall make ample compensation by doing justice to his predecessors. And we shall tell some of our contemporaries some tales which they may have never heard.

My friend, I have had the good fortune to meet the only writing which Thackeray, the predecessor of Sumner, ever sent to the press; and I am in possession also of every syllable which Sumner himself ever printed:

I am, dear Mr. N. your sincere well-wisher and very respectful humble servant,
S. PARR."

That the intelligent Friend was at his post, appears by a Letter of his, dated Jan. 23, 1815:

"Jan. 23. To-morrow I set off for Dr. Parr's house, and there I shall remain

main for several weeks; and I hope to be the Doctor's Amanuensis for the Life of Dr. Sumner. Our excellent friend is quite recovered from his illness."

In a Letter dated Hatton, April 26, Mr. Barker says; "I am in great hopes that our excellent friend Dr. Parr will make a capital book of the Life of Dr. Sumner;—I am to be his Amanuensis; and he begins in earnest next Monday. He is in good health, and his spirits are excellent, when they are not disturbed by angry political discussion. E. H. BARKER."

Again, on the 26th of July, Mr. Barker writes from Whitechurch:

"I rejoice to tell you that Dr. Parr has made very considerable progress in the Life of Dr. Sumner. You begged me to tell him not to spare pages, and I am afraid that when you come to see the immense extent of the work, you will smile at yourself for charging me with the commission. However, I can assure you that it will be a most interesting and curious work. It embraces not merely a sketch of Sumner's life, but very many particulars respecting the Masters of Eton and Etonian scholars. The Doctor has thrown into it a great quantity of criticism upon little errors in the Latinity of modern writers of verse and prose; and he has not failed to introduce his opinions upon many controverted passages in Horace and other classical authors. He has made the book replete with information and learning, and I am no prophet, if I am mistaken in supposing that it will meet with a rapid and extensive sale. As it will be of itself a book of some magnitude, perhaps it will be the best plan to let it form by itself an additional volume to the Literary Anecdotes, and while the press is set, to strike off 3 or 400 copies, to be sold separately with a separate title-page. But as Dr. Parr writes the book for a continuation of the Literary Anecdotes, he might not altogether approve of its being sold separately, and so perhaps you had better not consult him about the matter, but take it for granted that, as he has given the book to you, you are at liberty to pursue such measures as will give you the best chance of being remunerated for the expences of printing and publishing. I fear that on account of corrigenda and addenda, you will be under the necessity of sending the proofs to

be inspected by me, who have so long been the Doctor's Amanuensis, and am so accustomed to his interlineations, &c. I did all I could to finish the work before I left Hatton for Thetford in Norfolk, where I shall be by the first of August, and where I shall remain for several months, but we could not get it finished. The Doctor expects to have it completed in about a month."

On the 7th of January, 1816, the learned Doctor says:

"I have not lost sight of the Memoirs of Dr. Sumner,—were you in my upper book room, you would see at this moment more than 40 books on the floor. While Mr. Barker was with me, he made copious extracts. He left me five months ago, and no other progress has been made than in the collection of a few additional materials. I have had correspondence with the men of Eton, and have much to say about Etonian scholars and their masters. The Critical matter will be more copious than the Historical. I have been urged to make it a separate work—no—no, no—it shall go to John Nichols, it *shall*,—besides, in this form it will be a more permanent record. I am not pleased with Hardinge's panegyrick upon Barnard, nor with his censures upon John Foster. I find in your inestimable work more useful matter. I have no other trouble before me, but dictating a few plain sentences, and putting together the massy materials already brought together, and already examined. I write what no Printer can read. My last Work was in seven different hands, and I shall bequeath the MS. to a college library for a proof of the insuperable and almost incredible obstacles that hinder me from publishing. As to reading, and even revising, I am constantly employed. Two of my best Auxiliaries are dead; a third lives at ———, and we are not on our former terms of friendship; the fourth, who helped me most largely in the rough draft for Sumner, is now at Thetford, and finds his whole time occupied by Henry Stephens's Thesaurus. Still I shall endeavour to get *one* person to help me. He is a good scholar, and an old friend, but from long disuse he cannot do justice to his own talents*.—My Friend, I

* The Rev. John Bartlam, whose much-lamented death the Doctor affectionately recorded in vol. xciii. i. p. 281.

am far more anxious than you can be, to get this business off my spirits; and the more so, as my intentions are known at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and both Universities, and much curiosity is excited.—Oh that I could finish this work about Sumner! Books, letters, thoughts, and materials are all ready, but where is to be found the Scribe? I will do my utmost, even for my own sake, for I am pledged not only to you, but to many of my honoured contemporaries.—With unfeigned respect and regard I am, dear Sir, your friend,
S. PARR."

Again, March 17:

"Dear and much-respected Mr. N.

"I thank you for your Letter. I hope in a day or two to find a Scribe who will aid me in answering it. You would smile if you saw the eagerness with which I open your Letters. You are an honest constitutional Tory, and I really cannot name the writer to whom scholars and men of research are so much indebted for useful and curious information, as yourself. I have a promise of help in the summer. I have laid my papers and a mass of books in my upper library, and I am most anxious to finish what I intend. All I want is an Amanuensis. The matter is ready, and as to language it will cost me no trouble, for I shall use the very plainest. This week I have found two facts, upon emendations of critical writers, unknown to me before. The critic was Andrew Snape, whom I love and venerate, though in politics and theology we should not have quite agreed. He was a thorough scholar, and a thorough Christian.—Remember me to all your family, that is, add my best wishes and my best compliments.

I am sincerely your friend, S. PARR."

Once more, Jan. 10, 1817:

"Dear Sir,—Amidst the bustle and the vexations of very important business, I am anxious to acknowledge your kind and warm-hearted Letter, and to thank you for the very acceptable present with which you have honoured me. I have always thought with respect of Mr. Hardinge's vivacity, taste, and fondness for classical erudition; and from those who had the good fortune to be acquainted with him, I have again and again heard that he was a most kind-hearted and honourable man, and therefore great and unfeigned is my delight to find

that I have some share of his esteem;—permit me to assure you that his *Life of Dr. Davies* has not lessened the opinion which I have long had of his ardour in friendship, and his habitual sympathy with the very best feelings of enlightened and virtuous men. The whole heart of Dr. Davies is laid open by his biographer.

"I am pleased both with the Latin and the English Verses, and the air of singularity which runs through the Letters is not only agreeable, but interesting. He was an Etonian of the Old School, and there is no man living who has a livelier concern than I have in hearing and reading the stories of Etonian worthies.

"Once only Mr. Hardinge displeased me, and with perfect good humour and good manners I have recorded my dissent. His commendations of Dr. Barnard are extravagant, and not always well-founded. But my chief dissatisfaction arose from his censure of Dr. John Foster, who was both a profound scholar, and a truly honest man. I have not the smallest doubt upon the merits of the conjectural reading in Horace, and you will give me leave to add, that Mr. Bowyer's old and learned friend Dr. Taylor has communicated another most happy conjecture upon another passage, for which we are indebted to Harding. A great foreign scholar, who does not seem to have read Taylor's *Elements of Civil Law*, proposed the same emendation, and supported it by some of the passages which Taylor adduced. Can you tell me where I can obtain the volume of Latin Poems which Mr. Hardinge's father wrote, and to which the son adverts in your inestimable Collection? From scholars who are no more, I in my early youth have met with much instructive and much delightful information about Mr. Hardinge, the Fellow of King's, and if your friend had ever honoured me with a visit at my parsonage, we should have passed days and nights without any languor in our conversation.

"Depend upon it that I shall insert in the book which you gave me such a kind of memorial as would not be unsatisfactory to yourself, or the biographer of Dr. Davies. Yesterday I consulted with my Solicitor about some corrections in my will, and the learned person who now writes for me will bear witness to the affectionate and honourable

nourable mention which I have made of you, where I bequeath to you a mourning ring. The same person knows that between two or three hundred folio pages are now lying in my library, and must continue to lie there, till I can get a diligent and faithful Scribe. The floor of my upper library is covered with books to which I must have recourse; and I am sure that with the materials which I have collected, and with my habits of rapid composition, I could in six or seven days complete my Memoirs of Robert Sumner. I should suppose that 70 or 80 additional pages would be sufficient. Alas! I am at a dead stand! I shall interweave something not unfavourable to the memory of George Hardinge. He that writes for me has often heard me say, that from your two quarto volumes about Mr. Bowyer, your curious and copious communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, and above all, from that noblest of your works, the Literary Anecdotes, you have rendered more important services to the cause of learning in this country, and to the learned men of whom it boasts, than any Writer now living. May Heaven lengthen your life, and grant you health, prosperity, fame, and every other blessing which can sweeten it. Remember me kindly and respectfully to all your children, and their relations, and believe me, dear Mr. Nichols, with unfeigned regard and respect, your friend and obedient servant, SAMUEL PARR."

Is it too much to hope, that these rich materials may be still in being, and that they may be arranged for publication?

J. N.

Mr. URBAN,

June 6.

THE liberal policy which at the present moment all Governments seem inclined to entertain, of reciprocally admitting each others peculiar commodities, will eventually open new channels of commerce, and Nations hitherto scarcely known to each other, or else at enmity, will now become neighbourly customers. But in this opening display of mutual benefits, our Nation unfortunately labours under a very material disadvantage, arising from the natural progress of wealth; a progress which has lifted up the necessaries of life to so high a rate, that our manufacturers cannot compete with those of foreign Nations.

I have said this arises from the natural progress of wealth, because wherever there is much money, there of course will be high prices. I conceive, however, that this consequence should fall on the superfluities, and not on the necessities of life, and that as regards these, that is, the mere necessities, no country ought to have any material difference.

The price of drudging labour in every country where there is plenty of hands, is nearly the same. It is mere existence. What are at present the wages of common farming labourers throughout the Kingdom of Great Britain? Say about four pecks of bread-corn *per week*. And what are they less than this in any other country? It may be admitted, that in other countries the labourers do not live so well as in this, which is only to say, that they eat brown bread instead of white; but where gold and silver are of so little value as in England, this can make but little difference in the price of the necessities of life.

It may be seen in the accounts which Bishop Fleetwood published, that labourers were better paid 400 years ago than they are at present. Or let us go back to little more than half a century, and we shall still find the hire of the common labourer about the same proportion, and the loaf of bread fluctuating at little more or less than half its present price.

There can be no good reason given that the price of corn and grass should be higher now than they were formerly, or than they are in other countries; I have said that the price of common labour does not nor cannot increase; but the farmer will say that rent and taxes increase. To which I reply: if they do, they ought not; because every thing that tends to raise the price of the first necessities, must repeat its effects in all the millions of exchanges afterwards made.

The owner of land should recollect, that by raising his rents, he subjects himself to pay more for *every* article that he is in the habit of using, and the legislator should also recollect, that the laying of any tax upon the produce of the farm has the same effect. The farmer should pay his share of all other taxes in common with the rest of the people, but his own produce ought to be exempt because of the consequences that flow from a tax on such produce.

And for the same reason, rents of land
under



MONUMENTAL STONES.

Thompson's: No. 4.

under cultivation, should be confined by a maximum.

I am aware it will be urged that such a restraint is unconstitutional, and I admit that every man should be suffered to make the most of his property; but I contend that land is the property of the nation, and every one who holds a portion of it should be subject to some controul. For there is something in the possession of land differing from any thing else. The first possessors had it for little or nothing, and their successors should not be suffered to raise it above a certain amount; the whole land was once the property of those people, few or many, who then resided upon it; and it ought still to be guaranteed in some measure to the use of the people, because any rise in the price of land is the first cause of the rise of price of every article whatever. This is a consequence that few persons perceive, although when traced out it will be found momentous in the highest degree.

The mechanics of Great Britain, from their natural industry, and the superior engines used in their productions, would be enabled to furnish their articles as low, or lower than any other nation, if they had but the necessaries of life as low. It therefore behoves the Legislature to examine well the first causes, and to prevent as much as possible the increase of their prices.

But the grand evil is not with the owners of the soil; it is much more in the artifices and manœuvres of the dealers. They have had the address to persuade the Government to shut the ports against the admission of foreign grain, and having thus destroyed all competition, they now feed the markets as best suits their own profits.

Let the ports be once thrown open for the free importation of grain, and we should soon find a reduction, not of the price of bread only, but of all wages throughout the kingdom, and consequently of all manufactured articles.

All combinations for the monopoly

of grain, and withholding it from the markets, should be narrowly watched and punished. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Shrewsbury,
March 21.

THE monumental stones of which I transmit an etching, were discovered among the ruins of Haghmond Abbey*, co. Salop, in the month of September, 1811, and are now lying east and west in a very mutilated state on the north side of the Chapter House. They are of greyish-coloured stone, and of considerable thickness. The dimensions of the upper surfaces are as follow: John Fitz Alan's, length 7 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; breadth at top 2 feet 4 inches; breadth at bottom 1 foot 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Isabel Fitz Alan's, length 7 feet; breadth at top 2 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth at bottom 1 foot 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the edges are cut the following inscriptions.—On the larger stone:

✠ VOVS. QI. PASSEZ. PAR. ICI.
PRIES. PVR. LALME. IOHAN. FIS.
ALEIN. HI. GIT. ICI. DEV. DE. SA.
ALME. EIT. MERCI. AMEN.

On the smaller stone:

✠ ISABEL. DE. MOR. . . . R. SA.
FEMME. ACOST. D. . . L. . . . DEV.
DE. LVR. ALM. . . . MERCI. AMEN.

From the inscriptions, and the characters in which they are cut, being such as were in use in the 13th century, it appears, the larger stone records the death of John Fitz Alan, Lord of Clun, who was the son of John Fitz Alan, Lord of Clun, by Isabel, daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, by Mabil, sister of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester; and great grandson of William Fitz Alan, Castellan and Sheriff of Shrewsbury, in 1126, and founder of the Monastery of Haghmond, in 1100. He died in the year 1270. And the smaller one, the death of Isabel, his wife, the daughter of Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

Yours, &c. W. A. LEIGHTON.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXVI.

Richard Burbadge, the Tragedian.

OF this once popular actor, who played, perhaps under the immediate guidance of the author, the little known principal characters of Shakespeare's

* See an account of this Abbey in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXIII. ii. pp. 539, 540.

by either Mr. Malone, or Mr. Chalmers, in their respective notices on the early English stage. His eminence as a tragedian seems to have acquired a kind of hereditary assent, which the following nervous complimentary eulogium on his merits, in a tribute to his memory (now believed to be first printed), serves to confirm. If it may be supposed to have flowed from the imagination of an enthusiast of the drama, yet, it must be admitted, there is a display of strong critical judgment, as from one who frequently formed part of the auditory at the theatre. Mr. Malone has named several leading characters wherein Burbadge became distinguished, but did not meet with sufficient authority, to enumerate that usually considered the most leading one by Shakespeare, and to which our

author's particular notice of "the leap into a grave," the "smiting his person," as "a mad lover," can only refer to, for his particular eminence in personifying "Hamlet the Dane." It is not unlikely that Burbadge was the original performer of that arduous character.

These lines were discovered in a small volume of MS. poems, *penès me*, that appear to have been transcribed circa 1630—1640, containing many productions by Carew, Corbet, Donne, Strode, and others. A few pieces have a particular distinguishing mark of the letter H.; but if intended to denote authorship it seems in some instances questionably applied. It is noticeable here as forming an affixture to the head title of the following lines.

On ye. death of ye. famous Actor R. Burbadge. H.

Some skillfull lemner helpe mee, yf not soe
Some sad tragedian, to expresse my woe:
But (oh) hee's gon, yt. could ye. best both linne
And act my grieffe, and onely 'tis for him—
That I invoke this strange assistance to't
And in ye. point call for himsele to doe it:
For none but Tully Tully's praise could tell,
And as hee could, no man could act so well
This point of sorrow, for him none can drawe
So truely to ye. lyfe this map of woe;
'This greifes true picture wch. his losse has bred,
Hee's gon and with him what a world are dead.
Oft have I seen him leape into a grave
Suiuing ye. person (wch. hee vs'd to haue)
Of a mad lover, wth. so true an eye,
That there I wold have sworne hee meant to dye.
Oft have I seene him play his part in jest
So lively, yt. spectators, and the rest
Of his crewes, whilst hee did but seeme to bleed,
Amazed, thought hee had bene deade indeed.
Oh! did not knowledge check mee, I should sweare
Even yet it is a false report I heare;
And thinke yt. he who did so truly faigne,
Is only dead in jest to live againe:
But now this part hee acts not playes 'tis knowne,
Others hee plaide but now hee acts his owne.
England's great Roscius, for wt. Roscius
Was more to Rome, ye. Burbadge was to us;
How to ye. person hee did suite his face,
How did his speech become him, and his pace
Suite wth. his speech; whilst not a word did fall
Without just weight to ballance it wthall.*

• What saith the Actor's immortal Tutor?

— this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wann'd,
Tears in his eyes, distraction in 's aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole function suiuing
With forms to his conceit?

Had it

Had'st thou but spoke to death and vs'd y^e. power
 Of thy enchanting tongue, but y^e. first hower
 Of his assault, hee had let fall his dart
 And charmed bene by all thy charming art.
 This he well knew, and to prevent such wrong
 First cunningly made seisure of thy tonge,
 Then on y^e. rest twas easy; by degrees
 The slender iuy toppes y^e. tallest trees.
 Poets! whose glory 'twas of late to heare
 Yr. lines so well exprest; henceforth forbear
 And write noe more, or yf you doe let 't bee
 In comick scenes: for tragic parts you see
 Die all with him: Nay rather sluce yr. eyes,
 And henceforth write nought else but tragedies,
 Moist dirgies, or sad elegies, and those
 Mournfull lamenta wch. may expresse yr. woes.
 Blurr all yr. leaves wth blottes, y^t. what is writ
 May bee but one sad blacke, and vpon it
 Draw marble lines, y^t. may outlast y^e. sun,
 And stand like trophies w^{ch}. y^e. world is done.
 Or turne your inke to blood, your pens to spears,
 To pierce and wound the hearers hearts and eares:
 Eurag'd, write stabbing lines y^t. euery word
 May bee as apt for murder as a sword,
 That no man may suruiue after this fact
 Of ruthlesse Death, either to hear or act:
 And you his sad companions to whome Lent
 Becomes more lenton y^e. this accident,
 Henceforth yr. wauering flagge no more hang out,
 Play now no more at all; when round about
 Wee looke and misse y^e. Atlas of yr. speare,
 W^{ch}. comfort thinke you have wee to bee there;
 And how cann you delight in playing, when
 Sad mourning so affecteth other men?
 Yf you will hang it out, y^e. let it weare
 No more light colours, but death's livery beare,
 Hang all your howse wth. black, y^e. eases it beare
 Wth. isicles of euer-melting teares:
 And yf you euer chance to play againe
 Let nought but tragedies affect yr. scene;
 And thou, deare earth, y^t. enshrine y^t. dust y^t. must,
 By heauen now committed to thy trust,
 Keepe it as precious as y^e. richest mine
 That lies entomb'd in y^e. rich wombe of thine,
 That after times may know y^t. much lou'd mould
 Fro' others dust, and cherish it as gold.
 On it bee laid some soft but lasting stone,
 With this short epitaph endor't thereon;
 That euery one may reade and reading weepe:
 " 'Tis England's Roscius Burbadge whom I keepe."

Eu: H.

Mr. URBAN,
 IN pp. 39, and 40, of the last volume
 of what your Correspondent there
 justly calls "Your unperishable Mis-
 cellany," I find the first part of an
 account (very correct as far as it ex-
 tends) of the inscriptions in Feltham
 Church; that he did not continue it,
 according to the promise made by you
 at its conclusion, is a matter of regret;
 for certainly Mr. Wilkinson's Epitaph
 (which I think I remember to have
 seen some years since in Mr. Valpy's

June 1.

Classical Journal) is worthy of record.
 Supposing at this lapse of time that
 some insuperable obstacle prevents J.
 M. from continuing his undertaking, I
 shall conclude it for him, making also
 such an alteration in his account as a
 recent occurrence has rendered neces-
 sary. Yours, &c. FELTHAMENSIS.

Between the western and centre
 winddows on the north side of the
 Church, are erected the tablets cor-
 rectly described by J. M. to the me-
 mory of the late Nicholas Webb, Esq. and

and his relations; but the inscription to the memory of Mrs. Le Bas, beginning with "Reader! it was not Pride," is divided into eleven lines of very unequal length. Between the centre and eastern windows on that side, are now three handsome monuments; the western, that (see p. 39.) to the memory of the Rev. Colston Carr, LL.B.; the centre, that (see p. 40.) to the memory of Nathaniel Crewe*, Esq.; and the eastern is an elegant monument from the chisel of Westmacott, erected in December last by Lady Carr, to the memory of her second husband. This monument represents in the finest Carrara marble, a sarcophagus, over which are thrown the colours of the 83rd Regiment, of which Sir H. W. Carr was Colonel; the insignia of his orders are very tastefully introduced, pendant from the hilt of the sword. On the sarcophagus is the following modest inscription of uncommon merits.

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-col. Sir HENRY WILLIAM CARR, Knight Commander of the most honourable and military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Adorned by these distinctions, the fruits of his gallant services, during an uninterrupted period of one-and-twenty years; but worn, alas! by his honourable exertions, he descended prematurely to the grave in the 44th year of his age; deeply and sincerely lamented by his family and numerous friends. He was born the 6th of October, 1777; and died on the 18th of August, 1821: having married, in 1815, Jane, widow of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, by whom this monument is erected."

Between the Eastern window, on the North side, and the Eastern wall of the church, is only the inscription to the memory of Dr. and Mrs. Kilgour, and their daughter. (See p. 40.)

The Eastern end of the church is very neat. On the North side of the large window (under which appear in gilt characters the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, and Apostle's Creed) is an inscription on copper, recording

* The field of the shield surmounting this monument is certainly *Sable*, as mentioned by J. M. an alteration from *Azure*, made by some unheraldic limner in 1802, the time of the erection of the present church.—Sir Thomas, the father of this Nathaniel, was the ancestor of the Barons Crewe of Stone, co. Northampton, which barony became extinct in 1722.

the donations to the poor of the parish; 4*l.* 18*s.* of which is annually applied to the general purposes of the Poors' Rates, and 7*l.* 5*s.* is given away in bread. It records likewise, that in the year 1821, when the parish was enclosed, 30*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.* of land were allotted to the poor, the rent of which is distributed to them annually in coals. On the South side of the Eastern window is a correspondent memorial, recording the subscriptions towards rebuilding the church. The then Duke of St. Albans gave 700*l.* for the chancel, and 30 guineas for the pulpit ornaments; and nine other subscribers added 177*l.* 11*s.* There was also collected in the church, after a sermon preached by Bishop Porteus at its consecration, Oct. 21, 1802, the further sum of 52*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Between the Eastern end of the church and the most Easterly window on the South side, is only the following memorial:

"In memory of ELIZABETH HEWIT, wife of the Rev. John Hewit, Vicar of this parish, who died Aug. 12, 1785, in the 58th year of her age.

"Also the Rev. JOHN HEWIT, who died August 19, 1798, in the 65th year of his age."

Between that and the centre window first occurs the following epitaph to the memory of Francis Wilkinson, esq. surmounted by a coat of arms much defaced, but apparently bearing, on a field *Azure* a fesse *Ermineois*, between three unicorns *Argent*. The crest is more perfect; on a wreath *Or* and *Azure*, a mural coronet *Gules*, therein a demi-unicorn issuant *Ermineois*. The epitaph is as follows:

"Prope jacet FRANCISCUS WILKINSON, ex hospitio Lincolnensi jurisconsultus, Christophori Wilkinson et Mariae uxoris de Barmby super Dunam in Agro Ebor. filius unicus. Qui literarum elegantiorum cultu, morum humanitate, vitae sanctitate, generosam stirpem nobilitavit. Vir fuit omnis recti et sciens et tenax cumq; in summorum clientelas esset advocatus tenuioribus nunquam defuit. Suae Laudis severus alienae candidus aestimator, eximias dotes pari modestia et celavit et commendavit. Probris omnibus juxta se literatis per totum vitae cursum notus et charus, ingens sui desiderium moriens reliquit. Obiit aera Christi 1728, Maii 9, annum agens sexagesimum sextum."

On the base of the left pillar is the inscription, "S. Tufnell, fecit."

Ad-

Adjoining this monument is a tablet erected to the memory of a young man whose premature death I shall never cease to deplore: he was indeed a youth of promise:

"In the North-west corner of the church yard are deposited the mortal remains of JOHN HAMILTON MACKIE, son of W. F. Mackie, esq. of Stokelake near Chudleigh, Devonshire. He was born at Cochia in the East Indies, Aug. 11, 1802, and was drowned while bathing near Sunbury, August 8, 1818. This tablet is erected by his sorrowing father, not only to commemorate the rising virtues of a justly-beloved son, but also to serve, with the blessing of God, as a warning to save inconsiderate youth from a similar fate."

Between the centre and Western window are two monuments. The great merit of the inscriptions on them is their brevity; they are as follow:

"In this churchyard are deposited the remains of Mrs. Mary Cummings, ob. Oct. 26, 1766, æt. 68.

"Mrs. Ann Burgoyne, late of this parish, ob. Dec. 7, 1766, æt. 66.

"William Bomford, late of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, esq. ob. Nov. 8, 1780, æt. 76.

"Mrs. Sarah Bomford, relict of the above-named William Bomford, late of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, ob. Sept. 18, 1786, æt. 70.

"John Burgoyne, late of this parish, esq. ob. Dec. 6, 1787, æt. 45.

"Also five children of the above-named John Burgoyne.

"Thomas Burgoyne, esq. late of this parish, ob. Feb. 6, 1791, æt. 79.

"Sarah Burgoyne, relict of the above-named John Burgoyne, ob. Feb. 11, 1820, æt. 74."

On the other monument we read,

"Near this place lies the body of Mrs. Sarah Shells, wife of — William Shells, esq. who departed this life Nov. 26, 1788, aged 54.

"Also the body of William Shells, esq. who departed this life Aug. 27, 1808, aged 69."

Under the gallery runs the following inscription:

"This Church was rebuilt anno Dom. 1802.—The Rev. Alexander Kilgour, D.D. Vicar.—John Morris, esq. Mr. Billy Babb, Churchwardens."

There are three vaults in the aisle of the Church; the nearest to the reading-desk contains the remains of the late Vicar and his lady. There is no inscription to mark the entrance to it. In the centre vault is buried a former

inhabitant of Feltham Hill; the following inscription is over him:

"Henry Capel died July 12, 1802, aged 68 years."

In the Western vault are buried Mr. and Mrs. Shells. The stone bears their initials, and the date of their death.

On the right hand of the clerk's desk is a black stone, part of which is concealed by the pews which have been erected over it; the part which is visible exhibits the following inscription:

"14th March, 1740-1.....Mary Shepley, born 2d and died 11th June, 1742."

This infant's leaden coffin was found in 1801, in digging Dr. Kilgour's vault.

Mr. URBAN,

May 30.

ON referring to my original MSS. a mistake has occurred in preparing the transcript for your Magazine, and which relates to Babington Whetton (the fifth son of William and Lucy), page 305. He had one son only, called Babington Whetton, baptized 15 July, 1690 (who died in the East Indies unmarried), and two daughters; Sence, baptized 11th April, 1693, whose interment is thus expressed, "Sense Whathon buried Oct. 27, 1722," and Mary, baptized 12th July, 1690, interred 4th February following, as in the Register of Newton Linford may be seen.

The Rev. William Whetton (a younger brother of Sir John), Rector of Knaptoft and Mowsley in Leicestershire, being issueless, adopted and educated Babington Whetton the younger as his son, intending he should have inherited, had he returned from abroad, the whole of his property at Thurnby and elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Whetton at length became exceedingly infirm, and totally blind, and died in 1735, at the advanced age of 90 years, leaving his estate, which was considerable, to charitable purposes. This bequest being to the poor indefinitely, nullified his will, and it is said, from the circumstance of no heirs being found, fell into Chancery, and was sold, and part of the purchase money was given by the King to the Leicester Infirmary and Trinity Hospital.

It is true the brothers of Babington Whetton the elder were dead, and all of

of them without issue, except Henry Whotton, the Vicar of Humberston, who had several children. Henry, his eldest son, who settled at Nottingham, was also dead, leaving his wife and his two children, Henry (my grandfather) and Elizabeth, him surviving, which the wills of Arundel Blunt, Elizabeth, his widow, Henry Whotton, their son in law, and Sarah Blunt, the granddaughter of Arundel Blunt, dated respectively the 17th July, 1718, 15th of Sept. 1727, 22d December, 1716, and 2d Oct. 1782, proved at York, the registers, and other testimony quoted, clearly demonstrate.

William Whotton (in page 305 erroneously represented as the son of Babington Whotton the elder) was of Ulvescroft; he was a branch of another family, and had one son only, William, and three daughters, Mary, Lucy, and Elizabeth; and being possessed of a small freehold in that lordship, consisting of a dwelling house and about 40 acres of land adjoining the village of Newton Linford, besides other property, the same passed to the Aspinshaws and the Hunts.

This communication being connected with some baronial and other claims, induces me to request it may be recorded in your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c. HENRY W. WHATTON.

ERRATA.—P. 37, for Chron. de Blis, read Chron. de Blis.—P. 306, for Elizabeth, daughter of Arundel Blunt, read Margaret.—for copper plate, read brass plate.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

I HAVE no doubt many others were like myself much interested with the account, contained in p. 311, of the Fabius-like caution and firmness exhibited by a London Citizen during the dreadful visitation which was permitted to waste this city. It reminded me of a beautiful and affecting Epistle in Miss Seward's Letters, which I recommend you to lay before your readers*, at a time when the public attention is directed towards the important subject of the sanatory laws, and whilst many dispute the justness of the old and generally received opinion on contagion and in-

* Miss Seward's Letter has already appeared in our pages, see vol. LXXI. p. 302; and a view of the perforated rock whence Mr. Mompesson exhorted his alarmed flock, was given in the same volume, p. 785.—
EDIT.

fection. I dare say many other striking instances of the plague being conveyed into country places by goods, will occur to some of your numerous Antiquarian Correspondents: it seems to me the only rational way of accounting for the appearance of "widespreading pestilence" in the salubrious and retired parts of the country; however, I shall abstain from any further remarks, believing that all will agree in this, that whilst there is any doubt on so important a question, it is best to be on the safe side. W. L.—c—s.

Mr. URBAN, M. Temple, May 2.

IN an entertaining account of the six years Sir Egerton Brydges passed in Parliament, from 1812 to 1818, he gives the following impartial discrimination of Parliamentary oratory:

"What first and most struck me in the House of Commons was, the extreme rarity not only of great and eloquent speakers, but even of moderately good ones, and the number of those whose delivery was not only bad but execrable. Canning was the only one who could be said to speak with a polished eloquence; and he did not then speak often, and his speeches were at that time too much studied.

"Of the other speakers who took the lead, where the matter was good, there were many natural or technical defects; the accent was national, provincial, professional, or inelegant, or the voice was bad, or the language clumsy. Three of the most extraordinary have gone to their graves, by one singular and lamented destiny.

"Whitbread improved as a speaker to the last: he was a man of strong head, always well-informed, generally ingenious, sometimes subtle, occasionally eloquent, but not naturally of a delicate taste and classical sensibility: he was almost always too violent, and sometimes tumid: his person was coarse and ungraceful, and his voice seldom melodious; and the whole of his manner betrayed too much of labour and heat.

Sir Samuel Romilly was a very effective speaker on the topics which he handled: he was a most acute reasoner—of extraordinary penetration and subtlety,—with occasional appeals to sentiment, and addresses to the heart; but still his manner was strictly professional (which is never a popular manner in Parliament), and it had also something of a puritan tone, which with a grave, worn, pallid, puritanic visage and attitude, took off from the impression of a perfect orator; though it never operated to diminish the great attention and respect with which he was heard. The veneration for his charac-

ter, the admiration of him as a profound lawyer, the confidence in the integrity of his principles, and his enlightened as well as conscientious study of the principles of the Constitution of his country, procured for all he said the most submissive attention; and they who thought him in politics a stern and bigotted republican, whose opinions were uncongenial to the mixed Government of Great Britain, and therefore dissented *toto corde* from his positions, deductions, and general views of legislation and of state, never dared to treat lightly whatever came from his lips. He had a cold reserved manner, which repelled intimacy and familiarity; and, therefore, whatever he did, he did by his own sole strength.

"Lord Castlereagh belonged to a different order, and was cast in a very opposite mould. He had a most prepossessing air; and was in manner by far the most perfect gentleman I have ever seen. He led an active and stormy life; and his abilities were at last tried beyond his strength, and beyond the strength of any mind. He was in general, not a good speaker, sometimes even a bad one: but once or twice I have heard him, in the departments of strength or manliness, speak better than any man in the House. I attribute, therefore, his general habit of confusion mainly to a want of self-confidence; for the times of success to which I allude were on his first return from the Continent in the summer of 1814, on concluding the peace, when he was greeted on his entry into the House by the universal cheers of all parties. This of course elevated his spirits, and he then spake with the most unembarrassed fluency and vigour. He was not a popular minister; and I firmly believe that this conviction hung, in common, a heavy weight upon his faculties. His abilities were unquestionably most ignorantly and absurdly under-rated; and when once accident makes a man a butt for the wittlings who pander for his opponents, it spreads a contagion through the light heads and hearts of the populace, which it is difficult to resist. An epigrammatist having got his cue, goes on hammering his brains year after year upon one string; and if he can but have his jest and his point, and the applause of ingenuity for a clever distich, cares not for truth or justice, or how many poisoned daggers he fixes in the heart of another. Lord Castlereagh was laborious and well-informed: perhaps he was not quick enough to master all the various points which forced themselves upon his attention; and he had not that sort of convenient ingenuity which enables a man to skim the surface in such a manner as to disguise ignorance. He was apt sometimes to penetrate a little when he had neither strength to go through nor to extricate himself. He had had a great rise, but yet in no degree such as many of those on whom none of the odium which attended him fell. His mother

was a Conway of the highest of English nobility; his father's family had for some generations enjoyed wealth. His father's mother was the daughter of an East Indian Governor of immense riches for those days. At the time of the marriage of Lord Castlereagh's mother, her father, the Earl of Hertford, was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Castlereagh was brought up in England among the Seymours; and Lord Orford's Letters will prove that he gave early indications of great talents. I never met with a man of less haughty and more conciliatory manners than Lord Castlereagh. I have encountered, and I suppose most men have encountered, men thinking themselves great, who have appeared as if they could not see one, as one who was covered with an invisible cloak, and was to them as if one did not exist, so lofty were their optics, and so high they carried their nose and chin;—and yet these were not men of noble blood, high pretensions, and invested with high functions like Lord Castlereagh; men perhaps of some talent, but who seemed to think themselves gifted with an absolute *monopoly* of genius and talent. I do not think such men fit to govern the complicated machine of state, however they may excel in some single faculty.

"George Ponsonby was a very indifferent speaker, though he was put at the head of a party, and had been Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Perhaps he was worn out at this time, though not sixty; for his knowledge was scanty, his ideas were few, and he always treated a subject in a strangely narrow and detached manner, as if his whole ambition was confined to a few epigrammatic remarks.

"Francis Horner was a rising speaker, when he was taken off in the flower of his age. He was calm, rational, strong, and so argumentative and clear as to fix the attention, and carry with him very frequently the conviction of a part of his audience against their will; yet he never rose to eloquence, and had always something of a professional manner.

"The manner of Wilberforce had a little too much of the pulpit. His voice was weak and shrill, and his person extremely unfavourable. But he had the prudence to speak seldom, except on great topics, on which his opinions and arguments, were from the habits of his life, extremely desirable to be known by the public.

"George Rose spoke in a gossiping, garrulous manner, and never had the good luck to carry much weight with him; while his knowledge of details was always suspected of some party purpose.

"Tierney made his way by a fund of subtle humour and drollery, peculiar to himself, which caused him to be listened to not only without fatigue, but with eagerness and pleasure.

"The tone of Brougham's oratory is still in

in such daily exercise that it is unnecessary to particularize it. It is often powerful, sometimes irresistible, but sometimes deals too much in exaggeration, and sometimes in variegation. Its sarcasm and irony is not easily understood. The accentuation is sometimes peculiar, half Westmoreland and half Scotch, and he never loses the tone, expressions, and air of an advocate.

"Sir James Mackintosh's matter and language are admirable; but his voice is weak and unmusical; and his pronunciation retains a great deal of his Scotch birth.

"Peel is a clear, well-arranged, intelligent, and able speaker on points of business; but his voice is a little affected, and almost always tends to a whine.

"The present Chancellor of the Exchequer did not at the time of which I am speaking hold this important office. He then spoke seldom, but when he did rise, he always spoke with liveliness, talent, vigour, knowledge, and sound sense, and with an extraordinary appearance of gentleness and honourable feeling.

"It is said that lawyers make bad speakers in Parliament; yet it must be observed, that most of the persons here named were brought up to the Bar."

The same Letter contains some particulars respecting Sir Egerton's conduct in the House, highly honourable to his patriotism and philanthropy.

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

YOU may not object to admit from time to time some memoranda, containing plans of works which might be advantageously published. If the following are approved, you will hear again from
SEPTIMUS.

I. "A Catalogue of Works which have passed through several Editions." Such a list would exhibit most of the standard works in the language, except where the expensive scale, or a subject limited to few readers, or rare merit in obscurity, have prevented their republication. Such a Catalogue would exhibit that galaxy of great writers, whose complete works have been collected and republished in a uniform edition. The first edition of any work is generally the spontaneous production of the author, the succeeding editions may be considered as the productions of the public taste. An author's vanity may indeed sometimes force out a second edition, but when we see several in rapid succession, the

work, or its style, is a faithful and valuable mirror of the public taste, feeling, whim, or party-spirit, and points out the true art of attracting the public attention. When a work is republished after many years, it is confirmed by the public judgment, and generally possesses some intrinsic value. "The Rejected Addresses," "Miscellaneous of Human Life," and "Pursuits of Literature," are interesting pictures of the taste of their day. "The Spectator" shows a sustained approbation. A work will sometimes be found to have a value from its mere form and brevity; we see it in general demand until it appears in a fuller, more complete, and systematic shape, and then it is at once superseded by some less perfect publication. The man of science will in this catalogue see the real literary wants of the publick, he will see that Introductions, and Grammars, and Manuals, should not be resigned to inferior writers, and that utility and profit are not confined to works of literary fame.

II. "Selections from extinct Magazines" would form a very interesting work of miscellaneous information; the "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine" show that it is possible to produce a standard classical work on such a plan, even from a single publication. In this case the selector would have an immense range through a number of such publications now little known, or forgotten. Many of great merit, and continued for a long course of years, have perished by falling into inefficient hands, while others only lived through a few numbers, often of value, and composed with the anxious care usually bestowed on a new venture. Dr. Drake has shown by his "Gleaner," selected from the different Essayists, that a work culled from obscure sources may rank with works of established fame. The scientific journals especially present many short memoirs of great interest, now almost inaccessible; it is not easy to find Martyn's or Nicholson's Philosophical Journals.

III. "The Universal Calendar" should consist of a collection of Calendars, not in a promiscuous form, but such that each subject may be presented, or even sold separately.

1. "The Ecclesiastical Calendar" would contain an account of the Church Festivals, nearly on the plan of Brady's
Clavis

Clavis Calendaria, omitting the diffuse and jejune remarks of that worthy writer. An improvement might be made in his arrangement of the moveable feasts, which he places under the day of the month on which they fell in a particular year. They should be placed under the earliest day on which they can fall, stating also the latest, thus: Easter Sunday, March 22 to April 25.

2. "The Antiquary's Calendar" would contain an account of all the ancient customs observed at particular periods. Mr. Hone's Every-day Book, with the omission of many entertaining stories and remarks not necessary to the subject, would answer every purpose.

3. "The Civil Calendar" would contain the different Sessions, Meetings, Appointments, and other matters directed by Law for particular periods. Such a work has not yet appeared, and would be eminently useful. I have seen something of this nature in the form of an Almanac Companion, containing also the Fairs, Feasts, and Meetings, of all the Local Institutions of the County for which it was published.

4. "The Naturalist's Calendar" would contain the Astronomical, and other natural phenomena of the year. It would show the Meteorology of different parts of the year, the flowering of plants, the appearance of birds, insects, and other animals. Forster's Perennial Calendar contains much useful matter, strongly diluted with the *quod nihil affinet*. Aikin's little work, and the annual publication of Mr. Frend, offer useful materials.

5. "The Farmer's Calendar" is completed to our wish in the able republication of Young's work. In the present case, it should of course be greatly reduced in compass, not pretending so much to teach farming, as to suggest the most beneficial periods of performing the different operations.

6. The different "Gardener's Calendars" are published by Mawe and others. The orchard, flower, and kitchen gardens, as also the hot-house departments, should form distinct Calendars, and not spread out into treatises on the respective subjects.

7. "The Bee-master's Calendar" is very usefully put together in Mr. Huish's interesting but ill-arranged work.

8. "The Domestic Calendar" would contain the times at which different articles are in season, and when they are cheapest, with the best periods for domestic brewing, and other matters which come under the eye of a house-keeper. It would also point out the necessary cautions for preserving the health at the different seasons. The numerous works on Cookery and private Economy will supply many valuable hints.

IV. "The British Orders of Knighthood" should be a work on the plan of Debreut's Peerage and Baronetage, giving an account of the Members of the different Orders. The Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, may be considered as distinctive of *hereditary services* to the state, containing the most illustrious historical families among the nobility, so that an account of these knights would contain an abstract of their own public merits, with that of their most eminent ancestors. The Order of the Bath* is more distinctive of *personal services* to the State, and would more sparingly refer to the families of the Knights. Sir Egerton Brydges' invaluable Edition of Collins, with the Naval and Military Calendars, will present much useful matter, but will require most rigorous compression. A very concise account of the Knights Bachelors may follow, this class now slowly recovering from the impolitic and disgraceful system on which it was formerly squandered. Government seems now sensible that Knighthood does not honour improper persons, but brings ridicule on them and the whole body; a single misapplied instance deprives them of the means of honouring many persons of real merit, who are forced to decline what should be the means of preventing an abuse of other distinctions. It is to be lamented that the three classes of the Bath are not open to Civil merit. It would also be an improvement to designate the three classes, as "Dignitaries," "Knights," and "Companions," conferring the distinction of *Honourable* upon the first class. The symbols of the Order would then be D.B. K.B. C.B. to

* A concise but satisfactory List of the Knights of the Garter, and of the Bath, will be found in Mr. Nicolas's Peerage, just completed at the press.

which

which might be prefixed N. M. or C. as the Member obtains the distinction for Naval, Military, or Civil merit. The Civil Dignitaries would include the Chancellors of the Universities, Presidents of eminent Chartered Societies, Peers who have distinguished themselves or patronized the Arts and Sciences, with persons who have filled exalted situations under the Crown. The Knights and Companions would consist of Names, which now and hereafter would exalt distinctions so necessary in a Monarchy. The name of Sir Isaac Newton has elevated the title through all Europe.

MR. URBAN,

*Summerlands,
Exeter, June 7.*

AT the same time that your valuable Work maintains the true interests of our Constitution in Church and State, your columns are open to all liberal discussion of this tendency. While on a long tour of duty in Ireland, during a turbulent period, I intermixed with every description of society, among a hospitable and good-hearted people, with a view of ascertaining the state of their feelings on political and religious subjects, in reference to this Country; and was surprised to find how erroneous was the estimate generally prevalent relative to this suffering nation.

The best-informed of our Churchmen stated, that one of their leading grievances arose from a cherished recollection of forfeitures, and loss of landed property by right of conquest, and less justifiable means; and that as long prescription had established an unquestionable title to such property, by custom, or common law among mankind, the only compensation that could now be made must be in the shape of stipends to the Catholic Clergy. I mentioned the hardship of levying taxes in Great Britain, which had not been benefitted by transfers of property in Ireland at former periods. The answer made was very striking; and amounted to an opinion generally impressive, that the property alluded to ought principally to bear this burden, and still more justly in the shape of an absentee-tax. All the arguments forcibly put by the Bishop of Chester in his well-prepared

speech were precisely adverted to by the most enlightened characters of both persuasions in Ireland. The continued misery of the lower order was distinctly traced to an over-minute subdivision of land; to the grinding extortions of unfeeling middlemen; to a want of employment in manufactures and commerce, which a residence of the real proprietors would obviate; and to a swarming of population, a necessary consequence of such dreadful evils, for which, in the mean time, there can be no immediate check or remedy, but emigration on an extensive scale, however expensive. True are the words of the Prophet, "Thou hast multiplied the nation, and not increased their joy."

Mr. Pitt, with whom I was in habits of friendship during the time of my command of his first battalion of volunteers, repeatedly argued in favour of granting salaries to the Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests, in order to render them thus a strong link of attachment and connexion between Government and the natives of the Emerald Isle. He said that this would be a fair act of retribution, which would conciliate and soothe by its effects, where multiplied acts of coercion, unavoidable in the present erroneous order of things, tended only to irritate and madden the minds of a brave and generous people. The Elective Franchise is well-known to be quite undervalued, because it does not enable the people to return members of their own persuasion; and to this point I particularly directed my inquiries, and found it to be the well-founded opinion of the best-informed, that not above fifteen Catholic members would be returned, because five parts in six of the landed property and boroughs appertained to the Protestant interest. When it is attempted to impress on their minds the necessity of continuing civil and political disabilities, they invariably quote and refer to the requisite alterations made by all the Governments in Europe, under whom Catholics and Protestants are equally eligible to hold all offices of trust and importance. They refer to the Navy and Army, and confidently ask whether religious feeling has, in a single instance, diminished the loyalty or professional exertions of officers contending against nations professing the Catholic

tholic faith? To strengthen my positions, I had recourse to the pages of history to prove the spirit of intolerance inherent in the Romish faith. They granted that such was the case in olden times; but that time, civilization, and advanced knowledge had wonderfully altered former bigoted habits of thinking and acting; and that tenets two centuries ago in full force, were now no longer acknowledged, however much such things were misrepresented in public prints and speeches made by many who would not confirm their assertions by an oath.

In mixed companies of Laymen and Churchmen of high acquirements, and of both sides of the question, these interesting subjects were freely discussed without any heat or animosity; and certainly left on the mind impressions rather favourable to what is termed Emancipation, less appropriately than Concession. Thinking to make a decisive impression, and to give a *coup-de-maitre*, I said that the British nation would never permit the Throne to be surrounded by dangerous and able men of their belief. After a pause, the remark made in reply was at any rate conciliatory and sensible, though some may deem it insidious and ensnaring.—“However useful and highly-gifted, the King need not call to high official station, and into situations of confidence and trust, any of his Catholic subjects, if he may not judge it expedient so to do.”

On the subject of the nomination of Catholic Bishops, it is thought that the case admits of a facile accommodation, to prevent its constituting a stumbling-block in the way of completing the concessions so judiciously made in the last reign, in order to bind all in one bond of common union.

In the Preface to a Work that I published twenty-two years ago, entitled “The Experienced Officer,” I gave precisely the same opinion of the Coronation Oath, that has been better expressed recently by Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords. His Lordship very properly makes the Catholic question one of expediency, more than of religion; and sees nothing in the oath inconsistent with the removal of civil disabilities. With equal good sense he states his apprehensions of meditated encroachments on Church property.

This, however, in the event of future concessions, resulting from farther discussions, would be guarded by legal barriers which it would be utterly impossible to pass. The intelligent Dignitaries with whom I communicated in Ireland, insisted most strenuously on the paramount necessity of teaching the whole of the children of the Irish peasantry to read English; by establishing schools in every parish at the publick expense. Mr. O’Connell informs us, that the Roman Catholic children are instructed in reading. If so, it must be within a recent period, as other accounts mention the deplorable ignorance of the common people. Be this as it may, let our subscribers to Hibernian schools limit their beneficence to Irish children in Britain; while Government adopt a much more important step—that of having, on a general scale, the children of the poor taught to read English, but not through the medium of any religious books or tracts, as that would assuredly be the very means of rendering abortive a measure of sound wisdom, which cannot fail to be ultimately productive of the happiest consequences. Could I, Mr. Urban, see this *one thing needful* systematically achieved, I should say with the Poet,
Præca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique
natum
Gratulor.

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Bartlett's-buildings,*
June 9.

I AM surprised, in a country like ours, where the fundamental doctrines of Religion are so generally taught and known, that it should be asked, “why man’s being the image of his Maker renders him less likely to prosper in his ambitious undertakings?” I allude to W. C. D.’s Letter, p. 402, on the following lines in Shakspeare:

“By this sin fell the angels; how then can
 man,
 The image of his Maker, hope to win by’t?”

We are told in the Sacred Volume, that God created man in His own image, not in *apparent* or *substantial* similitude, for the same divine Oracle informs us, that God is a *Spirit*, and consequently can have no form or corporeal substance. The *similitude* of man, therefore, to his Maker, consists in

in his spiritual attributes of goodness, justice, and knowledge. This image was at man's original creation perfect in all its beauty, and although now debased by sin, and the consequences of Adam's fall, still is he eminently his Maker's image above all other terrestrial creatures, in the faculties of reason and thought. Man being thus in any degree the spiritual image of his Maker, cannot hope to succeed in his undertakings by any means incompatible with the attributes of his divine original, under whose controul and by whose assistance he must succeed, if at all. This, I conceive, must have been Shakspeare's meaning in the above passage.

As to the bearing of the words 'the image of his Maker,' on the other parts of the sentence, I should render it thus,—by that sin (ambition) fell the angels; how then can man who, like the angels, is also the image of his Maker, though in a less degree of perfection, and possessed of less power, how then can he hope to gain his ends by means so inconsistent with the perfections of his great Original?

Yours, &c.

W. H. R.

We have admitted this communication from a wish to do impartial justice to a well-meaning Correspondent; but we are so far from satisfied with his explanation, that we certainly still agree in the opinions expressed in p. 402 by W. C. D. (the original proposer of the query); and we must add, that we consider that reply fully as applicable to the present attempted explanation, as to that of OMICRON in p. 316. 'We all know that Shakspeare has his blunders,—trifling stumbling-blocks, that he overlooked in the rapid course of his overflowing genius; and we would account for the present oversight (for such we consider it), by one or two conjectures,—either, first, that he introduced the phrase "image of his Maker," as a method of filling up an hiatus, using it as an epithet to man, without intending it to have any bearing on the rest of the sentence;—or, secondly, that he adopted it as the only thought that immediately struck him, and set it down for a time, with the design to alter it, but afterwards overlooked it, "gliding smoothly over the passage," as almost all his readers have hitherto done.

EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *East Bourne, June 27.*

MANY of your Readers may perhaps be surprised and amused, as I have been, by finding among the ancients, rudiments at least of two institutions deemed peculiarly modern,—Savings Banks and Friendly Societies; the former accompanied, moreover, by a limitation of the deposits, and incidentally imposing learning as a qualification on those persons, who, in the phraseology of our Army, aspired to the situations of non-commissioned officers. I therefore trouble you with a passage from Vegetius, and with another from Suetonius, to be inserted or not in the Gentleman's Magazine, entirely at your pleasure.

Yours, &c. DAVIES GILBERT.

Vegetius de Re Militari, lib. ii. cap. xx.

Banks for Savings. } Illud vero ab antiquis divinitus institutum est, ut ex donativo, quod milites consequuntur, dimidia pars equaretur apud signa, et ibidem ipsis militibus servaretur, ne per luxum, aut inanium rerum comparationem, a contubernaliis possit absumi. Plerique enim homines, et præcipue pauperes tantum erogant, quantum habere potuerint. Seditio autem ista paucis, primum ipsis contubernaliis docetur accommodata (nam cum publica substatentur annonæ, ex omnibus donativis augetur eorum, pro mediocritate, castrense peculium) miles deinde, qui sumptus suos scit apud signa depositos, de deserendo nihil cogitat; magis deligit signa; pro illis in acie fortius dimicat, more humani ingenii, ut pro illis habeat maximam curam, in quibus suam videt positam esse substantiam. Denique decem Folles, hoc est decem Sacci per cohortes singulos exponebantur, in quibus hæc ratio condebatur. Addebatur etiam *Benefit Societies.* } Saccus undecimus, in quem tota Legio particulam aliquam conferebat, sepulture scilicet causæ. ut si quis ex contubernaliis defecisset, de illo undecimo Sacco ad sepulturam ipsius promeretur expensa. Hæc ratio apud signiferos, ut nunc *Learning of Inferior Officers.* } dicunt, in cophino servabatur. Et ideo signiferi non solum fideles, sed etiam Literati Homines elegabantur, qui servarent deposita, et scirent singulis reddere rationem.

Suetonius in the Life of Domitian, cap. vii.

Limiting the Deposits. } Geminari Legionum castros prohibuit; nec plusquam mille nummos a quoquam ad signa depositi. Quod L. Antonius apud duarum Legionum Hibernæ, res novas molienti, fiduciam cepisse, etiam ex depositorum summa videbatur.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Ealing, June 4.*

AS your Ipswich Correspondent, p. 20, is anxious to know who was the author of the admired book of the Uniformity of the Government of England, the following fragments respecting the Bacon family, from the pedigree of a family allied by marriage, may lead to some elucidation, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Culford, the first Baronet of England, and eldest son of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His seat of Culford, with an estate of 1000*l. per annum*, was given by him to his seventh son Nathaniel. This gentleman was created Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Charles I. and married Jane Meautys, widow of Sir William Cornwallis, by whom he had a son, who died without issue; a daughter, married to Sir Thomas Meautys, afterwards to Sir Harbottle Grimston, bart. Sir Nathaniel was a painter; at Culford are some of his paintings; and at Gorhambury, Herts, his father's seat, is a large picture by him of a cook-maid with dead fowls, admirably painted; an whole-length drawing of himself on paper; and a half-length of his mother; and some pieces of his at Redgrave Hall. At Gorhambury is a fine bronze figure of Henry VIII.

In the Church of Culford, which is a neat edifice built by Sir Stephen Fox, is the monument of Sir Nath. Bacon; an epitaph to his lady, with a high character, is also here, which notices her having supported and saved from ruin two eminent families into which she had married.

Beetham, in his Baronetage, names Sir Nath. Bacon of Stiffkey, as having married, 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir Thos. Gresham of London, bart. by whom he had three daughters, his co-heirs; Anne, married to Sir Roger Townsend of Rainham in Norfolk; she brought the Stiffkey estates into that family; Elizabeth, the wife to Sir Thos. Knevett of Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk, who by this marriage possessed the very valuable lordship of Hemesby in the hundred of West Flegg, Norfolk, 3300 acres of land, 14 cottages, 30 messuages, with the advowson of the vicarage.

Sir Thomas Knevett dying in 1603, Elizabeth Lady Knevett afterwards settled it on Nathaniel Knevett, esq. a younger son, who was lord in 1633.—In 1621 Sir Robert Gandy had his share of Sir Nath. Bacon's lands in Stiff-

key, in right of Winifred his wife, as co-heiress, and had the manor of Stanfield Hall, Norfolk, settled on him for life only; the remainder to Dorothy his daughter and sole heiress, then married to Sir Philip Parker of Aswarston in Suffolk, knt. and his heirs. In 1642 it was purchased by Sir Thomas Richardson, in which family it has continued. The above Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Stiffkey married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Hop-ton of Suffolk, knt.; by her he had no issue.

In the 23d of Elizabeth, Sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. of Culford, was High Sheriff for Suffolk.

In the 28th of Elizabeth, Nathaniel Bacon, esq. of Suffolk, was High Sheriff for Norfolk, alone.

In the 41st of Elizabeth, Nathaniel Bacon, esq. was High Sheriff for Norfolk.

In the 9th of Charles I. Sir Edward Bacon, knt. was Sheriff for Suffolk.

Arms: Gules, on a chief Argent three mullets Sable.

Sir Edmund Bacon, Knight of the Shire for Norfolk in 1734, resided at Garboldisham; which house, with the estate, devolved to his daughter, Miss Bacon, who sold it to Crisp Molineux, esq. who resides there, and is alternately patron of the living.—In the church of Ryburgh Magna, Norfolk, on the North side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb, with several arms, but no inscription near it.—Sir Robert Bacon of Redgrave, Suffolk, bart. died Dec. 16, 1655, and dame Anne, his wife, 27th of Sept. 1640.—At Hockham Church, Norfolk, was buried Henry Bacon, who died 13th March 1647.—At Thornage, Norfolk, are the arms of Butts and Bacon on the tomb.—In the Cathedral, Norwich, Jane Bacon, daughter to Henry Howard of Tandridge, Surrey, widow to Richard Bacon, Citizen of London, 10th Jan. 1664.—Many of the family are interred in St. Gregory's Church, Norwich. Several monuments of the Bacons are in Redgrave Church.—Francis, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, son of Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was buried in the Chapel of St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, which monument was erected to his memory by his indefatigable Secretary, Sir Thomas Meautys.

Battisford Hall, Suffolk, was possessed by Philip Bacon, esq. in right of

of his mother: it was taken down about 1764.

At Codenham, Suffolk, on the manor of Dinnies, stood the manor-house of Shrubland Hall, where Edward, third son of the Lord Keeper Bacon, became seated by his marriage with the heiress of Little. Nicholas Bacon, one of his descendants, erected a new mansion. In the Park are the finest Spanish chesnuts in the county. This edifice has been pulled down, and a new one built, which became the residence of Sir William Middleton, created a Baronet in 1804. Stiffkey Hall, two miles from Wareham, Norfolk, has been several years in a ruinous state, occupied by a farmer; it still presents some circular towers; &c. It was built by Sir Nicholas in the reign of Elizabeth; the arms are on the gateway; the date 1604. M. K.

LETTER II.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, &c.

MR. URBAN, June 4.

THERE is a prevalent spirit of mischief and cruelty amongst boys and uncultivated minds; to correct which would contribute greatly to the happiness of mankind in general, as well as of the brute animals. The disposition in which young people are suffered to grow up, with a sort of ferocity and want of feeling in these respects, is the first seed of that malignity too common in all the stations of life. Whatsoever does not personally afflict themselves, seems to excite enjoyment and pleasure, and gives the turn of human nature to a tyrannical and antichristian principle and motive of conduct; and totally obliterates the effect which in early life might be created by impressing more deeply the first precept of "doing as we would be done by." The ingenuous truth and sympathy of boys, which public education brings forward and develops, seldom gives way to reprehensible or ungenerous conduct, until they are deceived and corrupted by those who have acquired an ascendancy over them; and then they are apt to follow blindly either a bad example or a selfish course.

Tutors are by no means free from censure when they yield either to encouragement or indifference to acts of cruelty among their pupils; they should know that whenever they do this, they

can have no just ground for punishment of a youth for any overt act of vicious principle; the discipline and the reproof fall alike to their own lot. The storming of a nest of wasps, and spinning a cockchafer, are among the first developments of youthful malignity; these hide any knowledge or thought of the sufferings of their innocent victims, which are of themselves harmless until offended and provoked, and then they are unjustly sacrificed to a more powerful revenge. If the tutor, being aware of this propensity, had rather awakened in their early minds the beautiful structure of the properties of animals and insects, a humane compassion would have been justly engendered in their minds, and grown with their growth, and they would with horror have shuddered at the idea of tearing their tender limbs, or exciting their poignant sting. Youth are generally so ardent in their thirst for curious information, and so ready to listen to every explanation, that they seldom fail to remember the benefit of it during the rest of their lives; and it may justly be conceived how extensive would be the happiness of society, if such opportunities were well chosen by those who undertake their first instruction, and seize their first impression. But, on the contrary, boys are encouraged to climb trees, where they disturb a timorous bird from its nest and take her eggs, or scatter her little brood to the greater birds of prey, or to the ravenous cat—because they thus learn one of the elements of navigation, and form their agile limbs to the lofty mast or yard-arm in the defence of our national glory. It is thus that the grave instructors of youth demean the object of liberal science, by suffering or teaching the growth of malignity, which in maturer years is made ready to shew itself in all the baser motives and passions of war!

Youths are peculiarly fond of reading voyages to distant parts of the world; indeed before they can know any thing of their own country their attention is attracted by the history of the savages of uncultivated lands, the cruelties of Paganism, and the horrid practices of Cannibals, Hindoos, and Hottentots; but no tutor seems to be alive to this favourable opportunity offered him of shewing them that their

spinning a chafer, or tearing off the wings of a fly, or tying a cannister to the tail of a cat, &c. are crimes at their age of equal malignity as those at which they express so much abhorrence. The lesson would thus secure upon their memory a detestation against both; and they would deter their companions from the practice of atrocities beneath their character, as youths of a generous and feeling mind.

As they have no judgment to discriminate between animals that are obnoxious to man, and those which are not so, and as they are prone to do mischief to all within their power, much care should be taken, with constant watchfulness, to keep them from the habits of cruelty, by putting beings out of life which were created for existence and enjoyment as well as themselves; and to point out their accountability for the ill use of any of their powers, would be a sacred deposit of truth upon their hearts, amply sufficient to check the progress of these evils, which are now practised, even with false joy, to the disgrace of maturer years.

A philosophical observer one day remonstrated with a young man who was desperately using the spur, because his nag had shied at an election-flag hanging out from an ale-house door; he had unfortunately opened a vein, and the blood flowed copiously from the wound. He answered my friend, "What, must I submit to be thrown off?" "Gentle treatment would be more likely to keep you on your saddle," replied my friend. The young man became merry at this reproof, and retorted, "You think I am not come to years of discretion." "Yes, I do," said my not discomfited philosopher, "and this is the consequence of it."

Notwithstanding what I have said, I have not unfrequently witnessed a total insensibility in youth, and in others who should know better, to the pain they create; it is because they do not feel it themselves, and also because of this great defect in their early education. Such persons do not hold to any long instructions, nor to any speculations on abstract principles; if they cannot imbibe humane precepts, but on the contrary manifest a malign disposition, a little similar treatment will be their best instructor; and though the

liberality of modern times has abolished the rod and the ferule, yet wherever they are deserved and judiciously exercised, they are calculated to remind the impenitent, and to warn the ill-disposed. I acknowledge that they ought not to be encouraged, but if a cruel and malignant temper shews itself, and is not controulable by reproof, there is nothing left for the pupil but a base triumph over his tutor, or for the master a tame submission.—Lenity and forbearance are too liberal for many dispositions, and especially for those who shew none to their humble inferiors in their own species, or in the animal creation.

It should be carefully inculcated that "a humane and gentle temper may be found consistent with the most steady and resolute spirit." (Gregory). The most gallant officers in the British forces have been men of the mildest dispositions, until called into action. The numerous modern institutions for instruction in the arts among mechanics of all denominations, afford an opportunity of discriminating the principles of humanity, such as I have ventured to recommend; more especially where animals are employed in any part of their works. The thirst for knowledge which they now exhibit, and their peaceful dispositions, of which that is a convincing evidence, would favourably receive elucidation and precept for the cultivation of the cardinal principle, for improving both their labours and their recreation; and though it may not actually make a part of those labours, yet they could not fail to receive with acceptance any fresh observations for the concomitant improvement of their moral life and manners.

If the sentiment of humanity to brutes was carefully instilled into the minds of such men as have usually the care of animals; herdsmen, farriers, drivers of all denominations, innkeepers, and the salesmen and drovers of oxen, sheep, pigs, and beasts for the market; there can be no doubt that the treatment of them would be more humane; and while the property of all such persons would be better protected, their tempers and dispositions would be more humanized. I have conversed with such persons at different times, and found them for the most part ready to be convinced, and earnestly desirous of finding a means of influence

ence over those whom they are obliged to employ, and of consequence to entrust with this kind of property to a large amount. Some of the principal brewers of London often send out four drays of liquor at one time; each dray is drawn by three horses, of the value of 70 or 80 guineas each, conducted by two men. Each of these vehicles does not then comprise less than 300*l.* in value; and this confidence is placed in the hands of two men, not peculiarly gifted with discretion, having to deal with liquor, and at ale-houses, during a long day of 15 hours before they return home with their charge!

The drivers of brick and lime carts are another set of men, of a ruder description, over whom the master's authority is scarcely capable of restraining them from the intemperate use of the whip, nor from reprehensible conduct to those whom they meet on the road. The drivers of carts drawn by small horses of the dwarf breed, or old ponies, for carrying breeze, are a general nuisance to passengers, and cruel tyrants to their horses; they seem to have no regard to the fair load, to the labour, and to food, nor to the generous exertion of their little half-starved and broken-kneed, as well as broken-hearted victims of their craft. It is to be confessed, that there is very little hope of conversion of many of these drivers, especially if they should happen to be owners of their cart and horses. Those to whom it would be sport to run you down, break your carriage, or dismount you from your saddle, are not likely to listen to any persuasion; fines they do not feel, and perhaps they may be paid for them; and any discipline itself will occupy a long time before it can reform them! but every effort which the new Society can take may effect something; and no effort should be relaxed, because the profligacy of some may blunt the edge of reproof.

Mr. Martin has stood manfully forward to correct the prevalent cruelty; but there are some technicalities in the enactments made on these subjects which favour the escape of the guilty from the power of the magistrates. We have seen that the Legislature is averse to enact regulations for punishing these abuses with severity, so difficult is it to define an offence and its motive, and to appor-

tion to it a due measure of punishment: and where an immoral offence is left to the magistrate's cognisance, unless his power is as clearly defined, the case becomes remediless there; and a tribunal will in its own time effect the necessary cure.

It will afford great satisfaction to every humane mind, to learn that every effort has been taken to place the Society for the prevention of these cruelties before the publick in a fixed and interesting state, to induce them to co-operate and sanction the measures adopted, and to spread them abroad throughout the whole United Kingdom, whereby these offences, of too long a date, shall be overcome; and by persuasion or correction add another gem to the lustre of the present enlightened century. A. H.

Mr URBAN, *Bury St. Edmund's.*
May 12.

I BEG leave to offer for insertion an inscription on a plain tablet on the West side of the Church at Mileham, in Norfolk, remarkable for its elegance, commemorating a child of the Rev. Mr. Haggitt, well-known as the author of "*Sermons addressed to Country Congregations*," and a resident, during some years, at that place, whose name remains grateful to the recollection of every one. His son is the able and highly-esteemed gentleman, who now fills the office of Lecturer of St. James's parish in this town.

Yours, &c. F. H. BARNWELL.

"Propter hoc marmor
positæ sunt reliquæ
Penelopes Haggitt,
infantis pulcherrimæ,
Georgii et Penelopes, olim Heigham,
prolis uniæ,
necnon amoris eorumdem et deliciarum,
Quam, septimo ætatis suæ mense,
subitus et inopinatus mortis ictus
mœstis abstulit parentibus.
Veluti flos aratro succisus,
seu lilium pluvii gravatum,
demisit caput et succubuit.
Cum autem tot et tam acerbe sint
huiusce mundi calamitates,
tot et tam valentia nequitiarum irrimamenta,
infortunii scelerisque experti decedenti
non forsan vitam abreptam,
sed donatam esse mortem,
existimandum.
Ob. 16 die Februarii, A.D. 1790."

Mr. URBAN, June 20.
IT is no more than justice to the memory of those worthy renderers of "the whole Book of Psalms," Sternhold and Hopkins, to introduce into your columns a glossary of some obsolete words used by them; especially as they are accused of having coined them to suit their own purposes, when "hampered for a rhyme."

Apply for pity,—
 "My God with plaints I did *apply*." Ps. xxx.
 Carefull (care-full), full of care, oppressed with care,—

"O Lord, on whom I do depend,
 Behold my *carefull* heart."

Humble Suit, &c.
 Dasht, confounded (used by Milton),—

"Whoso they be that Him behold,
 Shall see his light most clear,
 Their countenance shall not be *dasht*."

Ps. xxxiv.
 Dever (devoir, Fr.) synonymous with endeavour, which Johnson derives from the same word,—

"And those that do their *dever*
 To know the Lord."—Ps. xxii.
 Fact for deed—used in the same sense by Dryden,—

"And purife yet once again,
 My hainous crime and bloody *fact*." Ps. li.
 Fain, for feign or fawn: to desire fondly (Spenser),—

"Their tongues do glose and *fain*." Ps. v.
 Lin, to cease, to give over (Spenser).
 "To cry they do not *lin*."

Song of St. Ambrose.

Prest, (prêt, Fr.) ready at hand,—

"But onely thou whose aid I crave,
 Whose mercy still is *prest*,"
 Humble Suit, &c.

"Behold the wicked bend their bows,
 And make their arrows *prest*," Ps. xi.

Shend, a word used by Spenser; but never in the sense which is intended to be attached to it in this instance. It seems to be a corruption from 'shield,' and 'defend,'—

"Me from mine enemies *shend*." Ps. xxv.

D. A. BRITON.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

WESTMORLAND.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Addison, Lancelot, learned Dean of Lichfield, Crosby Ravensworth, 1632.
 Airey, Dr. Adam, principal of Edmund Hall, one of the founders of Barton School in 1649, Barton.

— Christopher, 1609.

— Dr. Henry, author of some Calvinistic works, Kentmere, 1560.

Appleby, Roger de, Bishop of Ossory (ob. 1404).

— Thomas de, Bishop of Carlisle (ob. 1395).

Askew, Anthony, eminent physician, Kendal, 1732.

Bainbridge, Christopher, Cardinal, Abp. of York, poisoned at Rome, 1514, Barton.

Barlow, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, Orton, 1607.

Barwick, John, D.D. eminent divine and loyalist, Witherslack, 1612.

— Peter, M.D. brother of the above, whose life he wrote in elegant Latin, Witherslack, 1619.

Braithwaite, Richard, the well-known facetious and eccentric author of "Drunken Barnaby," Burneshead (ob. 1678).

Buckle, Sir Cuthbert, Lord Mayor of London in 1593, Stanemore.

BURN, Dr. RICHARD, author of "Ecclesiastical Law," &c. Winton (ob. 1785).

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, author of the Encyclopædia, Kendal (ob. 1740).

Chambré, Sir Allan, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, Abbot Hall, near Kendal (ob. 1823).

Clifford, George, Earl of Cumberland, Brougham Castle, 1558.

Close, Nicholas, Bishop of Lichfield, Birbeck (ob. 1453).

Crackenthorpe, Richard, controversial divine, Strickland, 1567.

Dawes, Lancelot, one of the founders of Barton School, and Prebendary of Carlisle, Barton, 1580.

Fothergill, Dr. Geo. principal of St. Edm. Hall, Ox. Lockholme in Ravenstonedale, 1705.

Fothergill, Thomas, benefactor to his native parish, Brounber in Ravenstonedale.

Garnett, Dr. Thomas, physician and natural philosopher, Casterton, 1766.

GIBSON, EDMUND, the learned and esteemed Bp. of London, High Knype, 1869.

— Thomas, uncle of the Bishop, and son-in-law of Protector Richard Cromwell, High Knype.

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Gibson.

- Gibson, William, self-taught mathematician of the most wonderful powers, Bolton, 1720*.
 GILPIN, BERNARD, eminent divine and reformer, called the "Apostle of the North,"
 Kentmere, 1517.
 Hudson, Wm. one of the earliest Linnæan botanists in England, 1730.
 Johnson, Samuel, eminent divine, 1649.
 Kendal, Richard de, excellent grammarian (flor. temp. Hen. VI).
 Lancaster, Dr. William, Provost of Queen's, Oxford, and one of the founders of Barton
 School, Soekbridge.
 Langbaine, Gerard, linguist, antiquary, scholar, and one of the founders of Barton School.
 Barton Kirke, about 1608.
 Langborne, Dr. John, the poet, and brother of William, Kirkby Steven, 1735.
 ——— William, brother of above, and joint translator of Plutarch's Lives, Winton.
 Mill, Dr. John, editor of the Greek New Testament, Harderdale in Shap, 1645.
 Monkhouse, Dr. Richard, eminent divine, Winton.
 Morton, Charles, learned physician and antiquary, 1716.
 Otway, Sir John, eminent lawyer, Middleton.
 Philipson, Robert, for his military achievements nicknamed *Robin the Devil*, Crook-hall.
 Potter, Barnaby, called the Puritanical Bishop of Carlisle, Kendal, 1578 or 9.
 ——— Christopher, nephew of above, and loyal divine, who sent his plate to the King,
 saying he would drink as Diogenes did, in the hollow of his hand, before the King
 should want. Kendal, 1591.
 Robertson, Joseph, a critic of celebrity, learning, and industry, High Knype, 1726.
 Sanderson, Randal, divine and benefactor to his native village, Reagill.
 Shaw, Dr. Thomas, author of "Travels in Barbary and the Levant," a work of high cele-
 brity, Kendal, 1692.
 Smith, George, founder of the School in his native parish, Asby.
 ——— Dr. Bishop of Carlisle, cousin of the above, Asby.
 ——— John, a divine, particularly versed in Septentrional literature and in antiquities,
 Lowther, 1659.
 Stephenson, Rev. William, benefactor to his native place, Bampton.
 Strickland, William de, Bishop of Carlisle, Great Strickland, 1396.
 Sutton, Dr. Thomas, benefactor to his native parish of Bampton, Sutton Gill in that parish.
 Viteripont, Thomas de, Bishop of Carlisle, 1255, Appleby.
 Walker, Adam, natural and experimental philosopher, Windermere.
 ——— William, lecturer on astronomy, son of above, Kendal, 1766.
 Wastal, Simon, learned author of "Microbiblion, or an Epitome of the Bible in Verse,"
 1629, Wastelhead in Shap.
 WATSON, RICHARD, excellent and learned Bishop of Llandaff, Heversham, 1737.
 Wharton, Sir George, Baronet, astronomer and loyalist, Kendal (ob. 1681).
 Whitehead, George, learned and zealous Quaker, Newbigg, about 1638.
 Wilson, John, celebrated botanist, originally a stocking knitter, Kendal (ob. about 1750).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

This county has little or no advantage from navigable rivers.

At AMBLESIDE have been found innumerable Roman antiquities. Part of a Roman Bridge still remains.

At APFLEBY, in 1598, the plague raged.—The castle was the residence of the Clifford family, of whom the high-spirited Countess of Pembroke frequently resided here. Here is a copy of the great family picture; the original of which is at Skipton Castle, co. York. There are four half-lengths of the Countess in the drawing-room. Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by the Earl of Cumberland in the tilt-yard as champion to his Royal mistress Elizabeth; and his horse-armour of equal splendour lies by it.—In St. Lawrence Church are some noble monuments to the Cliffords; among which is one to the Countess of Pembroke.—The School has produced a number of eminent characters in Church and State. It has also furnished nearly half the students on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford. Upon the front of a little building of stone erected by Reginald Bainbrigg, the friend of Camden, in 1602, then Master of the School, were placed by him stones to the number of 24, having Roman inscriptions.

The chancel of ASBY Church is singularly separated from the nave by two arches.

In ASKHAM Church are several old monuments; and a stone coffin has been found of the date of 1346.

* A very curious account of him may be seen in vol. Lxi. p. 1062.

BAMPTON Vicarage House was rebuilt at the expence of the celebrated and very learned Bishop Gibson, who also erected a monument in the church to his father and mother, with a modest Latin inscription.—In the Free Grammar School, besides an innumerable list of eminent characters, were educated Dr. John Mill, famous for his edition of the New Testament; and Bishop Gibson.—Bishop Law obtained his classical rudiments at Measand School.

In **BETHAM** Church are the monuments of Sir Thomas de Betham and lady.—Of this parish was Vicar Mr. William Hutton, who wrote a folio book of collections for a history of the parish, which he deposited in the vestry for the information of posterity; with blank pages to be filled up as materials should occur*.

The windows of **BROUGH** Church were formerly full of extraordinary painted glass.

At **BROUGHAM** many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Brougham Hall, for its beautiful prospects, has been called the *Windsor of the North*.

CALGARTH was the property of the learned Bp. Watson, who added greatly to the natural beauties of the estate. Some of the rooms of the old hall have remains of their former elegance. Amongst the spirits which haunted these melancholy walls, was one which had the custody of two skulls, which could neither be broken to pieces, or carried to any place, but their guardian would be able to re-unite them, or recover them to their dormitory on one of the window-sills.

CROSS-FELL is reported to have been formerly called *Fiend's Fell*, from evil spirits haunting its top, till St. Austin erected there a cross and an altar, by which he broke their haunts; hence its present name.

At the South end of the village of **EAMONT** is a curious circle, consisting of a high dyke of earth and a deep foss within, commonly called *Arthur's Round Table*. Various are the conjectures respecting it.

FARLTON KNOT is said to bear a strong resemblance in form to the rock of Gibraltar.

At **HEVERSHAM** Free Grammar School were educated Bp. Watson, Ephraim Chambers, author of the Encyclopedia; Bishop Preston, and many others. Bishop Watson's father was head master 40 years, and educated Chambers. He was also born here, as were his father, grandfather, &c.—In the church is interred the mother of Ephraim Chambers.

KENDAL was one of the first provincial towns which printed a *Newspaper*.—Among the eminent men educated at the Free Grammar School, may be mentioned Bp. Law, Dr. Fothergill, and Dr. Shaw, the celebrated traveller.

At **KENTMERE** Hall flourished the Gilpin family, of whom was Bernard Gilpin, "*the Apostle of the North*." It is a tower-like edifice, under a mountain browed with mighty craggs. When it was building, the *Cork lad of Kentmere*, a barbarian of the name of Herd, lifted the chimney beam of the kitchen into its place, 6 feet from the earth; it still remains, and is 30 feet long, and 13 inches by 12½ thick. At the age of 42 this man killed himself with the Herculean task of tearing up trees by the roots.

In **KIRKBY LONSDALE** Church was a fine alabaster monument to one of the Middletons, temp. Henry VIII. On the South porch was formerly a curious inscription respecting its erection, &c.—Of this parish, was Vicar one George Buchanan, a Scotchman driven out of Scotland for refusing the covenant, and suffered greatly from the Parliamentarians.—At the Free Grammar School was educated Mr. Bell of the Chancery Bar.

At **LOWTHER** College were educated the Earl of Selkirk, and late Duke of Athol. The college was converted into a manufactory for most beautiful carpets, &c. of strength and lustre little inferior to those of Persia; intended chiefly for the owner's use, but a few were sold from 63*l.* to 105*l.*—The church contains several tombs of the Lowther family.

MILLTHORPE is the only town in the county visited by the tide, which flows

* I should be obliged if any of your Correspondents would inform me whether the volume is still in being. S. T.

- from the estuary of the Kent up the river Betha; making this the only sea-port town in the county.
- OF MORLAND Dr. Brown, author of the "Essay on the Characteristics," was Vicar.
- NEWBIGGEM Hall stands in a woody sequestered vale. It is a low unique building, with a poetical inscription over its front door.—The church is small, and contains but little remarkable. In one of the windows is a monk with a pastoral staff.—Upon the rocks, at a place called Craw-dun-dale, were formerly found characters and inscriptions, now obliterated and mouldered away. Camden mentions one or two, but Burn doubts their authenticity.
- OLD HUTTON Free School has a library of several hundred volumes, established in 1767 by Dr. Bray and associates.
- Near PENDRAGON Castle is a well which commemorates a piece of history respecting Uter Pendragon. It is said the treacherous Saxons who dared not face him in the field, flung poison into the well. He drank of this his favourite spring, and with a hundred of his courtiers fell victims to the Saxon villainy.
- One of the customs at RAVENSTONEDALE is very peculiar. If any tenant being of the age of sixteen die, not having a child born in wedlock, and without a will attested by at least 4 tenants of the manor, his estate escheats to the lord. The Earl of Lonsdale offered to enfranchise the tenants, but such was their attachment to ancient customs as to refuse the offer.
- RERECROSS on Stanenore is the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire. Only a fragment of it now remains. At the neighbouring turnpike house is a cylindrical stone with COH. V. probably a Roman military.
- Of SHA. Abbey became tenants at the dissolution, the Hoggerd family, ancestors of the inimitable HOGARTH.
- At SIZERGH Hall are several excellent portraits, and the tapestry and carvings are exceedingly curious.
- At Spying How, TROUTBECK, there was a large heap of stones called *the Raise*, which contained a kistvaen full of men's bones, and another called *Woundal Raise*, supposed British sepulchres.
- ULLSWATER or Ousemere, when the day is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, like many other lakes, has its surface dappled with a smooth oily appearance, which is called a *Keld*.
- Of the Pearsons of WHINFELL, the learned Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, was descended.—The forest was famous for its prodigious oaks, one of them nearly 300 years old. The hart's-horn tree which grew by the way-side near Hornby Hall had its name from a pair of horns hung up in it about 1333 or 1334, after a memorable chase. The stag was started by a greyhound, and after chasing it to a considerable distance and back again, the stag vaulted the park paling, but instantly died. The dog, in attempting to clear it, fell backwards and expired. One of these horns were broken out of the tree in 1648, and the other in 1658. On the East side of the park is Julian's tower, celebrated for being the residence of the mistress of Roger de Clifford, temp. Edw. III.
- WINANDERMERE is the greatest standing water in England. On Longholme Island is a remarkable echo.—Rayrigg Hall is said to resemble Ferney, the seat of Voltaire on the Lake of Geneva.—The church contains monuments and inscriptions to the Philipsons of Calgarth and other eminent families in the neighbourhood. Its chancel window belonged to Furness Abbey. It consists of seven compartments, representing the Crucifixion in the 3d, 4th, and 5th. In the 2d is St. George; in the 6th, St. Catharine, and in the 7th, two mitred abbots and two monks. The colouring is very fine.
- At WINTON Free Grammar School the author of Burn's Justice, &c. was educated.—One of the rooms of the Hall is hung with very beautiful tapestry; and amongst the pictures is a fine one of the late Countess of Desmond.
- Upon WREYNOSK HILL are placed the Shire-stones, in a triangle a foot from each other, where Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire, meet in a point.

S. T.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

89. *The Last Days of Lord Byron, with his Lordship's opinion on various subjects, particularly on the state and prospects of Greece.* By William Parry, Major of Lord Byron's Brigade, &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 360.

WE have read this work with melancholy feelings. Lord Byron was a Phaeton; he has soared and has fallen. He was a favourite son of Apollo, who crowned him with the laurel, and the Muses sung the Inauguration Hymn. He was not satisfied. He saw that Fame was only younger sister to Glory. To be the Epaminondas of Greece was his last grand object. Reason was made subject to Volition. He neglected proper precautionary measures, and fell a victim to Disease and Vexation. The immorality and the licentiousness of Don Juan have been reprehended; but Lord Byron was a young man of fashion; and lecture how we will, the morals of all men will be those of the class of society to which they belong. The age is that of teachers and preachers, without knowledge of the world, talents, or learning, tormenting mankind, for the sake of their own popularity and success, with eternal importunities on subjects which are as much dependent upon circumstances as the conduct of Lord Byron. If it costs a man a hundred pounds to prosecute a thief to conviction, and such may be the case, it is vain to talk of diminishing crime*; and iniquitous to ascribe the cause to negligence in a powerless Parish Priest, who does all he can by promoting education. If too, Adam Smith says, that men of rank and wealth may be made men of honour, but never men of austere morals; then it is down with Eton—down with all public Schools—down with the Universities—down with men of glory—down with heroes—give us Monks, the oracles of Grandmamas;

* It is a fact, that the poor miller who prosecuted the notorious Probert for stealing his horse, at the cost of 100*l.*, was obliged to sell the horse and a large part of his stock to pay some of the expenses, and is now soliciting a remuneration for the rest, by subscription. From the County he received only 20*l.* Thus it is, that rogues escape. *Proh Pudor!*

but what becomes of Old England? Spain, Portugal, and Italy will show us. The nation becomes a preaching theatre, and the clergy, players. Faction about nothings, quarrels about merits of no value, and unphilosophical trash, become the sole occupation of the public mind. Every petty orator is a pope, and every parish clerk is a cardinal.

Rational piety, correct morals, and active philanthropy, are duties due to fathers, mothers, wives, children, neighbours, friends, dependents, and every body; and pity it is, that circumstances should occur, which impede their complete operation in any rank of life. But every philosopher knows that matrimony, paternity, and mature age are the grand corrective remedies. Now, sad as were the deviations of Byron, he was an honour to his country, and that he was not a public good also, was the fault of those among whom he lived. If a man has a warm heart, kindness with wisdom may reform him. But what was Byron's lot? We shall give it in an extract from the speech of Lord Stowell, upon the trial of Augusta Evans *versus* T. Evans, Esq. sometime about the year 1795, and the best account of connubial disagreement which was ever written.

"Two persons marry together with something of warmth and sensibility in each of their tempers. The husband is occasionally inattentive; the wife has a vivacity, which sometimes displeases; sometimes offends, and sometimes is offended. Something like unkindness is produced, and is then easily inflamed. The lady broods over petty resentments, which are anxiously fed by the busy whispers of humble confidants. Her complaints, aggravated by their reports, are carried to her relations, and meet with something like facility of reception from their honest but well-intentioned minds—a state of mutual irritation increases—somewhat like incivility is continually practising, and where it is practised, it is continually suspected—every word, every act, every look has a meaning attached to it—it becomes a contest of spirit in form between two persons eager to take, and not absolutely backward to give, mutual offence. At last the husband breaks up the family connection, and breaks it up with circumstances sufficiently expressive of disgust; treatises are attempted, and they miscarry, as they might be expected to do in the hands of persons strongly

strongly disaffected to each other. A libel is given in, black with criminating matter. Recrimination comes from the other side. Accusations rain heavy on all sides, till all is involved in gloom, and the parties lose sight of each other's real characters, and the truth of every one fact which is involved in the cause."

"What God has joined together, let no man put asunder," and in our judgments, there is radical badness of heart in dividing husbands and wives. But furies are not mere mythological beings. At first Lord Byron might despise the littleness of mind conspicuous in his backbiters, but he soon found that there are reptiles which can sting dangerously, and human beings who think like fools, and act like devils.

A planet these busy calumniators had no idea of, but a wooden clock they comprehended; and because he was not mechanically precise in striking the hours, and pointing the minute hand, they thought it fit to have him banished for ever from home, wife, and child. In a paroxysm of agony, in the misery of neglect, and the prospect of premature dissolution, he ejaculates, "My wife—my child."

Fauntleroy was *not* destitute of these comforts, and he was only a corroding mischievous worm. Byron, a noble being, *was* destitute of them, and obliged, though a Peer, to resort to Radicals for common civility—men, whom to judge by his opinion of their Solomon, Mr. Bentham, he saw through and inwardly abhorred.

But this was a man who was immoral and licentious. We vindicate neither propensity. We only regret that a fine ship in the British Navy should be spoiled by barnacles; that a palace should be ruined by the dry rot. We think that Byron might have been saved, because he was not a cold-hearted egotist; and we feel with the excellent Sherlock, that men ought not to take more credit for abusing an erring man, than for trying to save him. Envy wanted to destroy him because he was a lion, and not a lap-dog; but men of intellectual pursuits ought to say concerning the agents of his ruin, in the words of Queen Elizabeth, "God may forgive you, but we never can."

The Author before us appears to be a man of strong natural sense, with an honest old soldier's heart, and all that John-Bullism about him, which evinces a sturdy determination to speak his

mind, in utter disregard of person or party. Now as we like to see good rather than evil, we are glad to find that though Byron was often politically tipsy, and talked nonsense about his country, the King, America, &c.; yet in his conduct on the Greek subject, the usual wisdom of the hereditary Senator was conspicuous. There was not a fault in his advice concerning the Greek cause. He stands, as a Statesman, as superior to the rest, as the Trajan column does to a milestone. He avowed an intention to study the art of war, probably to become another Napoleon; at all events to be a Washington. All this was in his nature. He was a charger of high blood, and men rail at him because he was unfit for a cart-horse. It is to men of such a character that the world is to look for the enthusiasm and perseverance requisite to effect great objects; and whatever may be the results of their ambition, it is certain that Providence only works grand changes by single men, not by bodies of men, and ultimately merges all in monarchy. Republics have only short lives, and seldom merry ones.

The subject, however, is interesting, and we are confident that our readers will not be displeased with a copious notice of the volume before us.

The work opens with a long account of clumsy mis-management in transmission of the stores; and the introduction to Lord Byron. His behaviour to the Author was kind and condescending. The room was hung round with weapons like an armoury, above which were shelves furnished with books, an hieroglyphic of his Lordship's politics, which were to furnish Greece with arms and independence, and then to leaven it with learning. His politics were very simple, but truly wise. Let one single object, (he said,) the expulsion of the Turks, be *first* regarded. Newspapers and the press would *now* only create faction, and do mischief. They are only to be considered as secondary things. Col. Stanhope's opposite sentiments created the coolness between them. Bloodshed and anarchy, said the wise Member of the Upper House, will be the consequence of discussing theories of government, before independence is obtained. His Lordship was perfectly correct, for in a short time the *wise* acres published a Tirade against Kings, which,

which, said the Peer, was the very way to bring the Holy Alliance down upon them. Add to this, that the German Officers who came to assist, were men of punctilious etiquette, and always quarrelling about rank; and mechanics sent out at an expence of three hundred and forty pounds, did only fourteen days work, at the cost of something more than four pounds one shilling a day. Pp. 66, 67.

For every object, public or private, his Lordship was expected to be paymaster; a mutiny might cost him his life; what he received from England were a Wesleyan preacher, bugle-horns, printing presses, and religious tracts. Arms, powder, and shot, were inferior considerations*. With all his noble-minded sacrifices, he was harassed with crazy counsels; worried out of his patience and sleep; and doomed to eat nothing for several days but cheese, fish, vegetables, and bread. In short, at his outset in life, he was all but murdered by calumniators; and now he had to encounter the insanity of his countrymen, who employed the funds collected for the liberation of Greece, in propagating their own political and religious tenets, instead of furnishing the indispensable materials of war.

This will be enough to explain the harassing situation which soon effected his dissolution. The private habits of the man shall now be the sole subject of consideration.

Upon our Author's first introduction,

"Lord Byron was sitting upon a kind of mattress, but elevated by a cushion, that occupied only a part of it, and made his seat higher than the rest. He was dressed in a blue surtout-coat and loose trousers, and wore a foraging cap. He was attended by an Italian servant, Tita, and a young Greek of the name of Luca, of a most prepossessing appearance. Count Gamba, too, came in and out of the room, and Fletcher his servant was also occasionally in attendance. His Lordship desired me to sit down beside him: his conversation very soon became animated, and then his countenance appeared even more prepossessing than at first." Pp. 16, 17.

When Mr. Parry felt himself obliged to ask his Lordship for money,

"He rose, twirled himself round on his heel (which I afterwards found was a common, though not a graceful practice of his) and said, 'Is that all? I was afraid it was

* Only sixty-one barrels were ever sent from England. P. 85.

something else.' When his Lordship rose, I observed that he was somewhat lame, but his bust appeared perfectly and beautifully formed." Pp. 17, 18.

The following is an account of his Lordship's mode of living:

"He always rose at nine o'clock, or a little later, and breakfasted about ten. This meal consisted of tea without either milk or sugar, dry toast and water cresses. During his breakfast, he received persons on business, and gave orders for the day. About eleven he inspected the accounts, and in conjunction with his secretary, checked and audited every item in a business-like manner."

"If the weather permitted, he afterwards rode out; if it did not, he used to amuse himself by shooting at a mark with pistols. Though his hand trembled much, his aim was sure, and he could hit an egg four times out of five at the distance of ten or twelve yards. One of his practical jokes, connected with this pistol shooting, was the following:—Opposite to his quarters was a house built in the Turkish fashion, having little turrets, on the top of which were a number of small ornaments. The house was inhabited chiefly by women. One of Lord Byron's most frequent amusements was to shoot at these ornaments with his pistols; and he was so expert, that he seldom missed. Before his death the house was entirely stripped of all its honours. Every time he fired, however, the report brought forth some of the women, who scolded most vehemently in the Greek language, proving, as he said, that it had not lost any of its *Billingsgate* since the time of Homer's heroes. The women seemed glad of the opportunity of giving free license to their tongues, and Byron said he liked so much to hear and see them, that he would not be without the sport for a considerable sum." P. 155.

It was at this period of the day also, if he did not ride out, that he was generally visited by Prince Maurocordato and the Primates. If he rode out, the latter visited him towards three or four o'clock, and the former came later in the evening, like one of his private friends. His rides were seldom extended beyond two hours, as he then returned and dined.

He ate very sparingly, and what he did eat was neither nourishing, nor blood-making food. He very rarely touched flesh, ate very little fish, used neither spices, nor sauces, and dined principally off dried toast, vegetables, and cheese. He drank a very small quantity of wine or cider, but indulged in the use of no spirituous liquors. He took

took nothing of any consequence during the remainder of the day.

After his dinner he attended the drilling of the officers of his corps in an outer apartment of his own dwelling. Here again he set an admirable example. He submitted to be drilled with them, and went through all those exercises it was proper for them to learn. When these were finished, he very often played a game of single-stick, or indulged in some other severe muscular exertion. He then retired for the evening, and conversed with friends, or employed himself, using the little assistance I was able to give him, studying military tactics. "At eleven o'clock (says Mr. Parry) I left him, and I was generally the last person he saw, except his servants, and then he retired not to sleep, but to study." Till nearly four o'clock he was continually engaged in reading or writing, and rarely slept more than five hours; getting up again at nine o'clock.

Lord Byron (says our Author,) was more a mental being, if I may use the phrase, than any man I ever saw. He lived on thought more than on food. He thought that the Greek Committee, or its Agents, acted treacherously by him.

"By the cant of religious pretenders," he said, "I have already suffered, and now I know what the cant of pretended reformers and of philanthropists amounts to. As his hopes of the cause of Greece failed, he lost enthusiasm, and became gloomily sensible to his situation. There was no mental stimulus left to make him bear up against his increasing perplexities, and nerve his body to resist the noxious effects of a bad climate." Pp. 106, 107.

His last hopes were of returning to England.

"A few exclamations shewed what occupied Lord Byron's mind in silence and solitude. 'My wife! my Ada! my country! the situation of this place, my removal impossible, and perhaps death, all combine to make me sad. I am convinced of the happiness of domestic life. No man on earth respects a virtuous woman more than I do, and the prospect of retirement in England with my wife and Ada, gives me an idea of happiness I have never experienced before. Retirement will be every thing to me, for heretofore my life has been like the ocean in a storm.'" pp. 121, 122.

"Christianity is the purest and most liberal religion in the world, but the numerous teachers who are continually worrying

masking with their denunciations and their doctrines, are the greatest enemies of religion. I have read with more attention than half of them the book of Christianity, and I admire the liberal and truly charitable principles which Christ has laid down. There are questions connected with this subject which none but Almighty God can solve. Time and space who can conceive—none but God, on Him I rely." P. 123.

"I have been both annoyed and amused by numerous attacks on my religious opinions, and with the conversations about them. It is really astonishing how these *Religionists* persecute. No situation in life secures a man from their importunities. Under a pretence of being greatly apprehensive for our eternal welfare, if we do not follow their *dictum*, they persecute us in every way possible. True religion teaches man humility, charity, kindness, and every good act. Professing religion is now become quite a trade. Thousands sally forth to escape from labour, without the least claim either by education, character, or station in society, and assume the characters of teachers. They embrace different opinions, and are continually bellowing damnation against each other. The liberal principles of Christianity, what Christ taught,—mind, I say, what Christ taught—I have no doubt would be conducive to the happiness of the world; but the system of ramming opinions down our throats does harm to the cause which the fanatical preachers endeavour to support." P. 208.

Such were the religious opinions of Lord Byron; and as we do not think that the affairs of the Almighty can be better managed by others, than by himself, to HIM, in humility, we leave them. We have nothing to do with dead people; and, as the creeds of adults are commonly those which their parents have taught them, every man, where none has been taught, goes his own way.

Here, therefore, we shall leave Lord Byron. We are sorry for his fate, and sorry for his failings; for many things there were unbecoming him. He forgot the Gentleman in his mean vindictive reproaches; he forgot the Peer, in the insults offered to the Sovereign; and he forgot the Father and the Husband in disseminating profligacy. Still he had all the seeds of greatness implanted in him; and they who ought not to approve, may yet lament him.

We consign this interesting book to the lovers of entertainment, for they will derive from it much pleasure. This is not a little augmented by the dry humour of Major Parry, with a
speci-

specimen of which we shall conclude.

Mr. Jeremy Bentham, it seems, breakfasts at half-past three P. M. and dines at half-past ten P. M. Our author was introduced to him, and gives the following droll account of the "*Long-Trot*," which Mr. Bentham practises in traversing the streets of London.

"I understood he was seventy-three years of age, and therefore I concluded we should have a quiet comfortable walk. Very much to my surprise, however, we had scarcely got into the Park, when he let go my arm, and set off trotting like a Highland messenger. The Park was crowded, and the people, one and all, seemed to stare at the old man; but heedless of all this he trotted on, as if he were not seen by a single human being.

"As soon as I could recover from my surprise, I asked the young man, 'Is Mr. Bentham flighty?' pointing to my head. 'Oh no, it's his way,' was the hurried answer; he thinks it good for his health, but I must run after him,' and off set the youth in chase of the Philosopher. I must not lose my companions, thought I, and off I set also. Of course the eyes of every human being in the Park were fixed on the running veteran and his pursuers. There was Jerry a-head, then came his clerk and his portfolio, and I being a heavier sailer than either, was bringing up the rear."

"What the people might think I don't know, but I was heartily ashamed of participating in this scene, and supposed that every body would take me for a mad doctor, the young man for my assistant, and Mr. Bentham for my patient, just broke adrift from his keepera." Pp. 199—201.

We would recommend our worthy countrymen, who, like Lord Byron, would wish to show their chivalry in Greece, to recollect the fate of Byron, and the following lines of Ovid:

..... "Quod vero nomina poena
Non honor est. Possam, Phaeton, pro
spicere poena."

Before they even talk of such a thing, we earnestly implore them to read this book, more particularly pages 133, 134. Send ammunition and arms; that will best serve the cause.

90. *Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism.* By the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, M. A. & B. D. 8vo. Murray.

AVOIDING as much as was consistent with our duty all questions of controversy, and steering clear of the

Gent. Mag. June, 1825.

heats and animosities of party, we have yet endeavoured to maintain those principles with firmness and singleness of purpose, which we have deemed essential to the support and well-being of Church and State. It was, therefore, that we kept a watchful eye on those proceedings which have lately agitated men's minds, both in and out of Parliament, and viewed with no ordinary interest a question which has arrayed otherwise congenial spirits on opposite sides in intellectual conflict, and amalgamated the most contradictory into a perfect coalescence. Of the result of the Catholic Question we entertained no doubt, and of its future destination we have no fear; but to those who are still hovering on the confines of conversion, and who, like the Hon. Member for Armagh, are about to surrender the opinions of their youth, the scruples of their riper years, and the experience of past ages, to some imaginary modification of Catholicism,—to such we would recommend a serious perusal of the volume of the Rev. J. White;—and if statements founded upon long and painful experience,—if evidence supported by incontrovertible facts,—if sincerity, vindicated by the surrender of fortune, of kindred, of home, and of country, for conscience sake, can have any weight, and are entitled to any attention, then may these warning Liberals be convinced of the snare that would betray them into a belief that the principles of an 'infallible' Church can accommodate themselves to the indulgence of heretical ascendancy; and that a conscientious Catholic may still be an honest member of a Protestant Parliament.

But we will present the volume, from which it is our intention to quote largely, before the reader; and first of the author himself. There is a manly simplicity of style, an honest analysis of a noble heart, in the Introductory Chapter, in which are ably portrayed a gifted mind struggling in the toils of bigotry and superstition, a powerful intellect spurning the trammels of papal tyranny, yearning for light and truth, yet restrained by an affectionate temper from wounding the hearts of those connected with him by the dearest ties, by any overt act of spiritual rebellion, and finally plunging into the dark shades of infidelity, from the very

very natural consequences of Christian principles overlaid by Catholic ceremonies, and of a religion of mercy degraded into a debasing mythology. But the Author shall speak for himself. We will merely premise, that a more touching auto-biographical sketch was never found than the following:

"I am descended from an Irish family, whose attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion was often proved by their endurance of the persecution which for a long period afflicted the members of their persuasion in Ireland. My grandfather was the eldest of three brothers, whose voluntary banishment from their native land, rooted out my family from the county of Waterford. A considerable fortune enabled my ancestor to settle at Seville, where he was inscribed on the roll of the privileged gentry, and carried on extensive business as a merchant.

"My father was the first of his kindred that married into a Spanish family, and his early habits of exalted piety made him choose a wife whom few can equal in religious sincerity."

Descended from such parents, the writer proceeds to narrate his early habits of devotion, his clerical education, and the academical distinctions obtained; the narrative thus continues:

"My religious belief had hitherto been undisturbed; but light clouds of doubt began now to pass over my mind, which the warmth of devotion soon dissipated, yet they would gather again and again with an increased darkness which prayer could scarcely dispel. That immorality and levity are *always* the source of unbelief, the experience of my own case, and my intimate acquaintance with many others, enable me most positively to deny: as to myself, I declare most solemnly that my rejection of Christianity took place at a period when my conscience could not reproach me with any open breach of duty but those committed several years before: that during the transition from religious belief to incredulity, the horror of sins against the faith deeply implanted by education in my soul, haunted me night and day; and that I exerted all the powers of my mind to counteract the involuntary doubts which were daily acquiring an irresistible strength. In this distress I brought to remembrance all my arguments for the truth of the Christian Religion, which I had studied in the French Apologists; I read other works of the same kind; and having to preach to the Royal brigade of Carabineers who came to worship the body of St. Ferdinand, preserved in the *King's Chapel*, I chose the subject of *Infidelity*, on which I delivered an elaborate discourse. But the fatal crisis was at hand.

At the end of the year, from the preaching of this sermon,—the confession is painful, indeed, yet due to Religion itself,—I was bordering on Atheism."

The author proceeds to inform us, that the state of his own mind is not singular, but belongs with little variation to the whole Spanish Clergy. The following is an examination of this moral phenomenon:

"When I examine the state of my mind previous to my rejecting the Christian faith, I cannot recollect any thing in it but what is in perfect accordance with that form of religion in which I was educated. I revered the Scriptures as the Word of God, but was also persuaded, that without a living infallible interpreter, the Bible was a dead letter, which could not convey its meaning with any certainty. I grounded, therefore, my Christian faith on the Infallibility of the Church. No Roman Catholic pretends to a better foundation. I believe whatever the holy Mother Church holds and believes is the compendious creed of every member of the Roman communion. Had my doubts affected any particular doctrine, I should have clung to the decisions of a Church which claims exemption from error. But my first doubts attacked the very basis of Catholicism. I thought within myself that the certainty of the Roman Catholic faith had no better ground than a fallacy of that kind which is called reasoning in a circle: for I believed the infallibility of that Church, because the Scripture said she was infallible; while I had no better proof that the Scripture said so, than the assertion of the Church, that she could not mistake the Scripture. In vain did I endeavour to evade the force of this argument, indeed I still believe it unanswerable. Was then Christianity nothing but a groundless fabric,—the world supported by the elephant,—the elephant standing on the tortoise? Such was the conclusion to which I was led by a system which impresses the mind with the obscurity and insufficiency of the written Word of God. Why should I consult the Scriptures? My only choice was between Revelation explained by the Church of Rome, and no Revelation. Catholics who live in Protestant countries may, in spite of the direct tendency of their system, practically perceive the unreal nature of this dilemma. But wherever the Religion of Rome reigns absolute, there is but one step between it and infidelity."

The writer continues his affecting narrative with a picture of a mind struggling in the toils of infidelity, yet continuing his ministerial functions, with no choice in his own country but death or hypocrisy;—desirous of flying from

from both, yet restrained by his affection for his parents. *Ten years* were passed in this insufferable state, till the approach of the French troops to Seville enabled him to tear himself from this mental bondage, though at the heavy cost of quitting for ever his country and all that he loved. He found an asylum in England; and he proceeds with candour to relate the changes which operated upon his mind since his residence among us. Space would fail us, were we to extract the whole of this interesting paper. The perusal of Paley's *Natural Theology* appears to have rescued him from an atheistical bias, and to a spirit so ardent and sincere in its search of truth, it was not, it could not be, far off:—

“As my rejection (says Mr. W.) of Revealed Religion had been the effect not of direct objection to its evidences, but of weighing tenets against them which *they were not intended to support*, the balance inclined in favour of the truth of the Gospel, in proportion as I struck out *dogmas* which I had been taught to identify with the doctrines of Christ. The day arrived at length, when convinced of the substantial truth of Christianity, no question remained before me but that of choosing the form under which I was to profess it. The deliberation which preceded this choice was one of no great difficulty to me. The points of difference between the Church of England and Rome, though important, are comparatively few; they were, besides, the very points which had produced my general unbelief. That the doctrines common to both Churches were found in the Scriptures, my early studies and professional knowledge left me no room to doubt; and as the evidences of Revelation had brought me to acknowledge the authority of the Scriptures, I could find no objection to the resumption of tenets which had so long possessed my belief. The communion into which I was inclined to procure admission, was not indeed that in which I was educated; but I had so long wandered from the Roman fold, that when approaching the Church of England, both the absence of what had driven me from Catholicism, and the existence of all the other parts of that system, made me feel as if I were returning to the repaired home of my youth.”

The narrative goes on with the same singleness of heart to detail subsequent events connected with his return to the priestly character,—his retirement to Oxford,—and his unremitting study of the Scriptures,—his appointment as tutor to the son of a nobleman (we believe Lord Holland), his unhappy

declination towards Unitarianism, and his providential deliverance from this form of Christianity, which he pointedly pronounces to be “a mighty work to little purpose;” and he winds up the interesting record with the following just observations:

“I have now gone through the religious history of my mind, in which I request you to notice the result of my various situations. Under the influence of that mental despotism which would prevent investigation, by the fear of eternal ruin, or which mooks reason, by granting the examination of premises, while it reserves to itself the right of drawing conclusions; I was irresistibly urged into a denial of Revelation: but no sooner did I obtain freedom, than instead of my mind running riot in the enjoyment of the long-delayed boon, it opened to conviction, and acknowledged the truth of Christianity,—the temper of that mind shows, I believe, the general character of the age to which it belongs. I have been enabled to make an estimate of the moral and intellectual state of Spain, which few who know me and that country will, I trust, be inclined to discredit. Upon the strength of this knowledge, I declare again and again, that very few among my own class (I comprehend clergy and laity) think otherwise than I did before my removal to England. The testimony of all who frequent the Continent,—a testimony which every one's knowledge of foreigners supports, represents all Catholic countries in a similar condition; will it then be unreasonable to suppose, that if a fair choice was given between the Religion of Rome and other forms of Christianity, many would, like myself, embrace the Gospel which they have rejected? Is there not some presumption of error against a system which every where revolts an improving age from Christianity?”

Having abridged this interesting narrative into as small a compass as we were able, we shall enter on the work itself in our Supplement.

(To be continued.)

91. *Sylvan Sketches; or a Companion to the Park and the Shrubbery, with Illustrations from the Works of the Poets.* By the Author of the *Flora Domestica*. 8vo. pp. 408.

WE have heard that good opinions are not to be entertained of the dispositions of men who do not love dogs; and we could say something of the same kind concerning men who do not love trees. But it is quite unnecessary to dilate upon the service or pleasure which they afford to man. Except as expurgators of the atmosphere.

phere, all such knowledge is obvious. The present work may be styled a biography of them, and is elegant and interesting, often curious. The utility of such books is to introduce a taste for trees, which may not only contribute to rural improvements and decorations, but be a national benefit, by inducing further importation. The Rev. Wm. Hanbury* left a sum of money for the formation of a nursery of important trees, and directed the profits to be expended in useful benefactions; but the scheme was ignorantly despised, and consequently failed through neglect. We wonder that a Joint Stock Company has not been formed for renewal of this project, because, according to the results of the above gentleman's experiment, even during the short time of its duration, it paid a considerable profit.

One remark we shall here make, which is unnoticed in the work before us. It is, that we are ignorant of the majesty of numerous trees, because they are not suffered to attain their full growth. Whoever has seen the venerable grandeur of the fir at Chavenage House in Gloucestershire, and the laurel at Piercefield, well know the justice of this observation; and we make it, because under the guidance of taste great additions of beauty and novelty might be made to our pleasure grounds, by planting in such a judicious manner, that thinning rather than destroying should only be consequent upon growth too large for convenience. When they become too scanty of leaf, and too full of branch, is the time for the extirpation, and assuredly that extent of growth which destroys all verdure beneath them, disqualifies them for the shrubbery. But even then a few may be preserved with great advantage to the effect†. A fine old tree skirting a window has the power often of making up a landscape of the front view (like one in the corner of a drawing), while a young tree throws all into primness and formality.—We shall further mention a great misfortune which menaces the scenery of the country. Wherever the ground is bold, lofty, and romantic, planta-

tions of larch and fir inevitably reduce it to tameness. Some years ago we wandered about that fine ruin Ludlow Castle. The grand hill on the opposite side of the river was then in native heath, and accompanied with the castle, the scene was rudely sublime. In the Spring of this year we renewed our visit. Plantations of larch and fir had been made on the hill, and it looked like a mere nursery‡. We do not mean to say that such plantations are not useful and necessary; only that they should be so intermixed with oaks and forest trees (according to Sir R. C. Hoare's judicious recommendation), that the evil may be temporary, i. e. when they are cut down, the other trees may have grown to a height which will renovate the original grandeur of the scene, even make it grow with the increasing age of the trees.—At present, all fir and larch plantations have the aspect of nurseries only.

As larch is one of those trees of which we have spoken, and of which, from its high portion of favour, our readers will like to have a knowledge, we shall make that the subject of our extracts. It is cultivated in this country on account of its quick growth and utility in repairs of farm-buildings, the necessity of which that quick growth enables it to meet in seasonable time.

"In Switzerland, where larch trees abound, and they have little other wood, they build most of their houses, and make the chief part of their furniture of its timber, of which some is white, some red; the latter is most esteemed.

* * * * * The roofs are, however, very combustible, and great damage has been done by fire in villages so built, on which account the people are obliged by law to build the houses at a certain given distance one from the other." P. 203.

Among the ancients it is, however, said to be impenetrable by fire,

Et robusta larix, igni impenetrabilis lignum.

Evelyn says, "It is so transparent, that when cabins made of the this

† During our excursion to Ludlow, we visited the fine church. The windows abound with ancient stained glass, but not one of them has a wire-guard; and the mullions are in a state of rapid decay. We hope that this information will reach the public-spirited inhabitants of the town.

* See Nichols's *Leicestershire*, ii. p. 686.

† There is no species of tree which may not be brought by some proper contrivance to produce a good effect.—GILKIN.

boards have lighted candles in them in the darkness of night, people at a distance would imagine them to be on fire." (P. 203.)

Anderson goes further still. He says, "Wherever strength and durability are required, however exposed to Sun, wind, or water, the larch will be found far superior to oak itself. But although it has been much used for ship-building, it has been found at Venice that it is better to use it only for the lighter parts of the upper works, not where massy pieces of timber are required, on account of its weight." P. 204.

Venice turpentine is extracted from it, and it is certainly very useful building timber.

But still it is dreadfully misplaced in the modern modes of planting it. Mr. Wordsworth very properly speaks thus of it:

"Larch and fir plantations have been spread not merely with a view to profit, but in many instances for the sake of ornament. To those who plant for profit, and are thrusting every other tree out of the way to make room for their favourite, the larch, I would utter first a regret, that they should have selected these lovely vales for their vegetable manufactory, when there is so much barren and irreclaimable land which might be used for this purpose at a far cheaper rate. And I would also beg leave to represent to them, that they ought not to be carried away by flattering promises from the speedy growth of this tree; because in rich soils and sheltered situations, the wood, though it thrives fast, is full of sap, and of little value, and is likewise very subject to ravage, from the attacks of insects and from blight." P. 208.

Again he says,

"It must be acknowledged that the larch, till it has outgrown the size of a shrub, shows, when looked at singly, some elegance in form and appearance, especially in Spring, decorated as it then is by the pink tassels of its blossoms; but, as a tree, it is less than any other pleasing; its branches (for *boughs* it has none) have no variety in the growth of the tree, and little dignity, even when it attains its full growth; leaves it cannot be said to have, consequently it affords neither shade nor shelter. In Spring the larch becomes green long before the native trees, and its green is so peculiar and vivid, that finding nothing to harmonize with it, whenever it comes forth, a disagreeable speck is produced. In Summer, when all other trees are in their pride, it is of a dingy lifeless hue; in Autumn, of a spiritless untinted yellow; and in Winter, it is still more lamentably distinguished from

every other deciduous tree of the forest, for they seem only to sleep, but the larch appears absolutely dead." P. 209.

The fact is, that the *utile* and the *dulce* do not always harmonize. None but round-headed trees are fit for masses, and the fir, larch, and all pyramidal, only for single trees. Of course, planted as they now are, in Broblygnag hedges, called Belts, and brush-looking woods, they deserve all the discredit which Mr. Wordsworth bestows upon them. A regiment of tall drivelled spinsters instead of the guards, would not be more inconsistent for the grandeur of a court, than firs and larches for a magnificent seat. As maid-servants do for small housekeepers, so these may do as ornamental trees for country-boxes, but no further. *They can never be park trees.*

This book will be found very pleasing and instructive.

92. *Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, &c. &c. undertaken during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, while suffering from total Blindness, and comprizing an Account of the Author being conducted a State Prisoner from the Eastern Parts of Siberia.* By J. Holman, R. N. & K. W. 2 vols. 8vo. Whittaker.

ON reviewing the former *Travels* of this adventurous Tourist through France and Italy, we expressed our astonishment that an individual deprived of the invaluable blessing of sight should possess the intrepidity to undertake, alone and unattended, a Continental Journey; but our astonishment is still farther increased on his daring to encounter the rugged wilds of Russia, or Siberia's frigid climes. He certainly presents a wonderful phenomenon in the history of man. Whilst he displays the dauntless courage of a British seaman, in daring every peril to which a blind man, in his travels, must necessarily be exposed, he shows that he also possesses the faculty of discrimination far beyond mediocrity. His ideas and conceptions are truly astonishing; and his descriptions of passing objects and occurrences, are given in correct and perspicuous language. Moreover, from the benevolent sentiments he utters, and the kind-hearted disposition he evinces, we should imagine him to be imbued with the social virtues to a much

much greater degree than the gallant sons of Neptune usually display. But it may be very reasonably asked, what interest our amiable traveller can take in foreign scenes, without the aid of vision, when he might rest in safety and comfort at home, and have all the details of modern tourists read to him at his ease. It can scarcely be admitted that the loss of sight could be compensated by the mental powers, however vigorous. On this curious subject we shall quote his own words.

"Few who have the blessing of sight, give themselves time to consider what ideas they would entertain of external objects, if they were deprived of this sense, or how much pains they would take to compensate such deprivation. Indeed, it is scarcely possible for any one to have a right conception of the confidence which a person, who has been long afflicted with blindness, acquires, with respect to his various intercourses with the world: time and experience must produce it, but reflection and judgment alone can bring it to perfection. There are, however, some points, particularly those which relate to personal intercourse, which may be more instantaneously acquired, as if by a principle of perceptive instinct; this, at least, my experience indicates;—for instance, when any one is conversing with me, I conceive myself to see the expression of countenance as the words are pronounced, almost as if I actually saw it, and, in ordinary cases, receive a similar kind of satisfaction. This may be accounted for from a combination of causes—as the tone of voice, the manner of speaking, and other circumstances, which excite in my mind an ideal picture of the features, personal qualities, manners, nay, even the character of the person conversing with me, particularly when aided by associations derived from my own experience. I thus satisfy myself, at least, with a representation according to my own conception, although my ideas, connected as they are with remembrances of what I have formerly seen, cannot have the same originality as would be the case with persons who have been blind from their birth.

"I am only actuated by any intense desire to see, when I meet with some one who excites more than ordinary interest in my feelings, or with any extraordinary productions of Nature or Art; it is then the imagination takes fire, and my desire to see increases with the difficulty, nay, impossibility, of gratifying it; then my feelings are worked up to such a pitch, that I become truly restless and impatient, when nothing but a change of place, or the introduction of a new subject sufficiently pow-

erful to constitute a counteracting influence, can restore me to calm reflection."

Thus it appears that a calamity which, we should suppose, would induce others to court domestic quiet, irresistibly impels Mr. Holman to seek "change of place" and diversity of scenery;

tenet insanabile ducit
*Migrandi cacoëthes,** etegro in corde
senescit.

With respect to the interest connected with the scenes of our author's journey, we do not observe much to commend, when compared with his Italian Tour; for the barbarian realms of Northern Russia can afford little to excite admiration; and unfortunately our adventurer was placed under the *surveillance* of one of the Emperor's field-jaggers on his return; therefore he had chiefly to detail the restrictions and presumed indignities to which he was subject. Doubtless the Imperial Autocrat entertained some apprehensions for Mr. Holman's safety, as he was travelling to a country where only outlaws and felons were destined to live; and to these gentry he might have fallen an easy prey. We are not aware that our traveller had much to regret in being escorted through the dangers of such society. His own account of Siberian colonization will confirm this opinion.

"The annual average of the new convicts is about six thousand, or about a hundred males and twenty females weekly, who pass through Ekaterinburg, the former every Tuesday, and the latter every Friday morning, into the more distant parts of Siberia. The rate of their progress is from fifteen to twenty miles a day, excepting on Sundays and other great holidays. Houses are built at every station for their reception.

"Their fatigues and sufferings, on so immense a journey, must, it may be conceived, be very great; if, however, they become foot-sore, or really ill, the peasants are compelled to forward them in telegs; and occasionally, when dangerously ill, they are left behind on the road, and not unfrequently relieved, by the friendly hand of death, from future misery. The females who survive the journey are generally so far broken down by its hardships or disease, as to be incapable afterward of bearing children; and thus the intentions of government, of adding to the future population of the country, are frustrated by the want of some better arrangements for the transferring

* Et "scribendi cacoëthes."

these poor wretches to the scene of their banishment. The wives and families of the convicts are permitted to accompany them, if they wish it.

"In the summer time many of the male convicts elude the vigilance of their guards, and escape into the woods, where they contrive to subsist for a time, either on the wild fruits which Nature offers them, or by the plunder of the neighbouring peasants and villages. As winter approaches, cold and hunger invariably compel them to surrender themselves, when they are punished accordingly.

"A few years since, sixteen of these runaway convicts collected together in the woods near Ekaterinburg, and committed extensive depredations on the town and neighbourhood. They not only plundered for provisions, but, Roman-like, carried away women, whom they compelled to live with them; a body of soldiers, however, at length dispersed them, and secured several of them."

To enter on our traveller's narrative, Mr. Holman embarked for Russia on the 19th of July, 1822, and in due course arrived at St. Petersburg. He enters on the literary character of Russia, in which there cannot be much to commend, though in the useful arts she is making rapid progress; and literature and science must necessarily follow.

"There cannot be a stronger evidence (says Mr. Holman) of the present extent of Russian literature, and at the same time of the attention paid to promote it, than what the Imperial Library affords. This noble institution, situated in the Nevsky Perspective, adjoining the French Theatre and the Anitchkin Palace, the residence of the Grand Duke Nicholas, is a handsome quadrangular building, three stories in height, and containing no less than three hundred thousand volumes, of which only seven thousand are in the Russian language, being the whole produce of its literature, and those principally on ecclesiastical subjects; the number of English works is about the same, the bulk of the collection being French, Latin, and German.

"The manuscripts, however, form the more interesting part of the collection; a number of which are extremely valuable; some of these I had the pleasure of examining,—and amongst them a quantity brought from France, during the late Revolution, by M. Dubrowsky, who was attached to the Russian embassy at Paris, comprising many original letters from crowned heads, their ministers, and chief nobility; amongst the rest, is a remarkably curious, highly-illuminated missal, bound in purple velvet, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots,

and contains original verses, and other remarks, as well as her signature, in her own hand-writing.

"Among other curiosities, preserved in the same room with the manuscripts, is a copy of the standard of Posharsky, in red silk; also, a portrait of the Virgin Mary, the lines of which consist of minute writing; and a slate, on which the last lines of the poet Dershavin are preserved, as written by his own hand.

"There is also a considerable collection of Chinese books and charts; and I had the pleasure of being introduced to Dr. Henderson, a missionary, who was a daily visitor to the library, for the purpose of studying the Ethiopian language.

"This library is thrown open to the public every Tuesday; but, by especial permission, may be seen on any other day, excepting Sundays and holidays."

The system of Posting between Petersburg and Moscow forms a very peculiar and striking feature in the national regulations of Russia. Cyrus the Great was the first who established Post-horses at regular distances, and the couriers or messengers were called *Ayyagari*; but these were principally established for the purpose of expeditiously conveying intelligence to different parts of the Persian empire. Alexander's plan is on the same principle; but rather for different purposes—the accommodation and convenience of his subjects. The object of Cyrus was expedition; that of Alexander is ease and comfort, for which he is entitled at least to the gratitude of the traveller.

"As the posting between St. Petersburg and Moscow forms a peculiar establishment, I shall avail myself of this opportunity of detailing its leading features. In order to facilitate the communication between his old and new capitals, and diminish the expences of travelling, Peter the Great caused villages, with a population of five or six hundred boors, to be attached to each post station, at the distance of every twenty or thirty versts, and who were obliged to convey the traveller at a fixed and reasonable rate. These people were freed from other duties, and had peculiar privileges granted to them, which they still enjoy.

"A certain number of these boors are obliged to be on constant duty at the post-house, and in which they relieve each other, according to such arrangement as may be agreed on between themselves, those who are disengaged being then at liberty to occupy themselves in such other pursuits as their interests or inclinations may suggest. Some of them become carriers of goods to distant

distant places; as Dresden, Leipzig, &c.; and others engage in various trades. It often happens that the latter have no horses fit for the duties of the post; in which case they are allowed to engage with their brethren to act as their substitutes. In consequence of this arrangement, the traveller generally finds plenty of horses on the road;—there is, however, one result from it which occasionally appears incomprehensible to him. It is this: that when he arrives at a station where the driver, whose turn it is to take him forward, happens to have no horses, he observes a number of these people form a circle, and commence a warm and earnest conversation, which terminates, at length, in an appeal to luck, by a casting of lots. This arises from the necessity the driver for the occasion is under to hire a substitute, and his natural anxiety to incur as little expence, in so doing, as possible. At length, having brought some one individual down to his lowest point, it generally happens that several others immediately offer to serve him for the same price. In this case, the future driver is determined by each marking a piece of money, for instance, a copeck, which is put into a hat, when, the whole being shaken together, one is drawn out, and its owner declared the successful candidate."

Though Russia may justly be considered a century behind Southern Europe in civilization and literature, her military, like that of all semi-barbarous nations, presents a formidable aspect; and military rank commands the greatest influence and respect; consequently a martial education forms the most important object in the education of a Russian.

The Lancasterian system forms the basis of many of the military schools, and perhaps no mode of tuition could be better calculated for the object in view. Mr. Holman states,

"On the 25th I visited the Military School, originally an old palace, situated near the Summer Gardens, and conducted upon the Lancasterian plan. It is applied to the education of the soldiers' sons, generally with a view of qualifying them to act as non-commissioned officers. Some of these boys are instructed in music, under a German master, for the service of the military bands, and are by no means despicable performers; others are taught drawing, particularly as applicable to the planning of military manœuvres, fortifications, &c. Every thing is conducted in military order; they are marched to their desks, and sit down by word of command; and when the master calls up a class, they are formed and marched up to him by the head boy. The

dinner is conducted upon the same principle, which I believe applies to every institution of the kind throughout the empire, there being one in the chief town of each government. We can scarcely wonder that, under such a system, the Russian army should prove superior soldiers."

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

93. *A Sermon, Preached at the Chapel of Ease, Islington, on the occasion of the Death of the Rev. George Strahan, D.D. Prebendary of Rochester, and Vicar of St. Mary, Islington. By the Rev. John Edmund Denham, A.M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lecturer of St. Mary, Islington. 8vo, pp. 30. Rivingtons.*

AFTER a plain but perspicuous comment on a beautiful passage in the Revelations, "There shall be no more death," Mr. Denham proceeds to pay a justly-deserved eulogium on the character of his kind friend and patron:

"Possessing a vigorous mind, and entertaining correct views of the discipline and practice of our establishment, he inflexibly adhered to that line of conduct which he judged the most conducive to promote its interest and maintain its dignity; resisting with firmness every encroachment upon its order and authority. Those who had the privilege of any acquaintance with him, can bear full testimony to the pre-eminence of his intellectual powers and endowments. His unbending integrity constituted a singularly prominent feature in his moral character. His attachments and friendships were not the offspring of the present day, and the victims of the next; but they were as permanent in their duration, as they were judicious in their choice. His disposition was truly benevolent, and many are they who will have reason to lament the destiny that has bereaved them of so kind a friend and so liberal a benefactor. His views of the Christian faith were such as to authorize the soothing hope, that he is now in the enjoyment of that felicity which is reserved for those 'who die in the Lord.' Much might be advanced relative to our departed friend; but it will be needless for me to particularise, as any omission of mine will be readily supplied by many present, who alike knew and admired him. Perfection is not an attribute of man. In vain may we seek for it in any: frailty and infirmity cleave inseparably to us all. But whatever were the foibles which the late much esteemed subject of these observations might have shared in common with his species, they were more than counterbalanced, by the redeeming qualities and superabounding excellencies of his heart and mind."

95. *The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert, and Sir Thomas Shirley, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c.* 8vo. pp. 204.

THE History of the illustrious Family of Shirley has been amply detailed by Mr. Nichols in the 3d volume of his voluminous “History of Leicestershire;” but the novel and extraordinary adventures of these “Three Brothers” have been but comparatively little known. We have often been surprised that no work has ever appeared to illustrate the lives of these “choice spirits of the age,” who are not unworthy of that era of adventure and discovery which “was adorned by Raleigh, and Sidney, and Essex, and by a crowd of warriors and of poets, who met on the confines which separated chivalry and modern manners, and who united the ancient spirit of enterprize with intellectual accomplishments.” To supply this defect, this interesting volume has been published. It gives as continued an account of their voyages as could be collected from all accessible sources of information, both in MS. and print.

It commences with Anthony the second son, born about 1565; who had the misfortune to excite the displeasure of the “jealous Bess” by accepting the Order of St. Michael from Henry IV. of France. The conduct of Elizabeth was extremely severe; the poor offending Knight was imprisoned; and Sir J. Puckering and Lord Buckhurst were appointed to inquire into the circumstances of this alleged breach of allegiance. Their report being unsatisfactory, a further examination took place, the result of which was, Sir Anthony was deprived of the offensive Order. The language of the Queen was highly characteristic: “As a virtuous woman ought to look on none but her husband, so a subject ought not to cast his eyes on any other sovereign than him God had set over him. I will not,” said she, “have my sheep marked with a strange brand, nor suffer them to follow the pipe of a strange shepherd.”

The subsequent adventures of Sir Anthony are well detailed. In 1598 “he took and kept the City of St. Jago two days and two nights, with two hundred and eighty men, (whereof 80 were wounded in the service) against three thousand Portugals!”

GENT. MAG. June, 1825.

His Travels into Persia are extremely romantic; but his entertainment at that Court amply recompensed for the hardships he endured in the prosecution of his journey. Of these travels Sir Anthony wrote an account, published in 1613; William Parry, one of his followers, published a brief account, as did also an anonymous author. A fourth was written by Mr. Geo. Manwaring, also one of his attendants, part of whose narrative was first published in the 2d vol. of the “Retrospective Review,” and the remainder is now, for the first time, made public. It is a most circumstantial and amusing narrative, as the following extract will show.

“So after we had supped at our own house, Sir Anthony, not thinking the King would have seen him any more that night, because it waxed late, he determined to have gone to his rest, but he was disappointed, for the Lord Steward came for him, with sixteen torches and some twenty gentlemen to attend him, to bring Sir Anthony and all his company to the King, to spend that night with him, but when we came where the King was, such a spectacle we did behold which did almost ravish us with joy to see it; you shall understand that in the middle of the city of Casbin there is a place which they call the Bazar, made in fashion like the Exchange in London, though not so beautiful, yet three times as big, where they keep shops of all manner of trades; for that time the shopkeepers had set forth their commodities in the best manner, and themselves appareled very gallantly. In the middle of that place standeth a round thing made with a seat, set up with six pillars, about some [] over, on which place they use to sell apparel and other commodities; that being bravely trimmed with rich carpets, both of gold and silver and silk, and the King's chair of estate placed in the middle, the chair being of silver plate set with turquoises and rubies very thick, and six great diamonds, which did shew like stars, the seat being of rich scarlet embroidered with pearl, and the multitude of lamps hanging about it were innumerable; the King, when he came unto it, did cause Sir Anthony to ascend up into that princely throne, and standing by the chair with his viceroy, and other of his nobility, did take Sir Anthony by the hand, and willed him to sit down in his chair of estate; but Sir Anthony, falling on his knee, desired the King to pardon him, for so princely a place did not become him, in regard he was but a subject himself. The King swearing a great oath, which was by the soul of Mortus Ali, that he should sit in

in the chair, and if the best Persian of them all did grieve at it, he would presently cut off his head; and taking Sir Anthony by the hand, bid him sit down, without fear, which Sir Anthony did, and when he was set, the King kissed him, and said, 'Brother, thou dost well become this place;' then he called for a stool for Mr. Robert Sherley, which was presently brought, and he sat him close by his brother Sir Anthony, and placing all of us of Sir Anthony's company round about the throne, sitting on carpets cross-legged, according to the country fashion; then came there in a royal banquet with drums and trumpets sounding before it, which was brought in by twenty-four noblemen, and when the drums and trumpets departed, the music came in playing, with twenty women very richly apparelled, singing and dancing before the music. So when the banquet was ended, the King arose, taking Sir Anthony by the arm, and so they walked, arm in arm, in every street in the city, the twenty women going before, singing and dancing, and his noblemen coming after, with each of them one of our company by the hand, and at every turning there was variety of music, and lamps hanging on either side their streets of seven heights one above another, which made a glorious shew." P. 73—75.

Thus far for the History of this high-minded personage, who seems "to have been formed in a mould peculiarly well-calculated for heroic adventure. Born at a period when the spirit of chivalry still lingered in the land, he united daring courage with political knowledge and statesman-like accomplishments: of a grave and imposing exterior, and of a dignified and commanding deportment, he possessed a singular power of attracting the affections of men."

The adventures of Sir Robert next occur; on account of his being intimately connected with his brother Anthony. Here an important error, respecting the date of his birth, in Mr. Nichols's "*Leicestershire*," vol. III. p. 723, is suggested. The history of this individual is more familiar to the general reader than that of either of his brothers.

The account of Sir Thomas's imprisonment and sufferings in Turkey, exhibits a fair specimen of the tyranny exercised by the rulers of that barbarous people on their prisoners.

This amusing Volume, which deserves a niche in every library, is adorned with portraits of Sir Anthony; Lady Teresa; and Sir Robert Shirley; the latter in the Persian costume; neatly engraved by R. Cooper.

95. *The Night before the Bridal, a Spanish Tale. Sappho, a Dramatic Sketch; and other Poems. By Catherine Grace Garnett.* 8vo. pp. 220. Longman and Co.

OF the accomplished authoress of this volume, we cannot speak in the language of her own timid anticipations, that she has "sung out of tune and time;" on the contrary, we think she has managed an oft-attempted theme with great powers, whether of fancy or of execution.

The first tale is sufficiently simple in its plot, and were it not for the luxuriant richness of its poetical accessories, would want the charm of novelty—it may be told in a few words. Don Miguel, a Spanish warrior, has disappointed the hopes of his family by a marriage with a maid who is tainted with the inexorable sin of a Moorish extraction. She dies young, and bequeathes an only daughter, who from her cradle is destined to the convent.

A young warrior, Leontio, interrupts this holy purpose. An earthly love supersedes the idolatries of the cloister, and terminates fatally for the honour of the Neophyte.

Her father and lover are both summoned to the field. The former is killed, and dies in the presence of the seducer, invoking blessings on the head of his supposed innocent child. Leontio returned from conquest with waning affections for Matilda; and wanting courage to espouse her, on account of her Moorish taint, enters into the gaities and dissipations of Seville. Here he becomes enamoured of Inez, the daughter of Velasco—"the purest, noblest blood of all Castile." His suit is accepted, and the nuptial day appointed. On "the Night before the Bridal," Matilda, in the disguise of a minstrel, delivers a letter to Leontio, soliciting a parting interview. It is granted, and Leontio's gallantry is revived by the excitement around him. He attempts to embrace the lady. She draws a dagger from her bosom, and is about to plunge it in the heart of Leontio, but her courage fails—she swoons—and the weapon falls harmless at his feet. On the following morning Leontio is found murdered in the street; the circumstances of suspicion are strong against Matilda—an involuntary exclamation of "I have murdered him," on hearing of his death, is distorted into a confession of guilt. She is condemned and executed; but to the

the last moment protests her innocence to the confessor, who attends her. Years roll on. At length the real murderer confesses the crime to the same priest who had received the dying declaration of Matilda. He proves to be a rival of Leontio's, for whose sake *Inez* had neglected him.

Such are the outlines of a poem which the fair author has filled up with requisite pomp and circumstance—much splendour of imagery, and grace of diction. And though we fear she has only contributed to an overflowing treasury, yet is her offering costly; and regretting as we do that she is crossed in her path by overwhelming contemporary talent, it must be confessed that her port and bearing are not unworthy the ranks with which she would associate. We may be accounted fanciful and fastidious, but we could have wished that the "School of Excitement" had virtually established the Salique law. We can discern, however, the decline of this vitiated taste; and the popularity of Mr. Alaric Watts's little volume confirms our opinion of so desirable a change. We could have wished that the talents of Miss Garnett had been displayed on more inviting themes. As it is, she has added one more to the tales of horror, already too numerous.

We will now give a few extracts from the poem, sufficient we think to vindicate our praise, and to justify our regret.

The following lines depict the feelings and recollections of past innocence.

"She thought on those sweet hours, when,
in the hush
Of cloister'd stillness, she had felt the gush
Of piety in her heart, and had knelt down
Before the shrine, where the rich haze that
stream'd
On her through that high window seem'd to
crown
Her forehead with the halo of a saint;
A flush of rose and ruby, o'er which gleam'd
Rays golden, midst the amber hues more
faint;
And with clasp'd hands did dedicate to God
Her young pure life. Or when in pride she
trod,
Amid her sister votaries, the ale,
Her features bright with a celestial smile;
Or raised her voice in the full choir, and felt
Devotion into music richly melt;
Received the dear caress—obey'd the call
To early matin or confessional;

Though her calm days, in deep seclusion
spent,
Had little to reveal or to repent."

P. 19, 20.

The following thought, if not quite original, is beautifully expressed:

"Oh, ruin of all excellence! The first
(Seraphic as they were, now how accurst)
Who fell from glory, like rays round the sun
Stood most resplendent near the Mightiest
One!—

Sweet chords of harps, o'ertuned by some
bold hand

To tones of fullest compass, wild and high,
While swelling into cadence proudly grand,
Perish in their excess of melody.

Thus our best feelings, those that give the
charm

To life's drear paths, to fiction colouring
Become in their abuse a vortex deep,
Drowning our virtues in their reckless sweep:
Thus the heart's fond devotion turns to sin,
Even while its source is springing pure within.
The apathetic and the heartless crawl
In their dull round, unscann'd, unloved by
all;

While they of higher natures, sons of light,
Fall by one fatal plunge to endless night!"

P. 21.

We give the description of the daughters of Velasco as being skilfully and elaborately wrought.

"Proud, at her sire's right hand, young
Clara stood,

Elate in all the pomp of noble blood;
Like her who sat beside Olympian Jove,
When heaven did homage to the Queen of
Love.

Her brow was arch'd and fine—her towering
height

Might well assert her claims and regal right;
She look'd down calmly on the crowd, and
stoop'd

Her swan-like neck, until her ringlets droop'd
Like a dark veil around her;—then with
pride

She flung them back, and was erect again.
Meek, trembling, at her elder sister's side,

Sweet *Inez* stood—and strove, but all in vain,
Her beauty from the gaze of man to hide;
Her delicate arms with diamond circlets
blazed;

One ivory hand she half unconscious raised,
And drew in closer folds the embroider'd veil,
To screen those charms admiring gallants
praised;

Her shaded brow, and cheek so fair and pale,
Brought that most beauteous emblem to the
mind,

The pearl-white lily in its leaf enshrined.

Her blush—unlike the full and brilliant glow
Which pleasure painted on her sister's brow.

Was faint and fleeting, emanating warm
From the pure soul within—her lightest
charm.

She

She was in youth's first bloom, her azure zone

Scarce girdled in a more than girlish form,
Nor had ev'n yet her fifteenth summer flown."

P. 38, 39.

Of "Sappho," as a Dramatic Sketch, we have a very high opinion; the poetry is peculiarly classical and chaste, and well-adapted to the subject. Witness the apostrophe of Sappho in defence of the warmer feelings which are nourished by climate.

"Mine own lov'd isle! Oh what delicious nights

Are ours of Mitylene!—Wonder not,
Ye colder climes, that thus our hearts run o'er

With soft emotions, and our minds awake
To the perception of all beauteous things.
The very airs that wanton round our coasts
Are poetry, and the warm smiles which rear
In our ripe vales the olive and the vine,
Nurse in our hearts those deep impassioned thoughts,

That wild abandonment to happiness,
Breathed in the music of the Lesbian lyre."

P. 19.

The miscellaneous poems in the volume are few, but of a superior order. The lines on Mr. Haydon's Picture of Lazarus, are in themselves ample proof of the author's talents.

96. *The Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain on-board His Majesty's Ships Assistance, Bristol, and Royal Oak, anno 1675 to 1679. Now first published from the Original MS. with Biographical and Historical Notes.* 8vo, pp. 327. C. Knight.

WE have perused this singular volume, and though we can by no means assent to the praise bestowed upon it by its ingenious Editor, that the "Diary is any thing but dull" (for we have more than once detected ourselves in an unmannerly yawn as we proceeded), yet are we willing to admit, that as a record of manners and customs at an early period of our Naval History, it is not altogether without interest.—But this interest it must be confessed is limited. To the antiquary, and to those engaged in nautical affairs, and perhaps to the traveller, the volume seems first directed—as an illustration of general manners and customs at the period to which it refers, it is but meagre and unsatisfactory; and the conclusion at which the general reader will arrive if he peruse the whole volume, we think will be, that the manuscript might have continued

its genealogical descent in the family to which it belonged in its original state, without depriving the world of any valuable addition to its stores of useful knowledge or innocent recreation.

Such as the volume is, however, we will submit its contents to the notice of our readers; merely premising, that the Rev. Henry Teonge was a conforming clergyman of the second Charles's reign, holding some preferment in Warwickshire. His motive for seafaring appears to have been the same which has driven many better men from their homes; viz. debt and the fear of duns, and of a prison. His love of conviviality seems to have found its appropriate exertion in his new calling as a Chaplain of a man of war. His drinking parties are registered with as minute fidelity as his sermons and his prayers; for the omission of his religious duties, indeed, he finds many occasions, but rarely, we should imagine, neglected the opportunities of administering to his taste for the bottle and the bowl.

The first voyage of the Chaplain was in a ship forming part of an expedition under Sir John Narborough, against the pirates of Tripoli. He left his home on the 20th of May, 1675 (the commencement of his diary), and on the 1st of June following, he went on board the ship Assistance. We find nothing remarkable in the diary at this period, and such trifles are related as could only appear strange to a Chaplain in his first voyage, "fair and foul weather." Naval punishments are all duly noted in the penury of matter, and in the monotony of a ship's life. Of the city and fortifications of Malta, he speaks in terms of high praise.

"Had a man no other busines to invite him, yet it were sufficiently worth a man's cost and paines to make a voyage out of England on purpose to see that noble cytty of Malta, and their works and fortifications about it."

In the whole of his first voyage there is more of a shew of fight than any reality; indeed the only semblance of an engagement is an affair of boats, which is thus described in the diary, and afterwards celebrated in a poem.

"Aug. 28, 1675. Towarde evening the last night wee discover a vessell belonging to the Trypoles thrust betwene 2 rocks, and many Moores lying behind the rocks to guard

guard her: at which wee made severall great shot; but the evening coming suddenly on, caused us to stand off; till, in the morning early, having the Roe-Buck, a small ship com to us, which could goe much nearer the rocks than wee, wee having beaten off the Turks, send in our pinnace and long boate, and pull theire vessell in peices, and carry away as much as wee could to burne for our use. And towards evening, wee being bound to crasse westward, drinke to our friends in a lemomade."

The following specimen of naval discipline, is related by the Chaplain with great naïveté:

"This morning one of our men, viz. Skinner, a knowne cockcoulde, for goeing on shore without leave, had his leggs tyd together, his hands tyd to a greate rope, and stood on the syd of the ship to be hoysted up to the yard arme; and from thence to dropp downe in to the water 8 times, but he looking so very pittifully, and also by the gentlemens intreatys to the Captaine for him, who alleged that he had injurys enough already, as having a wife a w——e and a schold to injure him at home, ergo had the more need to be pitized abroade, was spared."

We have now the "worthy Chaplain" in a new character; and he describes with considerable force and truth the different parts of Asia Minor with which his cruise brought him acquainted. He brings to the subject no inconsiderable share of biblical knowledge and classical recollections, the latter crude indeed, and undigested, and often puerile, with a disposition to adopt every idle theory with which his reading or oral testimony on the spot may have made him acquainted.

The "worthy Chaplain" appears to have also been a little superstitious.

"At 9 o'ck a crickett sang very merrily in the foote of our mizen, and was also heard a little the night before; there was also a death watch heard in the gunn room. *Deus vertat bene!*"

Of Africa, he says with simple credulity,

"In the South parts of Africa is scarce any thing remarkable, save that there are men and beasts of strange shape; as some men with heads like doggs or hoggs; some with no head; some with only one large legg and foote," &c.

Again:

"There are also severall other countrys in Africa, wherein are men and beasts of strange shapes, verifying the ancient saying, *Africa semper aliquid novi affert*—and the reason is easily given, for there being but

few watering places, and the country hott, and all manner of cattell meetinge at those places, doe many times couple with beasts of another kind, and thence proceeds a new species."

It is, however, quite evident that this is a volume to which extracts can be of no use in the way of exciting an interest for the writer; for it is not until we become well acquainted with the Chaplain, and accompany him *day by day*, that we shake off the impression of his being a dull prosing journalist of very unimportant facts. When about to part with him, we find that we could have "better spared a better man." If this character should induce our readers to commence an acquaintance with him, and to bear with his infirmities, we feel persuaded that they will experience a similar regret as the hour of separation from him draws near. We have no anticipation that the publication of this Journal will ever prove a profitable speculation, from the very limited interest to which we have alluded. It has not sufficient age for the Anti-quary, and it is too antique for the general reader.

97. *Observations on the Management of Trusts for the care of Turnpike Roads, as regards the repair of the Road, the expenditure of the Revenue, and the appointment and quality of Executive Officers, and upon the nature and effect of the present Road Law of this Kingdom, illustrated by Examples, from a practical experience of Nine Years.* By John-Loudon M'Adam. 8vo, pp. 148.

THE two leading principles of Mr. M'Adam's system, are (i.) a dry-substratum, but not a rocky one, effected by nature or drainage; and (ii.) a smooth surface, made by small stones.

With regard to the first principle, Mr. M'Adam says,

"The reason we require artificial roads in Europe, is, that the soil becomes soft from wetness; were the natural earth always dry, nothing could be preferable, for being travelled upon it would never wear out, nor would any carriage, however heavy, sink in it."

"The object to be aimed at, therefore, is to keep the natural soil dry, and this must be done both by defending it from ground water, and from that which falls from above. In the knowledge of the measures requisite to effect these objects, consists the whole science of road-making." Pp. 24, 25.

Country gentlemen have, therefore, an elementary rule laid down, to which the

the first and chief attention is to be paid. We have seen a mode of underground drainage recommended, by cross cuts at intervals, opening into longitudinal gaps on each side of the road.

To proceed with Mr. M'Adam :

"The Bristol Trust presented every kind of soil known in England, clay, loam, sand, marl, blue, red, and white, alluvial soil in the marshes of Somerset, and limestone rock almost naked on Mendip Hills. Upon all these various soils, roads stand at present of the best descriptions; the thickness from seven to ten inches; well drained so as to be defended from under-water, and the road so well constructed as to be impervious to rain."

"The greatest difficulty has been found in making roads over naked rock: experience soon discovered, that a road placed between the wheels of carriages, and the rock, was worn away in a comparatively short time; and it was found profitable to remove part of the rock, and to replace it with road sweepings, common soil, or any soft material."

"*The Roads on the Marsh continue to be the least trouble and expense in repairing.*"

"The drainage, done at the expense of the Commissioners of Sewers, keeps under the water, at all seasons, about two feet below the surface upon which the road lies; and this surface is covered by an impenetrable road of about seven or eight inches in thickness; thus the two feet of alluvial soil, that are placed between the road and the level of the drain, are always dry and capable of carrying any weight; while the elasticity natural to the whole of such a body, gives it a yielding and a spring that is favourable to the wear and tear of the road above." Pp. 25, 26.

As to the second principle, smooth surface, it is well known, that if stones too large are laid upon the road, the pulverized part is washed away by the rains, and the large stones stick upwards; whereas the whole surface should cake into a mass, and form a kind of cement like a coat of mortar. This can be only effected by stones sufficiently small to become powder, and coalesce. But some other remarks by Mr. M'Adam (for the bad effects of large stones on the surface was known long before his era) ought to be noticed. These remarks apply to substrata of large stones.

"A part of the Aust road was made with round pebbles from the sea shore, of various sizes; the largest were placed underneath,

but gradually worked up, by which it had assumed more the appearance of a broken paved street, than a turnpike road. Over Breslington Common, the whole of the original soil had been covered, at great expense, with large flag stones. These had continued to be shaken and moved by the elasticity of the road, and kept the surface (as all large stones do) in a loose open state, pervious to water. On being taken up, the flag stones were found almost entirely turned upon their edges, and when shaken had acted with the force of a lever upon the road, which had been found to crack and sink alternately." P. 23.

The other evils in road affairs, of which Mr. M'Adam complains, are (i.) the opposition of those who profit by mismanagement in various ways, p. 1; (ii.) the destructive plan of letting at low contracts, roads put into good condition, p. 2; (iii.) the abuse of patronage in road trusts; and, (iv.) incompetency and peculation of surveyors. Pp. 35, 36.

The summary of Mr. M'Adam is as follows :

"Were the Legislature and the Government to unite, in enquiring into the real evils of the present Road Laws, and the remedy pointed out by experience in these two Trusts [the two largest in the kingdom, Bristol and Exeter], there can be no doubt of an immediate amendment of every road in the kingdom. *A saving of at least half a million annually, would be made to the country, of Toll duties, and the agriculture might be wholly relieved from the burden of Statute labor.*" P. 4.

"The practice of passing Road Acts, as a matter of course, has divided the kingdom into 955 small communities for the care of roads, each having a kind of establishment, ill paid, ungoverned, and inefficient. Such a system is as expensive, as it is imbecile; half the road funds are frittered away in salaries and expenses, altogether insufficient for producing any good; but by their numbers, wasteful of the public property, that has kept every road trust under a load of debt, and so embarrassed in circumstances, as to be unable to make any useful exertion. In the year 1821, the public debt amounted to the alarming sum of seven millions, and that sum is yearly on the increase; yet the road funds are equal to every good and desirable purpose, and even to the liquidation of the debt, at no very distant period, if under a better system of management." Pp. 33, 34.

The best constituted Road Trust is, it appears, that of Mid Lothian. P. 38.

We take our leave of Mr. M'Adam with sincere respect.

98. *New System of Astronomy, comprehending the Discovery of the 'Gravitating Power; the efficient cause which actuates the Planetary System; the causes of the Tides; the Laws that govern the Winds; source of Harmattan, Samiel, Serocco, &c. &c. the whole accounted for on Mechanical Principles.* By L. Cohen. 8vo. pp. 162.

THERE are two indispensable axioms in philosophical discussion; one is to assume nothing; the other to admit no datum, as established, unless it applies both in experiment and theory to the solution of Phænomena without a single exception.

When Sir Isaac Newton offered his wonderful discoveries to the world, it was evident that Mathematics formed the agency and the presumed proof, but that he begged the question, in regard to certain principles, that is to say, gravity and attraction. Bodies may and do act in mathematical modes, because their forms and motions may not be capable of taking any other forms or motions; for instance, they must be in shape either angular, square, or round, and in motion must either move in lines or curves; but still to apply abstract principles, instead of connecting media, in solution of such phænomena, *may* be erroneous. For instance, it *may* be erroneous to ascribe acceleration in the fall of bodies, the nearer they approach to the earth, to the superior power of attraction—from greater approximation, because the nearer is such approach, the greater becomes the weight of the superincumbent atmosphere. A vacuum could not *per se* supersede, perhaps it would increase the terrestrial attraction; and yet, in our opinion, a feather and a guinea would not fall in equal times together within an exhausted receiver, if the attraction of the earth interfered, because the specific gravities of the two bodies are so very opposite. Moreover, the experiment of placing the hand upon a vacuum, will show that apparent gravity *may* be no more, in some cases at least, than superincumbent atmospherical pressure.

We do not mention these opinions as philosophical data, only as remarks to vindicate our tendering a bill of exceptions to the *perfection* of the Newtonian or Mathematical System of the Universe.

Our author says (p. 35) we may

prove, by a mathematical demonstration, that a matter of fact is an impossibility. Therefore doubt is allowable.

Astronomers who have ascertained that there are luminous bodies, from which the light must have been two millions of years in passing to us, have been puzzled in accounting for the vast interval of darkness, which occupies the intermediate spaces; but darkness is only the privation of light, and light seems, according to the Mosaic theory, a necessary preliminary process, for the action and being of a world. Now if the following experiment be accurate, the chemical operations of light and heat are very imperfectly known. The experiment is a quotation from Jones's *Philosophy* * :

"At the extremities of a steel rod of two feet in length (Plate I.) let two lamps of thin glass, of a spherical figure (or any other that the operator chuses) be suspended, as in the figure; over these lamps let there be two vanes of plate-brass placed with contrary aspects, and inclined to about half a right angle. The rod thus furnished is to be poised by means of a cap fixed to the middle of it on the point of a needle, supported by a foot and pillar. As soon as the lamps are lighted the machine will begin to turn upon its center, making several revolutions in a minute, and will continue thus to move so long as the lights continue burning; and supposing the lights to have a perpetual supply, the consequence of that would be a *perpetual motion* in the machine." P. 44.

From this experiment, it is concluded in p. 58, that the operations of Nature *may* be mechanical.

But our readers will be anxious to know what is the grand discovery made by our author. After a Lord Mayor's Show of philosophical arguments, comes the following stately personage, the King, or at least General, who has dethroned the Usurper Gravity. Mr. Cohen (a foreigner we presume) says,

"That the greatest of all powers *lays* in the extremes of heat and cold, will be demonstrated hereafter by experiments, wherein is the power necessary to perform all the

* We have said, if the experiment be accurate, because Dr. Jones, as quoted in p. 22, says, that the "bulk of bodies may be increased by means of the enclosed bubbles of cold," but cold has no existence. It is only privation of heat.

astro-

astronomical phenomena; it is therefore presumed that herein *lays* the whole secret of gravity." P. 52.

Mr. Cohen is a terrible grammarian, but our readers will probably comprehend the following elucidation.

"By the experiment of the lamps, before given, it will be seen how the planets are acted on agreeably to the doctrine contained in this work. It is very obvious that the motion of the machine must be effected by the lights; because, previous to their being ignited there can be no motion whatever; we must therefore attribute the whole effect to the power of heat, which the lights of the lamps communicated to the surrounding air in the immediate vicinity of the lights, whereby [such air] becoming rarified, expands itself on all sides; when meeting with interruption by the vanes, they are drove round by the impulse of the expanding air by its superior power, which it possesses over the weight of the machine; whereby the machine is kept in motion so long as the supply of the inflammable materials exist. The application of this experiment to the causes of the motions of the Solar System is very apparent." P. 56.

Mr. Cohen assumes the existence of a universal fluid, and then proceeds as follows:

"The planet in plate 3 is the machine. That part of the planet from 12 N. to 6 P. M. is the vane; the *inflammable matter, which is in the atmospheric air** on that part of the planet where the power acts, is the oil, which becomes ignited by friction in consequence of the action of the sun on the universal fluid, by which, motion is communicated to all fluid matter in contact (it may be that the universal fluid reaches to the surface of the planets, and what is considered as atmosphere, possibly is occasioned by the compound of inflammable matter, which each planet yields, being extracted by heat, and mixed with the firmament so far as it can rise) rarifies and expands the air wherever this force reaches, whereby the planet being spherical, is rolled over; and by being successively acted on, the whole circumference, as it presents its aspect to this power, will continue so perpetually." P. 57.

Where Mr. Cohen picked up his *inflammable matters in atmospheric air* we know not. According to our knowledge, it contains only azote, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas; but if it contains *hydrogen sufficient to perform the phenomena mentioned*, our ignorance

* Does Mr. C. mean lightning? Surely not.

is in fault. Mr. Cohen's book has, however, curious and useful suggestions. Of his theory, let the public judge.

99. *Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, addressed to the Working Classes and their Employers. By H. Brongham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. 2d Edit. 8vo. pp. 33.*

THE Edinburgh Review, as we have been informed, was projected at the table of an eminent deceased Peer, by way of an Atlas, to bear upon its shoulders the political world of the noble Lord and his coadjutors. Whether that world is the one of beauty and perfection, which existed before the fall of man (as its admirers pretend), or is a mere huge bomb-shell of combustibles (as its enemies asseverate), we shall not, as being party questions, decide; but this we can affirm, that the Review has produced many excellent and useful essays, and acted *vice cotis* in regard to other equal periodical works. The eminent Senator who has placed his name to this tract, is known to be one of the Hierophants of this Edinburgh Oracle, and has fathered this tract, under the anticipation of its being in the main inserted in the well-known Review, with difference of opinion in regard to one or two statements. It discusses the education of adults, more particularly in its connection with the "Mechanics' Institution," or "the Working Classes."

Beholding, as we now do, these valuable members of society, mere dupes of fanaticism, dabblers in religious and political error, and travelling from conventicle to conventicle, or alehouse to alehouse, we should be glad to see them scientifically acquainted with their professions, and rejoicing in elevation of mind and character. Abatement of ferocity, and low sensuality, are certain moral results, and many others of far higher note, are probable. Habits of reflection alone may effect consequences, which it would require the length of a Sermon to display; but we do not think it necessary to expatiate on almost intuitive topics. Improvement of the exterior of heads may require lengthy details and much auctioneering embellishment; but that of the interior is a benefit as visible as the light of day. Instruction to mechanics is as useful as wheels to carriages;

riages; with these they may be made to travel any where or any how; without them they may be mere drays.

Mr. Brougham, however, touches upon topics which excite in our minds some alarm. We mean certain hints about appropriating the funds of various charities to his own view of "Penny Schools" (see pp. 30, 31). We should consider it a national injury, ever to be deprecated, were the ample funds of our Universities and great public Schools to be diverted from their present noble purposes, in order to enlarge the number of readers and spellers. We should dislike armies of Corporals and Drill-Serjeants, without Field-Officers and Generals; and Courts of Justice with only Tiptaves and Attornies, and no Counsellors or Judges. If the glory of a nation depends upon its authors (and Scotland is a remarkable instance of the truth of this *Johnsonism*), there ought to be *scholars*, nor should

"Chill penury repress the noble rage,
And freeze the genial current of the soul."

A great nation could not support its political station by inhabitants who could merely read, write, and sum; and experience shows, that young persons, possessors or expectants of property, are in general too inclined to pleasure, to acquire habits of intense application.

As to Universities on the Scotch plan in the great towns, further alluded to, p. 32, the people can, if they please, form them; but with regard to such Universities possessing the privileges of the already established institutions, it is forgotten that the expence of education there operates (like the Attorney's stamp) to prevent the Bar and the Church being over-crowded, from which event society would derive no good whatever, probably much harm.

In thus partially differing from Mr. Brougham, we mean no disrespect to the pre-eminence of his talents, or the excellent intentions of his philanthropy.

100.. *Selections from the various Authors who have written concerning Brazil; more particularly respecting the Captaincy of Minas Geraes, and the Gold Mines of that Province. By Barclay Mounteney. 8vo, pp. 182. Wilson.*

IN introducing this work to the attention of our readers, it is not from
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any merit or demerit that may attach to the compiler; for he lays no claim, as the title expresses, to originality; neither are we acquainted with Mr. Mounteney farther than his being the author of an Historical Inquiry relative to the late Emperor Napoleon; but the subject itself is at this time deserving of peculiar attention. Brazil, at no distant period, is likely to occupy a very important station in the scale of nations; and her native resources, when called into action by a liberal government, may powerfully conduce to her future aggrandizement. That Great Britain is aware of the resources which Brazil possesses, the late treaties sufficiently prove; and that the enterprising spirit of British adventurers will take advantage of these circumstances, there is little doubt.

The *auri sacra fames* still operates on the mind of man as powerfully as ever; and gold and diamonds extensively abound in all the higher regions of the interior of this vast empire. They have been chiefly discovered in the most rapid streams that descend from the mountains, or in deep valleys. The mines were first opened in 1681, and have heretofore yielded an immense revenue to the Portuguese crown. The largest diamond in the world was sent from Brazil to the King of Portugal; it weighs 1680 carats, or 12½ ounces.

The principal places where gold has been collected, are in the province of Minas Geraes, Goias, Matto Grosse, Villa Rica, Paracuta, Villa Boa, and Cuiaba; but there was always a great deficiency of machinery in the extracting of the ore, which will doubtless be amply supplied by the skill and capital of British adventurers. The following remarks on the gold mines are calculated to excite some interest in this speculating age.

"The first gold which is certainly known to have been produced in Minas Geraes, was a sample of three *oitavas*, presented in 1685 to the *Captain Mor*, of *Espirito Santo*, by Antonio Rodriguez Arzain, a native of the town of *Tacote*, since which period it has been discovered in all the districts of which the captaincy is composed.

"The news of gold having been found in Minas Geraes soon attracted there a great number of Paulistas and Europeans. It was, however, in 1703, that the principal influence of adventurers to the mines took place: meanwhile, discoveries of gold con-

tinued

tinued to be made. In 1714 one piece of native gold was found, which was worth 700 milreis (nearly 300*l.*) Three others of nearly the same size, and one of the value of 3000 cruzados (300*l.*) were also about this period dug from the earth, although the latter had the disadvantage of lying deep.

"At the commencement of the mining system in the Brazil, the common method of proceeding was to open a square pit, which the workmen called *cata*, till they came to the *cascalho*: this they broke up with pick-axes, and, placing it in a *batea*, a wooden vessel, broad at the top and narrow at the bottom, exposed it to the action of running water, shaking it from side to side till the earth was washed away, and the metallic particles had all subsided. Lumps of native gold were often found from twenty to one hundred *oitavas* in weight; a few which weighed from two to three hundred, and one, it is asserted, of thirteen pounds, but these were insulated pieces, and the ground where they were discovered was not rich. All the first workings were in the beds of rivers, or in the *taboleiros*, the table-ground on their sides.

"In 1724, the method of mining had undergone a considerable alteration, introduced by some natives of the northern country; instead of opening *catas*, or searching-places, by hand, and carrying the *cascalho* thence to the water, the miners conducted water to the mining ground, and, washing away the mould, broke up the *cascalho* in pits under a fall of the water, or exposed it to the same action in wooden troughs, and thus a great expense of human labour was spared.

"At the commencement of the present century, there was a general complaint in Minas Geraes, that the ground was exhausted of its gold; yet it was the opinion of all scientific men, and still continues to be so, that hitherto only the surface of the earth had been scratched, and that the veins are for the most part untouched. The mining was either in the beds of the streams or in the mountains; in process of time the rivers had changed their beds; the miners discovered that the primary beds were above the present level, and these they called *guapiaras*; the next step is the *taboleiro*, which seems to be close by the side of the *veio*, or present body of the stream. All these are mining grounds: the first is easily worked, because little or no waters remain there; the surface had only to be removed, and then the *cascalho* was found. In the second step, wheels were often required to draw off the water; the present bed could only be worked by making a new cut, which is called *vala*, and diverting the stream, and, even when this is done, the wheel is still wasting. The wheel was a clumsy machine, which it was frequently necessary to remove, and fifty slaves or more were

employed a whole day in removing it. This was the only means in use for saving human labour, for not even a cart or hand-barrow was to be seen; the rubbish and the *cascalho* were all carried in troughs upon the heads of slaves, who in many instances had to climb up steep ascents, where inclined planes might have been formed with very little trouble, and employed with great advantage.

"River mining, however, was the easiest and most effectually performed; it was, therefore, the commonest. But the greater part of those streams which were known to be auriferous had been wrought. The mountains were more tempting, but required much greater labour; a few *braças*, if the veins were good, enriched the adventurers for ever, and, in the early days of the mines, the high grounds attracted men who were more enterprising and persevering than their descendants. The mode of working in such ground is not by excavation, but by what is called *talho aberto*, the open cut, —laying the vein bare by clearing away the surface. This labour is immense, if water cannot be brought to act upon the spot; and, when even there is water, it is not always easy to direct it, nor will the nature of the cut allow always of its use. When the miners found no *cascalho* in the mountains, they suspected that the stones might contain gold, and they were not deceived in the supposition. This is the most difficult mode of extraction: the stones were broken by manual labour, with iron mallets; in a few instances only, one machine was worked by slaves, instead of cattle.

"The modes of mining having been so imperfect, it has not unreasonably been concluded, that now, when more scientific means are about being adopted, Brazil is likely to yield a greater quantity of gold, than at any former time."

101. Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*.
(Continued from p. 346.)

WE resume the Essay of M. Geoffroy, jun. upon the *induration of bronze*.

"The difficulty (he says) which I had found in casting this metal, made me suspect that it contained some iron; and my suspicion was almost changed into certainty, when I compared the grain of this metal with that of some experiments of copper alloyed with iron, made by my father, when he communicated to the Academy of Sciences a memoir upon Pinchbeck.

"I have endeavoured to imitate for hardness and cutting a Roman sword; and I think that I have not badly succeeded in that which I have sent to Count Caylus. It is made with a mixture of five parts of copper and one of iron, melted together, and then cast in a mould. It has been retouched, and afterwards sharpened upon the wheel.

"The

"The iron which I added to the pure red copper is iron wire. As it presents more surface to the fire, it is easier to melt, but it has the inconvenience of easily burning, and being converted into scoriae. Thus I thought that it would be very difficult to determine the quantity of iron which is mixed with the copper, provided we do not reckon that which is changed into scoriae."

It is known that there are many ferruginous mines of copper. These mines furnish to the foundry a hard and brittle copper, which requires refining, in order to be deprived of all the parts of iron and sulphur which it contains, and become soft and easy to work.

"I thought that, supposing arms of copper were commonly in use among the ancients, the most natural sentiment is to believe that the copper of which they were made is that brittle and hard copper, such as there is in certain mines, and is what we call black copper. They spared themselves the trouble of refining it, which would have rendered it less proper for the use to which it was destined. As we have still many copper mines which are in the same situation, such as those of the Lionnois, Basse-Navarre, and almost all the others of France, it would not be impossible to verify this sentiment, which I dare advance as the most probable; but I have not had opportunities at Paris of making experiments.

"In short, I think that I have simply indicated one of the means which may serve to harden copper; I say one of the means, although I think that there are many of them, and even some which would produce more sensible effects.

"This operation so clearly made is rendered so much more curious in itself, because the alloy of these two metals, iron and copper, was regarded as impossible. This operation, I say, then subjects copper to all the properties of iron, that which may introduce into society a metal which neither is liable to rust, nor the inconveniences of tedious working usual with iron. Nevertheless, we must agree that this process gives scarcely any elasticity to copper, and renders it a little too brittle; but it is possible to make researches, and to employ other modes; and M. Geoffroy himself agrees that he did imagine other modes. Nothing is more just and natural than this idea; and the examination of the antique bronzes has proved to me the infinite variety of their alloys, which confirms the truth of what M. Geoffroy thinks upon that article.

"Nevertheless the mode of tempering it having always appeared to me important for this little discovery, and most people regarding it as a thing which never existed, I put the experiment into the hands of a sim-

ple founder, who knew only his forge and his metal, and whom I have long employed in soldering, piercing, and restoring antiquities. His operation removes all the difficulties, and answers, I think, all the objections.

"His report is as follows. The examination (he said) which I have made of the ancient bronzes has convinced me that the ancients had the secret of tempering copper, and induced me to make the research. I have then found that this matter is as susceptible of tempering as steel. I have even seen enough of it to be persuaded that all the tempers were not similar. Saltpetre and horses' hoof purify the metals. It is necessary to mix them in melted copper, to make it more pliant to the mould, and put it in a better state for receiving the temper.

"My experiments were made with pure yellow copper, and consisted in sword blades, coins, knives, and even razors. I first cast, worked, and finished them (*terminals*), afterwards I put them *au feu cerise*, and tempered all simply in the water of street kennels (*ruisseau des rues*), or of dirt (*de boue*) mixed with chimney soot, salt, urine, and garlick; and I can affirm that these pieces acquired all the properties which tempering gives to steel. Here is the proportion of the tempering which I used. To a pint of kennel water I added a handful of sea-salt, two large handfuls of soot, a pint of urine, and a head of peeled garlick.

"M. Monnet, a famous metallurgist, attributes to another alloy the property of receiving the temper which belonged to the bronze of the ancients. He thinks that it was arsenic which thus hardened the copper. This semi-metal often accompanying copper in the mines, and the ancients not knowing how to separate it, according to M. Monnet, it was very common to see the copper disposed by this alloy to receive the temper."

We shall now refer to the article WRITING, in p. 476.

Since the publication of the *Encyclopædia*, an erudite work has appeared, written by Sir William Drummond, which contains some very valuable matter concerning the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. This we shall here condense.

The first stage of hieroglyphic writing was mimetic images or portraits to represent individual objects, and to give notice of events to those who were absent. Thus the Mexicans denoted the arrival of the Spaniards by the figure of a man in an European dress. A reed accompanied with 13 small circles (from the Mexican calendar), denoted the date of the invasion. (Drummond's

(Drummond's *Origines*, ii. 276). The next step was borrowing figures from metaphors. Thus a lion signified a strong man, and was also a symbol of force. (Id. 279.) Then followed for convenience a part for a whole, as the head of a rabbit for the perfect figure, and a flower for the water-plant. The necessity of individuating objects produced a further addition (among the Egyptians), viz. a particular symbol to distinguish one person from another. (281.) The method, however, of the graphic painter was defective, inasmuch as his symbols were liable to misunderstanding, and the art could be only practised by a few. This defect induced the Egyptians to employ two different sorts of characters, generally called the sacred and the vulgar. (282.) Unfortunately the only writer who gives us a clear idea of the different styles of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, is Clemens Alexandrinus; and Sir William Drummond justly blames Champollion for not adopting the classification of that learned father. According to Clemens, the first style of Egyptian writing was the epistolary *ἱερολογγραφικὴ*.

This was the *enchorial*, *demotic*, or *popular style*, and according to Diodorus, did not include Hieroglyphics; it consisted in a great part of Phonetic characters, nearly excluded all figurative characters, and contained a fewer number of characters than any other Egyptian modes of writing. Chap. x.

The second style of Clemens is the *Hieratic* (*ἱεραική*). These characters were not only more numerous than the demotic, but consisted of figurative and symbolic, as well as of phonetic signs. 296.

The third, and most perfect, was the Hieroglyphic, in his definition of which Champollion is not complete (p. 288). According to Clemens, there were the following kinds of Hieroglyphics.

(i.) The *Kuriologic*. In this the objects were expressed by alphabetic characters, (*διὰ τῶν πρώτων στοιχείων*). The cartels or ovals given by Dr. Young and Champollion are of this kind. Thus in the cartel of Ptolemy, the hieroglyphics are figurative characters, which indicate the person himself, because they are also letters of the alphabet, which compose the person's name (289). According to M. Champollion's rule, the name of

the hieroglyph, which represents a particular letter, begins with that letter. Thus an Eagle is the hieroglyph of A, because Acham signifies an Eagle; but Sir William Drummond finds (pp. 290, 291) that this rule will not apply in several of the letters.

(ii.) The *Symbolic*, *συμβολικὴ*, of which there were several modes.

The first mode, *kyriologic by imitation* (*ἡ κυριολογικὴ κατὰ μιμήσιν*.) The meaning of this mode was, when a circle was made to imitate the Sun; a luniform figure, the Moon, &c. (284). The second mode was the *tropical*, somewhat like our anagrams; i.e. they changed their forms and situations of the hieroglyphs, according to certain analogies or agreements, i.e. they converted the writing into a sort of cypher-writing, of which they possessed the key.

"Thus (says Clemens) when they repeat the praises of their kings in their theological fables, they describe them by means of *anaglyphs*: which Sir W. Drummond contends does not mean sculptures in low relief, but transposition of the hieroglyphs, or change of their figures."

Here we must pause a moment. Sir William Drummond gives no authority for this sense of *anaglyphs*. *Ἀναγλῶφω* signifies to cut round. According to Pliny, if we rightly understand the passage, *anaglyphs* resembled our picture-frames. Pliny says, "*nunc anaglypta, in asperitateque excisa, circa linearum picturas, quarimus*." xxxiii. 11. If this sense be correct, the anaglyphical mode was by the addition of borders* in relief. If there are any Egyptian monuments with these, we apprehend that they furnish a specimen of the anaglyphical mode.

The third mode was the *enigmatical*, i.e. says Clemens, when they likened the course of the Sun to that of a Scabæus; and the oblique course of the other stars to the bodies of serpents.

Sir William Drummond then makes the following remarks:

"The priests of Egypt appear to have affixed two senses to their symbolic hieroglyphs, the one exoteric, and the other esoteric. Let the student be careful how he denies the existence of an esoteric meaning, because he himself does not perceive it. The Egyptians themselves went on from age to age employing, and often

* Borders do appear in Denon's plates.
—REV.

transcribing the same hieroglyphical symbols. The Greeks repeated the same symbols in the times of the Ptolemies; and Greek workmen were found in the times of the Cæsars to copy, and perhaps to compose hieroglyphical writings. But it is not so certain, after the Persians were driven out of Egypt by the Greeks, that the Egyptian priests themselves knew the arcane meaning of their symbols, as they had done before the conquest of their country by Cambyzes. Hermapion has probably given us the exoteric sense of the kuriologic hieroglyphics on the obelisk of Rhamesis. It does thence [Q? not thence] follow that the arcane meaning of the symbolic characters employed by the priests, whether found on monuments or in books, was of equal notoriety."

There was another kind of hieroglyphics, the same Sir William thinks as the lineary hieroglyphs of Champollion.

They appear to have been jointly composed of what we call ciphers or flourishes, and animal figures. They are alluded to by Apuleius in the following words.

"De operis adyti profert quosdam libros literis ignorabilibus prænotatos partim figuris, cujusmodi animalium concepti sermonis compendiosa verba suggerentes, partim notis, et in modum rotæ tortuosis, capreolatimque condensis apicibus, a curiositate profanorum lectione munita." L. ii.

We here copy Sir William's extract: but the Bipont edition of Apuleius has *cujuscemodî*, and *curiosâ*. See p. 272, not *cujuscemodî* and *curiositate*.

(To be continued.)

102. *Poems, consisting of the Gamester's Grave, Sonnets, &c.* By Edward Sweedland. 12mo. pp. 81. Ogle and Co.

WHETHER the prefatory biographical sketch of Edward Sweedland be the common artifice intended to excite that interest for the *Poems* which their real merit would never procure for them, or whether it be a genuine life, we are but little anxious to enquire. There is too often an attempt to establish a plea of extenuation for the vices of genius, in every case inadmissible, and in the present wholly inapplicable. We have always thought that splendid piece of biography, "Johnson's Life of Savage,"

as too apologetical, even if every worthless scribbler did not shelter himself under such authority. In the instance before us, we think the whole affair of Poetry and Biography most injudicious—the former is destitute of talent, and the latter is a tale of individual depravity, which it were better to suppress. The introduction is made ridiculous by the use of such slipshod as "a natural adustion affecting the passions." Sudden death is rendered an "awfully subitaneous event;" and other instances occur of the same "*sesquipedalia verba*."

103. *Memoirs of the Life of John Law, of Lauriston, including a detailed account of the rise, progress, and termination of the Mississippi System.* By John Philip Wood, Esq. Auditor of the Excise for Scotland. 12mo. pp. 234. Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

WHEN a note in our March number, p. 142, was printed, we were not aware that the worthy and ingenious Author of these *Memoirs* had only a few weeks before anticipated our hint; and we are now much pleased to meet with the *Life* of the celebrated Projector in a small but elegant Volume, which we recommend not only to the perusal of the many thousand adventurers in the speculations of the present day, but to every lover of entertaining biography.

In one particular this work differs from most modern productions;—it has no preface, and, indeed, we should have considered some exemplification of the labours here bestowed as due by the author to his own indefatigable researches. Mr. Wood's *History of "Cramond,"* in which his *Memoirs* of Mr. Law first appeared, was reviewed in vol. Lxv. p. 319. Since that *History* was published, thirty years have afforded time for the occurrence of much new information; and, as was to be expected from the author's well-known industry, have greatly elucidated the narrative. Some entertaining matter appears to have been derived from the recent publication of the *Suffolk Papers*. A neatly engraved portrait of Mr. Law is prefixed, not copied from that in the "*History of Cramond*," but from another original.

LITERATURE

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

Oxford, June 4.

The University seal was affixed to a letter of thanks to Henry Drummond, esq. of Albany-park, Surrey, for his munificent foundation of a Professorship in Political Economy.—On June 8th, Nassau Wm. Senior, esq. M.A. late Fellow of Magdalen College, was unanimously chosen first Professor.

The House of Convocation accepted a proposal from the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Fellow of Magdalen College, to found an annual Prize of Twenty Guineas for the best English Essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian Religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.

The Prizes for the year 1895 have been awarded to the following gentlemen:

LATIN VERSE.—" *Incentivum Londinense anno 1686.*" Edward Pawlett Blant, Scholar of Corpus.

LATIN ESSAY.—" *De Tribunicia apud Romanos potestate.*" Frederick Oakley, B.A. Christ Church.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—"Language, in its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization." James William Mylne, B. A. Balliol.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—ENGLISH VERSE.—"The Temple of Vesta at Trull." Richard Clerk Sewell, Demy of Magdalen.

Ready for Publication.

History and Description of the Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester, in Essex. By T. CROMWELL, Author of *Oliver Cromwell and his Times*.

The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, being a Collection of her Writings; with a Memoir of her Life; illustrated by an extensive Genealogical Table and a Portrait. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, Esq. F.S.A.

No. I. of "Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy." By JOHN and HENRY LE KRUZ, after Drawings by AUGUSTUS PUGIN, Architect. The literary part by J. BRITTON, F.S.A. &c. Also by the same Author, No. I. of "Illustrations of Exeter Cathedral," being the XXXVth Number of Cathedral Antiquities. No. XI. being the first of Vol. II. of "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," with Seven Engravings, and Accounts of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields; the Villa of Mr. Greenough; Somerset Place, &c. The Third Volume of the "Beauties of Wiltshire."

The Rising Village, a Poem. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH, a descendant of the family of the Author of the *Deserted Village*.

WESTALL'S Designs for Cowper's Poems.

The Twentieth Volume of the Encyclopedia Londinensis; containing a full exposition of Kant's Philosophy.

Essays on Landscape Gardening, and on uniting Picturesque Effect with Rural Scenery; containing Directions for laying out and improving the Grounds connected with a Country Residence. By RICHARD MORRIS, F. L. S.

A Practical Treatise on Rail Roads and Carriages. By T. TREDGOLD, Civil Engineer.

Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character, on the several grounds of Prudence, Morality, and Religion; illustrated by Select Passages from our Elder Divines, especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. COLERIDGE.

Precepts and Example in the Instructive Letters of Eminent Men to their Younger friends, with short Biographies of the Writers.

Essays and Sketches of Character. By the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq.

Flora Domestica, or the Poetical Flower Garden.

The Troubadour, Spanish Maiden, and other Poems, by L. E. L. Author of the "Improvisatrice."

The Providence of God in the Latter Days.—The Prophecies of the Rise and Dominion of Popery—the Inquisition—the French Revolution—the Distribution of the Scriptures through all Nations—the Fall of Popery in the midst of a great general Convulsion of Empires—the Conversion of all Nations to Christianity—the Millennium;—being a new Interpretation of the Apocalypses. By Mr. CAROL.

Historical and Descriptive Narrative of a Twenty Years' Residence in South America, containing Travels in Arauco, Chili, Peru, and Colombia. By W. B. STEPHENSON, Capt. de Frigate.

Sketches of Corsica, or a Journal of a Visit to that Island; an Outline of its History; and Specimens of its Language and Poetry of the People. By ROBERT BENSON.

The Adventurers; or, Scenes in Ireland in the Reign of Elizabeth.

Mr. T. MOORE'S Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

Modern Horticulture; or, an Account of the most approved Method of managing Gardens, for the production of Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, and Flowers. By PATRICK NEILL, Secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

Mr. URCOTT'S "Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn."

The First Part of Dr. ALEX. JAMIESON'S New Practical Dictionary of Mechanical Science, embellished with many hundred engravings on copper and wood.

The

The Rev. W. S. GILLY's Narrative of an Expedition to the Mountains of Piemont, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses, Protestant Inhabitants of the Cottian Alps.

Letters of MARSHAL CONWAY, from 1744 to 1784, embracing the period when he was Commander of the Forces and Secretary of State.

Anselmo, a Tale of Italy, illustrative of Roman and Neapolitan Life, from 1789 to 1809. By A. VIUSSEUX, author of Italy and the Italians.

Babylon the Great, by the Author of the Modern Athens.

The History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain; founded upon a Comparison of the Arabic MSS. in the Escurial with the Spanish Chronicles.

Tales of the Crusaders, by the Author of Waverley.

Preparing for Publication.

A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and the Vicinity. By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE, M. A. F. S. A. With an Account of the Waters, by JOHN FOSBROKE, Surgeon.

The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale. By W. HAMPER, Esq. F. S. A.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of B. G. Niebuhr.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LOW, A. M. of Clats, Aberdeenshire, will publish his History of Scotland, from the earliest period down to the middle of the ninth century; being "the best essay on the ancient history of the kingdom of the Gaelic Scots, the extent of the country, its laws, population, poetry, and learning," which was deemed worthy of the prize, and "the most decided approbation of the Highland Society of London."

Part IV. of Sermons and Plans of Sermons. By the late Rev. JOSEPH BENSON.

Tables shewing the Single and Monthly Contributions to be paid, the Allowances to be Granted, and the Method of Calculating at every Period of Life, the Value of the Assurances effected by Members of Friendly Societies. By the Rev. J. T. BECHER, M. A. Prebendary of Southwell.

The Gipsy; a Romance by JOHN BROWNING, Esq., from the German of Laun.

The Broken Heart—Legend of the Isles—with other Poems. By EDM. READE, Esq.

Mr. EVANS will shortly have to sell by Auction the celebrated copy of the Mazarine Latin Bible, printed by Gutenberg, between 1460 and 1465, supposed to be the first work printed with moveable types. It is on vellum, and one of the most important books in the whole annals of typography. It is now the property of Mr. G. NICOL, bookseller to the King.

Mr. G. Poulett Scrope has in the press, a Treatise on Volcanoes, and their Connection with the History of the Globe.

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

We have great pleasure (says the Hampshire Telegraph) in learning the arrival in England of Major Denham and Lieutenant Claperton the latter of (the Royal Marine forces) who left this country in the year 1821, on an exploratory journey into the interior of central Africa, connected with ascertaining the source, course, and termination of the river Niger, which has been an object of geographical research more than 2,000 years. Our illustrious modern traveller, Mungo Park, threw a more full and decisive light on this subject than ever had been made to appear during this long period. After penetrating through a variety of the kingdoms of western and interior Africa, he came at length to Sego, the capital of Bambara, where he beheld "the long-sought majestic Niger, glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster and flowing slowly to the eastward." He then traced its course downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammakoo, (about 1,000 miles) where it first became navigable to an extent of 300 miles. This, however, appeared to be only a commencement of the career of this mighty stream, leaving its subsequent progress involved in increasing mystery.—Jackson, Hornemann, Tuckey, Bowdich, Ritchie, Lyon, Laing, and now Denham and Claperton, have all since, by their persevering efforts, contributed to our previous mass of information respecting the most celebrated of African streams. We understand that Major Denham and Mr. Claperton have ascertained with great certainty, that Lake Tyad is a great fresh water Lake, having no outlet, and that it is fed by two large rivers, one of which, the Shara, flows from the same chain of mountains in which the western branch of the Nile (otherwise the White Nile) takes its rise. The Shary runs in a direction nearly due North from its source to the lake; whilst it is ascertained that the other river, called the Yao, enters the lake on its N. W. side, flowing from the westward; but it is not a continuation of the Jolibar, or river of Timbuctoo. These travellers confirm the account of the Mahommedan priest, that between Cano and Nyffe there is no river communication. Cano is in lat. 13. N. long. 9. E.; and Suscatoo, which our adventurers subsequently visited, is in 12. N. 5. E. This town is the capital of a great nation, of which we appear to have had no previous information, though the King of the country (whose name is Bello) was much pleased with the appearance of our countrymen, and, to their surprise, they saw his house was furnished with English crockery, which, it appeared, he had obtained, in the way of traffic, with the inhabitants of the Bight of Benin. He expressed a hope that a mode would be found by which his subjects could trade with the English. His country appeared very productive, and abounded with cattle.

further

further appears, by the information collected by Messrs. Denham and Claperton, that the Timbuctoo River runs S. E. to Nyffe, then southerly, and empties itself into the Bight of Benin; which ascertained fact is of much importance, as it opens a communication with the Atlantic, and will greatly facilitate the object intended to be pursued by Major Laing, in the course of the ensuing winter, or next spring. Whilst crossing the Desert our travellers were much distressed for provisions, yet they have happily arrived at home in tolerable health, having suffered less from the climate than any of their predecessors in this arduous enterprise. They were every where well received by the natives, who made them various presents, which are on their way to England from Malta. Among them are five live ostriches, and a beautiful horse for our King, presented to him by one of the native Princes.

GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The ninth volume of the American Journal of Science and Arts, contains a very excellent article on this subject, written by Denison Olmsted, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of North Carolina; and as these mines have lately become an object of much inquiry both in America and Europe, we shall present a brief abstract of this interesting treatise.

The Professor states that these mines are situated between the 35th and 36th degrees of N. lat. and the 80th and 81st deg. W. long. from London. The gold country is spread over a space of not less than 1000 square miles. The prevailing rock in the gold country is argillite. The soil is generally barren, and the inhabitants are mostly poor and ignorant. The traveller passes the day without meeting with a single striking or beautiful object, either of nature or of art, to vary the tiresome monotony of forests and sandhills, and ridges of gravelly quartz. Here and there a log hut or cabin, surrounded by a few acres of corn and cotton, marks the little improvement which has been made by man, in a region singularly endowed by nature. The road is generally conducted along the ridges, which slope on either hand into valleys of moderate depth, consisting chiefly of fragments of quartz, either strewed coarsely over the ground, or so comminuted as to form gravel; these ridges have an appearance of great natural sterility, which, moreover, is greatly aggravated by the ruinous practice of frequently burning over the forests, so as to consume all the leaves and under-growth, giving to the forest the aspect of an artificial grove.

The principal mines are three—the *Anson mine*, *Reed's mine*, and *Parker's mine*.

The *Anson mine* is situated in the county of the same name, on the waters of Richardson's creek, a branch of Rocky River. This locality was discovered only two years since by a "gold hunter,"—one of an order of

people, that begin already to be accounted a distinct race. A river winds from North to South between two gently sloping hills that emerge towards the South. The bed of the stream, entirely covered with gravel, is left almost naked during the dry season, which period is usually selected by the miners for their operations. On digging from three to six feet into this bed, the workman comes to that peculiar stratum of gravel and tenacious blue clay, which is at once recognised as the repository of the gold. The stream itself usually gives the first indication of the richness of the bed through which it passes, by disclosing large pieces of the precious metal shining among its pebbles and sands—such was the first hint afforded to the discoverer of the Anson mine. Unusually large pieces were found by those who first examined the place, and the highest hopes were inspired. On inquiry it was ascertained that part of the land was not held by a good title, and parcels of it were immediately *entered**; but it has since been a subject of constant litigation, which has retarded the working of the mine.

Reed's mine in Cabarrus is the one which was first wrought; and at this place, indeed, were obtained the first specimens of gold that were found in the formation. A large piece was found in the bed of a small creek, which attracted attention by its lustre and specific gravity; but it was retained, for a long time after its discovery, in the hands of the proprietor, through ignorance whether it were gold or not. This mine occupies the bed of Meadow creek, (a branch of Rocky River,) and exhibits a level between two hillocks, which rise on either side of the creek, affording a space between from fifty to one hundred yards in breadth. This space has been nearly all dug over, and exhibits at present numerous small pits for the distance of one fourth of a mile on both sides of the stream. The surface of the ground and the bed of the creek are occupied by quartz and by sharp angular rocks of the greenstone family. The first glance is sufficient to convince the spectator that the business of searching for gold is conducted under numerous disadvantages, without the least regard to system, and with very little aid from mechanical contrivances. The process is as follows. During the dry season, when the greatest part of the level above described is left bare, and the creek shrinks to a small rivulet, the workman selects a spot at random, and commences digging a pit with a spade and mattock. At first he penetrates through three or four feet of dark-

* A piece of land is said not to be *entered* when it remains the property of the public, without taxation. Any one is at liberty to enter on the State books whatever land he can find in this situation, the land being secured to him on his becoming responsible for the taxes.

coloured mud, full of stones in angular fragments. At this depth he meets with that peculiar stratum of gravel and clay, which he recognises as the matrix of the gold. If the mud be very dense and tenacious, he accounts it a good sign; and if stains or streaks of yellow occasionally appear on the blue mud, it is a fortunate symptom. Sometimes he penetrates through a stratum of the ferruginous oxide of manganese, in a rotten friable state. This he denominates "cinders," and regards it also as a favourable omen. Having arrived at the proper stratum, which is only a few inches thick, he removes it with a spade into the "cradle." This is a semi-cylinder laid on its side, (like a barrel bisected longitudinally and laid flatwise,) and made to rock like a cradle on two parallel poles of wood. The cradle being half filled with the rubbish, water is then laded in, so as nearly to fill the vessel. The cradle is now set to rocking, the gravel being occasionally stirred with an iron rake, until the coarse stones are entirely freed from the blue mud,—a part of the process which is the more difficult, on account of the dense adhesive quality of the mud. By rocking the cradle rapidly, the water is thrown overboard, loaded with as much mud as it is capable of suspending. The coarser stones are then picked out by hand, more water is added, and the same process is repeated. On pouring out the water a second time, (which is done by inclining the cradle on one side,) a layer of coarse gravel appears on the top, which is scraped off by hand. At the close of each washing, a similar layer of gravel appears on the top, which seems more and more comminuted until it graduates into fine sand, covering the bottom of the cradle. At length this residuum is transferred to an iron dish, which is dipped horizontally into a pool of water, and subjected to a rotary motion. All the remaining earthy matter goes overboard, and nothing remains but a fine sand, chiefly ferruginous, and the particles of gold for which the whole labour has been performed. These are frequently no larger than a pin's head, but vary in size from mere dust to pieces weighing one or two pennyweights. Large pieces, when they occur, are usually picked out at a previous stage of the process.

Large pieces of gold are found in this region, although their occurrence is somewhat rare. Masses weighing four, five, and six hundred pennyweights, are occasionally met with; and one mass was found that weighed, in its crude state, 28lbs. avoirdupoise. This was dug up by a negro at Reed's mine, within a few inches of the surface of the ground. Marvellous stories are told respecting this rich mass;—as that it had been seen by gold-hunters at night, reflecting so brilliant a light, when they drew near to it, with torches, as to make them believe

it was some supernatural appearance, and to deter them from further examination. But all stories of this kind are mere fables. No unusual circumstances were connected with the discovery of this mass, except its being nearer the surface than common. It was melted down and cast into bars soon after its discovery. The spot where it was found has been since subjected to the severest scrutiny, but without any similar harvest. Another mass weighing 600 pennyweights was found on the surface of a ploughed field in the vicinity of the Yadkin, twenty miles or more north of Reed's mine.

Parker's mine is situated on a small stream four miles South of the river Yadkin. The earth at this place which contained the gold was of a deeper red than that at either of the other mines. The gold found here is chiefly in flakes and grains. Occasionally, however, pieces are met with which weigh one hundred pennyweights and upwards; and very recently a mass has been discovered that weighed four pounds and eleven ounces.

The terms on which the proprietors of the mines permit them to be worked, vary with the productiveness of the earth which is worked. Some of the miners rent for a fourth of the gold found; some for a third, and others claim half, which is the highest premium hitherto paid. The average product at Reed's mine was not more than sixty cents a day to each labourer; but the undertakers are buoyed up with the hope of some splendid discovery, like those which have occasionally been made.

The miners have given some peculiarities to the state of society in the neighbouring country. The precious metal is a most favourite acquisition, and constitutes the common currency. Almost every man carries about with him a goose quill or two of it, and a small pair of scales in a box like a spectacle-case. The value, as in patriarchal times, is ascertained by weight, which, from the dexterity acquired by practice, is a less troublesome mode of counting money than one would imagine. The Professor saw a pint of whisky paid for by weighing off three grains and a half of gold.

The greatest part of the gold collected at these mines is bought up by the country merchants at 90 or 91 cents a pennyweight. They carry it to the market-towns, as Fayetteville, Cheraw, Charleston, and New-York. Much of this is bought up by Jewellers; some remains in the banks; and a considerable quantity has been received at the mint of the United States. Hence it is not easy to ascertain the precise amount which the mines have afforded. The value of that portion received at the mint before the year 1820, was 43,689 dollars. It is alloyed with a small portion of silver and copper, but is still purer than standard gold, being 23 carats fine.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

*Written in the Rooms supposed to be Warton's,
at Trinity College, Oxon.*

DID living genius here display
The glory of her hallow'd ray;
Proclaim a son, and proudly shed
A halo bright around his head?
Yes, Warton, here the rapturous fire
First kindled from thy joyous lyre;
When from its chords flash'd wild and free
The thrilling strain of minstrelsy.
Oh! if there be a gladd'ning power
That cheers the heart in lonesome hour,
A thought reviving to the breast,
In solitude that woos its rest,
Sure 'tis to feel, while yet alone,
A soul congenial to one's own;
By admiration, or by love
Inspir'd, oh! how sweet to prove!
So, Warton, when mine eye surveys
Objects that oft have won thy gaze,
And Fancy deems thy Spirit trace,
E'en still, her earthly dwelling-place;
A secret pleasure loves to brood
On the lone lap of solitude,
While joy pervades my inmost breast
To claim a part with such a guest.
Whene'er these pensive eyes review
Those sable lines of ancient yew
High towering, whose gloomy brow
Frowns o'er the classic walk below:
Then musing lonely, oft will say,
Here Warton 'erst has trill'd a lay,
As there his lingering footsteps stray'd
Beneath those limes' inviting shade,
Whose ming'ling arms, fantastic, woo
Repose in your fair avenue.
Warton, adieu! my song is o'er;
And silence reigns as heretofore,
When thy last ling'ring accents fell
To cheer this dark monastic cell.
May 29. A CONSTANT READER.

THE BROKEN-HEARTED THRUSH,

*A Pathetic Tale, founded on a Fact.**

IF Pity ever touch'd your heart,
Or Mercy taught to save,
The parent birds deplore with me,
Brought to untimely grave.
And ye, who thoughtlessly despoil
The feather'd Songster's nest,
Learn here what misery you inflict
Within the parents' breast!
A Thrush there was in Pulford dales,
Which, at the early year,
Chose for itself a lovely mate,
One to its heart most dear:

* These verses were founded on a circumstance recorded in the *Morning Herald Newspaper*, for April 21, 1825.

Love dwelt within their gentle breasts,
Affection in each eye,
No Care, no Pain, no Sorrow yet
Within their hearts did lie:

Alas! to think that aught so fair,
So gentle, and so true,
So loving, and so well-belov'd,
Misfortune should pursue!

But 'tis the lot of ev'ry thing
That lives upon the earth,
For Man's transgression deep to feel
Pain, Sorrow, Anguish, Death!

These gentle tenants of the grove
Now form'd their nests with care,
And soon five pledges of their Love
Did bless the happy pair.

Parental fondness in their hearts
With ardent transport grew,
When first these tender cares employ'd
Their Love so firm and true.

Anticipation made them think
The *Sons* far-fam'd for song;—
The *Daughters* cloth'd with ev'ry grace
To Mothers which belong.

But soon these prospects fair were clos'd,
The tempest howls around,—
Misfortune in the torrent pours,
And Death is in the sound.

Some idle Schoolboys (dire mishap)
Upon an holiday,
In seeking Birds' nests—*cruel sport!*
Towards the spot did stray;

There spying soon the nest of Love,
In idle, wanton fun,
Took out the young ones, and away
Quick with their prize did run.

What agitation in their breasts
The parent birds did feel;
Grief was deep-seated in their hearts,
Which med'cine could not heal!

All day the Mother mourn'd and droop'd,
At night she knew no rest;
And on the morrow she was found
Stone dead within the nest!

Nor will the Father of the brood
His tender mate outlive,
Depriv'd of her he held so dear
No pleasure life can give!

He mounts upon the highest tree,
Pours forth his dying strain,
His heart then breaks—Oh! spare the rest—
Falls dead upon the plain!

Ye feather'd Songsters of the grove
Here bring your doleful notes,
With plaintive melancholy sounds
O! strain your warbling throats!

Swed

Sweet Philomela ! who dost break
Night's stillness with thy song,
From Love to Pity change thy notes,
The Hills and Dales among.

And, gentle Redbreasts, hither bring,
To form the shroud of death,
The moss so soft, the wither'd leaf,
For those depriv'd of breath !

And to the gen'ral mourning come,
Ye tender Turtle Doves,
Your cooing change to sounds of pain,
To Grief your plaintive Loves !

Nor will the *sympathetic Bard*
Be last to join the throng ;
And these sad griefs he will record
In his poetic song !

May 5.

BRITANNICUS.

Lines written on a Visit to the deserted Mansion of Compton Wynyate, Warwickshire, a beautiful specimen of the Architectural style prevalent in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and for many years the residence of the noble Family from which it derives its name, but which for the last sixty years has been untenanted, and gradually sinking to decay.

LED by the flick'ring taper through the gloom,
O'er mould'ring floors that tremble as I tread ;

Compton, I pace each solitary room,
Dark as the mansions of the silent dead.

Nor sleep the thoughts that, imaging the past,
Hallow the marks of premature decay ;

That e'en thy scenes and solemn interest cast—
And seal the hour for melancholy's prey.

Wak'd from their dread repose of many a year,
Spirits that o'er this lonely pile preside !

Recal the forms that dwelt in brightness here,
And walk'd majestic in their halls of pride.

The long past days, by glory wing'd, recal,
When dark-plum'd chiefs o'er deeds of import high

Held their deep counsels in this desolate hall,
Or wak'd the neighb'ring steep with revelry.

Then loud the minstrels peal'd th' inspiring theme,
[wild,

Or touch'd their harps to many a legend
Whilst flash'd from eye to eye the kindling beam,
[gence mild.

War's with'ring glance, or love's efful-
All, all, is past ; th' inexorable pow'r—

That sweeps the works of glory to the ground

With desolating touch, from hour to hour,
Scatters their pride in mould'ring frag-
ments round.

No longer, bright'ning with the orient ray,
The chieftain's helmet, or the hunter's spear,

Glitters refulgent in the eye of day,
Nor war's stern clarion calls to glory here.

No more at midnight through the echoing halls
The minstrel wafts the soul-impassion'd strain ;

The desert's stillness o'er the tott'ring walls,
And desolation's self-despotic reign.

Behold, ambition's slaves, behold and say,
What the false lights that glory's beacons seem ?

Bewild'ring fires that sparkle to betray
Man's flatt'ring steps with momentary gleam.

The hand that bows these turrets to the dust
Blanches the locks that beauty's brows entwine ;

The sculptur'd column, the sepulchral bust,
And tower'd city to their fall decline.

Go, trace the desert where, in ancient years,
Palmyra's temples to the sun arose :

Strew'd with her shatter'd pomp the waste appears,
Nor murmur wakes the landscape's dead repose.

Where regal palaces aspiring stood,
And eastern despots held their awful sway,

The beast of carnage shrouds her hateful brood,
And deadly vampires shun the light of day.

Vain then the pageantry of castled pride,
And vain the boast of empire's scepter'd pow'r,

E'en on the surface of oblivion's tide
Man floats himself, the bubble of an hour.

When earth's gigantic structures sink to dust
[brave,

At his behest whose strength no arm can
Be mine the Christian's humbler, holier trust,

Victorious o'er destruction and the grave.
Geo. Mackness.

CANZONE.

LOVE plays upon the heart
When sleep doth raise the dream,

E'en then its fatal dart
Impels the vital stream.

Love dwells upon the mind,
Here acts its subtle part ;

It can—and e'er will find,
A passage to the heart.

'Tis like the blooming flower,
Sweet smiling in the sun,

It lives—and charms an hour,
And then its course is run.

But when 'tis firm and true,
'Tis like the azure sky,

It shines in brightest hue,
And with the heart doth die.

J. H. B.
HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 20.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House went into a Committee on the JUDGES SALARIES BILL.—Mr. *Scarlett* objected to the retired allowance proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman as too small: he suggested that it ought to be fixed at 3,500*l.* instead of 2,800*l.* per ann. as an inducement to judges to withdraw from offices when natural infirmity should render them incapable of an efficient discharge of their important functions.

The *Speaker* observed, that no increase of a grant could be entertained without a recommitment of the Report.

Mr. *Brougham*, in a long and very lively speech, proposed a resolution declaratory of the impropriety of promoting pious judges to the highest seats on the Bench; he also objected to the proposed salary of 6000*l.* a year as far too liberal, and suggested the necessity of reducing it to 5,000*l.*

A very long debate followed, in which Messrs. *Scarlett*, *Denman*, *Hume*, and *Abercromby*, supported Mr. *Brougham's* views; and the *Attorney General*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Peel*, the original proposition. In the end Mr. *Brougham's* resolution was rejected by a majority of 112 to 29.

The House then adjourned to Thursday, May 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

Lord *Holland* moved the second reading of the Bill to remove corruption of blood from all but those by whom High Treason had been committed. The motion was opposed by Lord *Colchester* and the Lord *Chancellor*, and lost by a majority of 15 to 12.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Spring Rice* brought forward a motion for submitting the dispatches of the Marquis of *Wellesley*, relative to the question of Roman Catholic disqualification, to the Committee on the state of Ireland. After going over all the arguments in favour of Catholic Emancipation, he charged a nobleman high in office with having distributed in Ireland several copies of the Duke of *York's* speech printed by the notorious Benbow.—Sir *Thomas Lethbridge* observed upon the absurdity of the complaint of disappointment offered by the Irish Roman Catholics being made by the very men who were the authors of that disappointment.—Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the motion on the

ground that the effect of producing Lord *Wellesley's* dispatches would be to revive all the angry feelings connected with the *Orange Question*.—Mr. *Brownlow* also opposed the motion, but made a sharp attack upon the want of consistency exhibited by the enemies of "Catholic Emancipation."—Mr. *Peel* remarked upon the peculiarly bad grace with which the Hon. Gentleman charged inconsistency upon the supporters of an opinion which he himself had deserted but six weeks before. Addressing himself to the question, the Right Hon. Secretary contended that the House was in full possession of the Marquis of *Wellesley's* opinion upon the general question by the vote which he had given, and that to comply with the motion would be to expose unnecessarily the correspondence of the Government, and to revive, perhaps, the buried animosities of the *Orange Question*.—Mr. *Brougham* gave a long and lively criticism upon the speeches in the House of Lords, and the declaration of the Duke of *York*, together with some sketches of the opinions, the private life, and bodily health of the King. In conclusion, he reiterated the charge of insincerity against those members of the Cabinet, who continued to act with the enemies of Catholic Emancipation.—Mr. *R. Martin* suggested that the resolution ought not to be pressed to a division, as such a proceeding might seem to disclose a decrease in the number of those who were friendly to Catholic Emancipation.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Plunkett*, and Mr. *Canning*, defended themselves against Mr. *Brougham's* charge. The Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs called the objection drawn by the Duke of *York* from the Coronation Oath, "an idle objection;" and vindicated the integrity and independence of the Earl of *Liverpool*. With regard to the motion before the House, he said, that as the personal friend of Lord *Wellesley*, he was enabled to state, that however favourable that noble individual's opinions were to the great question of Emancipation, the production of the documents moved for would not support the particular view of the friends of the motion, but would rather have the effect of disappointing them.—At the suggestion of Mr. *Martin*, the motion was at length withdrawn by Mr. *Rice*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 27.

An Address to the Crown to grant 6,000*l.* per annum to the infant Princess of *Kent*, and

and an equal sum to the Duke of Cumberland's son, was moved by the Earl of *Liverpool*, and seconded by the Earl of *Darnley*, and carried without a dissentient voice.

On the motion for the second reading of the *EQUITABLE LOAN BANK BILL*. The Earl of *Lauderdale* moved that Counsel be called in to argue the merits of the measure.—Lord *Dacre* opposed the proposition to hear Counsel, and the Lord *Chancellor* supported it; in the course of his observations the noble and learned Lord declared that he did not concur in the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, which allowed a qualified legality to joint stock companies acting without charter or other legal act of incorporation; in his judgment, he said, adding that he had considered the subject deeply, all acts of such Companies were illegal and void.—The motion for calling in Counsel was carried by a majority of 39 to 10.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Address for a grant to the Princess of Kent and the Prince of Cumberland, in the same terms as the grant carried in the other House.—Mr. *Brougham* acquiesced in the grant to the Princess of Kent; but opposed that to the Prince of Cumberland, attacking the character of the Father of that infant in a way which we cannot attempt to describe, and which we dare not to characterize. Mr. B. suggested the payment of the Duke of York's debts in preference.—Mr. *Hume* opposed the latter branch of the grant, and strongly condemned Mr. *Brougham*'s proposition with respect to the Duke of York's debts. He professed to think that the Duke of Cumberland might educate his son very well for 100*l.* a year.—Sir *C. Forbes* spoke with just indignation of the foul insinuations thrown out against the Duke of Cumberland's character, which would be scouted, if applied to the humblest individual in the country.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained that the grant was asked with the understanding that the Prince of Cumberland should be educated in England.—Mr. *Peel* supported the motion, and ridiculed Mr. *Hume*'s economical scheme of Royal education for 100*l.* per annum; and asked whether it was proposed to matriculate the young Prince at the "New University" for Mechanics, or under the auspices of the present Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, or at Aberdeen.—Mr. *Denman* opposed the grant, and animadverted severely upon the proposition to pay the Duke of York's debts.—Mr. *Canning* complained of the asperity which had been exhibited in refusing a favour to the Duke of York, which his Royal Highness had never asked, and which had been first suggested by a person not much in his Royal Highness's confidence, namely, Mr. *Brougham*. The Right Hon. Secretary then

proceeded to defend the justice of the proposed Grants.—The Grant to the Princess of Kent passed unanimously.—Upon the proposition of the grant to the Prince of Cumberland, an amendment was proposed, requiring that the Prince should be educated in England. This amendment, after a long debate, was rejected by a majority of 79 to 64.—The House then divided on the original Grant, when the numbers were—For the Grant, 105; against it, 55.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 30.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward his motion for taking into consideration the Report on the King's Message, with respect to the Royal annuities. Dr. *Lushington* moved an amendment, omitting the name of the Duke of Cumberland, so as to have the government of the young Prince, and the application of the grant, in the hands of the King.—Sir *Geo. Ross* and Sir *W. Congreve* bore testimony to the high honour reflected upon the Court and people of England by the conduct of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland in their present residence.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Canning* put it to the Hon. Members, whether the manner in which the Duke of Cumberland had been treated by Parliament, and the style in which he had been spoken of in that House, were not quite sufficient grounds for his wish to reside abroad, which was the only offence that even calumny could breathe against him. The Right Hon. Gentlemen expressed their perfect willingness to introduce into the Bill a clause enjoining the education of the Prince in England.—Dr. *Lushington* withdrew his amendment upon a suggestion by Mr. *Brougham*, and the House divided upon the original motion.—Ayes 120; Noes 97.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 31.

Mr. *J. Williams* presented four Petitions complaining of the delay of the Court of Chancery. The first was from a Mr. *Palmer*, and related to some litigation which had arisen out of the management of a charity estate. The second from a Mr. *Honeywood Yate*, who complained that he was disabled from asserting his just title to certain estates by want of money. The third from an annuity creditor of the late Duke of *Queensbury*, who charged the Court of Chancery with permitting the Duke's executors to withhold the arrears of his annuity; and the fourth from Mr. *Gourlay*. Mr. *J. Williams* taxed Mr. *Peel* with having evaded the effect of former motions for inquiry into the abuses of the Court, by the disingenuous artifice of substituting an inefficient Committee.—Mr. *John Smith* and Mr. *Ellice* alluded to the grievances which the present system of equity imposed generally upon commerce.—The Solicitor Gen-
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ral analysed the petitions which had been presented, and inferred their respective prayers as follows: Mr. Yate wished for a Court of Chancery in which people should get their business attended to for nothing; Mr. Palmer for a Court of Chancery in which no forms of law whatever should be observed; Mr. Gummou for a Court in which all claims should be satisfied, if not from the funds by which they were due, from some other; and Mr. Gourlay for a Court in which his own system of equity should prevail—that system which he had administered with so much promptitude and energy in a place not very far distant.—Dr. Lushington admitted that the powers of the Chancery Commission, of which he was a member, were limited, but observed, that even within their limited range they had found full occupation for the time that had elapsed since the issuing of the Commission.—Mr. M. A. Taylor claimed the praise of having first called attention to the abuses in the Court of Chancery, and cited a story of a Chancery suit which had once lasted thirty years.—Mr. Peel defended the Chancery Commission, and mentioned, as an answer to the imputation of a desire to conceal the abuses of the Court of Chancery, that the Commissioners had examined every witness who offered himself, and had resolved to print all the evidence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 2.

The Attorney General moved for leave to repeal the "Bubble Act" (6 Geo. I. c. 18). The Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman stated that he had originally intended to go no farther than to modify the act in question, so as to mitigate its penalties, and to render its provisions more certain than they were. Upon consideration, he had, however, come to the conclusion, that the existence of penal enactments upon such a subject, in whatever shape, would be productive of more evil than good; and he would now, therefore, move to sweep them all away; and, as a substitute, propose a law by which the Crown should have the power of making the members of joint stock companies, hereafter to be incorporated by charter, severally as well as jointly, responsible for the debts of the company.

Mr. Denman and several other members gave the most unqualified praise to the measure, and leave was given.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3.

The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the UNITARIAN MARRIAGE BILL. He stated that the Bill was the same which had been rejected last year, but that it now came to their Lordships recommended by the unanimous approbation of the other House.—The Archbishop of Can-

terbury approved of the Bill, as did also the Bishop of Lichfield.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells opposed the measure, as an unworthy submission to scruples altogether groundless, counterfeit, and vexatious.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill upon principle, and objected to it as giving a side-wind sanction to the doctrines of the Unitarians, which, though they had been relieved (as he thought very properly) from penalties, had never been formally legalised.—The Earl of Liverpool supported the Bill, as likely to reflect upon the Church of England the honour of taking the lead in reducing to practice the principles of toleration, without diminishing in the least her security or her power.—The Bishop of Chester observed, that the Unitarians had been goaded to demand this Bill by an obscure sect which had sprung up among them, called "The Free-thinking Christian's Society." He said that he had no objection to give to the Unitarians the same independent right of solemnizing marriages enjoyed by Jews and Quakers; but he protested against making the Clergy of the Established Church in any respect auxiliary to the celebration of marriages in which its Liturgy should not be strictly complied with. The House then divided, when the numbers were—Contents 44—Non-Contents 49.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Brougham moved the second reading of the LONDON COLLEGE BILL, in six months, to get rid of it in the form of a public Bill, to make way for a private Bill with the same objects. He then proceeded to explain what these objects were, and gave an outline of the plan of the College. The government of this intended College was to be in a Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and nineteen Directors: It was not intended to ask for any privilege of conferring degrees or to found any fellowships or scholarships; even the Professors were to enjoy no advantages but their bare salaries, which would not average more than from 80*l.* to 100*l.* The annual range of study was to be divided into three courses, so as to bring the whole annual charge against each pupil within ten pounds a year, for which sum every branch of knowledge was to be taught, Theology only excepted. Mr. Brougham then proceeded to contrast this economical scheme with the heavy expence of an education at Oxford and Cambridge.—Mr. M. A. Taylor vindicated the two Universities with great spirit from the attack of the learned gentleman.—Mr. Brougham disclaimed having objected any thing against the Universities, but the fact of expence, which could not be denied.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 6.

The House went into a Committee on the CORN WAREHOUSING BILL. The Earl of Lauderdale

Lauderdale objected to bringing in corn bonded under the regulations of 1822.—The Earl of *Malmesbury* objected to the admission of Canadian corn, as likely to throw open the Ports to the corn of the United States, which would speedily overwhelm the British farmer. He concluded by proposing as an amendment, to omit the permission to import Canada corn.—Lord *King* attacked the agricultural interest, and compared their complaints of danger with the cry of "No Popery," which was, he said, a watchword "above all price."—Lord *Lilford* defended the agricultural interest, and argued in support of the amendment upon nearly the same grounds taken by the Earl of *Malmesbury*.—The Earl of *Liverpool* supported the original motion, and replied with considerable warmth to the arguments of the Noble Lords who contended for the exclusion of Canada corn.—He stated, in proof of the importance of Canada to the empire, that one-fourth of all the ships employed in trade were engaged in the Canada trade; and denied that Canada corn paying 5s. a quarter duty, and 7s. a quarter freight, could ever come in any important quantity into the British market. Still less, he said, could United States corn, paying a considerable carriage, over and above this freight and duty, ever interfere with the British farmer.—The Earl of *Lauderdale* opposed the Bill on the ground that the House was not in possession of sufficient information.—Lord *Dacre* also opposed the Bill. He declared that he had been informed that there was such a glut of corn in the American States as would inundate this country in a few weeks after the ports should be open.—The Earl of *Liverpool* consented to limit the Bill to the next year, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, instead of the three years which had been proposed. Upon this the Earl of *Malmesbury* withdrew his amendment, and the Bill was reported.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Hume* presented a petition from the village of *Crail*, in Scotland, praying of the House to interpose for the prevention of the abominable suicide of Hindoo widows, practised in the East Indies. The Hon. Member stated that the number of these sacrifices in the provinces of Bengal alone had amounted to 3,400 in the last five years; and that of all these not one in five hundred was voluntary, all, or nearly all, of them being produced by the compulsory arts of the Brahmins.—Mr. *F. Buxton* said, that 10,000 was much nearer the truth, as to the real number of women murdered in this way in the province of Bengal within the last five years. The Hon. Member, in reply to the arguments employed to defend the countenance given to this abomination, on the ground that it was en-

titled to the tenderness due to religious prejudices, quoted several native writers upon the Hindoo religion, to show that the murderous practice was as repugnant to the Religion of the Hindoos as it was to the law of Nature, or the law of the Gospel.—Mr. *Trant*, Mr. *Wynn*, and Sir *Edward East*, deprecated the interference of the House on a question of so much delicacy and danger.—On the other hand, Sir *C. Forbes* and Mr. *Money* contended that the practice of suttees might be put an end to by a very slight and perfectly safe interposition on the part of the Government; and, in corroboration of their opinion, they cited the abolition of infanticide, which had been effected throughout India, without producing the slightest discontent, and the discontinuance of the very practice complained of, in some of the Southern provinces, which had been accomplished with equal tranquillity.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The COLONIAL TRADE BILL (a measure of the most extensive operation, which abolishes in fact, the whole body of restrictions upon the Colonial trade) was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 7.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law of MERCHANT AND FACTOR, and explained the nature of its enactments by stating that two-thirds of our foreign trade was carried on by consignments to Factors, and that in cases of bankruptcy, where no fraud had been committed, the present law directs that the loss should fall upon the pledgee, or the individual who has purchased the goods entrusted to the Factor, or lent money upon them. Now this, the Noble Earl contended, was contrary to natural equity, to analogy, and to the practice of all other nations, except the United States of America, where however the subject had been lately taken into consideration by the Congress, with the view of making alterations similar to those which were proposed in the Bill before the House. These alterations consisted mainly in making the principal incur the loss instead of the pledgee; for the principal appointing his Factor or Agent, knew his character well, could qualify his powers, and direct or restrain them, whilst the pledgee knew nothing except the existence of the property which he purchased, or on the security of which he advanced his money. This alteration had been prayed for, the Noble Earl reminded their Lordships, in a Petition which he had had the honour of presenting, and which was signed by more than half the most respectable merchants of London trading with all parts of the world. The Bill was then read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Peel introduced a Bill to prevent the suing out of frivolous Writs of Error, for the mere purpose of delay. To show the abuses which existed under that form, he stated that in 1817, 1818, and 1819, not less than 1,197 Writs of Error had been issued, which had had the effect of delaying execution of judgment for a twelvemonth. And yet out of all that mass only nine had been obtained under a real intention of subsequently acting upon them, and in only one case had the judgment been actually reversed. By the present Bill, the fees payable to the Judges upon the issuing of these forms are to be abolished; and the Act of King James, which contained a salutary regulation compelling parties issuing this writ to give security for double the amount of the sum for which the judgment rendered him liable, is to be revived. It is also provided that the writ should be granted under the formal sanction of the Court, and these alterations are to apply to all the Courts. The Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 9.

Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 22 Geo. II. c. 33, for the more effectual manning of the Navy. The Hon. Member explained, that the points to which his Bill were directed, were the superseding the necessity of impressment, and the mitigation of the naval code, by restraining the practice of summary punishments. These two objects, he said, were intimately connected, inasmuch as the harshness of our naval discipline was the sole cause which rendered necessary the oppressive practice of impressment.—Sir George Cockburn complained that the motion had been brought upon him by surprise; he denied that sailors had any repugnance to the public service, and cited in proof, the fact, that men preferred engaging in his Majesty's ships for 34s. wages to engaging in Merchants' service for 55s. and that an order had been issued to prevent naval officers from receiving men from the Merchants' service, in consequence of a complaint that Merchant ships were deserted for the public service. The punishments at sea, he said, were (under the vigilant ex-

ertions of the Admiralty) rapidly decreasing in number and severity; but some power of summary punishment he maintained must be always confided to the commanders of ships, whether in the public or in private service; a principle which, in the case of a merchant ship, had been, he said, lately recognized in our Courts of Law. He concluded by observing that, without keeping up the Navy at a war standard in time of peace, impressment at the beginning of a war would always be indispensable.—Sir W. de Crespigny, Sir Isaac Coffin, Sir J. Yorke, and Sir G. Clerk opposed the motion.—Mr. Robertson, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. Sykes, spoke shortly in its support.—On a division the numbers were—For the motion 23—Against it 45.

Sir J. Newport, after reading several extracts from the REPORT of the IRISH COMMISSIONERS ON EDUCATION, which charged three or four of the Masters of the Charter Schools in Ireland with very great cruelty and flagrant neglect, moved an Address to the Crown, to order a prosecution of the offenders.—Mr. Goulburn admitted the importance of the case, but suggested that it might be better to wait for the completion of the Commissioners' Report. The Right Hon. Gen. in conclusion intimated an opinion that the Charter Schools ought to be given up.—After the omission of some strong expressions at the suggestion of Mr. Peel, the Address was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution to empower the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, to make advances of money for the repair of BUCKINGHAM HOUSE. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained that the purpose of his motion was to provide the means of rendering Buckingham House habitable by his Majesty, in order that Carlton House, which was no longer a suitable residence for the King, might be devoted to the purposes of a National Gallery.

June 10. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the PRINCE OF CUMBERLAND'S ANNUITY BILL. After some opposition from the Marquis of Townshend, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Brougham, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the grant 170; against it 121.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Coronation of the King of France has for several weeks occupied the attention of the French Journalists. It has been celebrated at Rheims with great pomp and parade; and was attended by a vast concourse of visitors from Paris, and different parts of the kingdom. The day appointed for the ceremony was Sunday the 29th of

May; consequently, before 5 o'clock in the morning, the doors of the Cathedral of Rheims were besieged by an immense crowd, and at half-past six all the galleries, &c. were entirely filled. At half-past seven the Clergy repaired to the Cathedral. The Chapter having arrived at the door of his Majesty's Chamber, with the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans and Bourbon, the great Officers

Officers of the Crown, &c. the principal Chapter of the Cathedral knocked at the door. Prince Talleyrand, the High Chamberlain, said, in a loud voice,—"What do you desire?" The Cardinal, Clermont Tonnerre, answered, "Charles X. whom God has given us for our King." The doors were then opened by his Majesty's porters. The two Cardinals then saluted his Majesty. The Dauphin, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, then proceeded to the Church. The first of the two Cardinals presented the holy water to the King, and repeated the prayer *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui famulum tuum, &c.* after which the two Cardinals conducted the King to the Church. [Here follow the details of the procession to the Church, during which the anthem *Eccc mitto Angelum meum, &c.* was chaunted.] Arrived at the Church, the King was conducted by the two Cardinals to the foot of the altar, where his Majesty knelt down. The Archbishop of Rheims, as soon as the King entered the choir, said over his Majesty the prayer *Omnipotens Deus Caelitum Moderator*, after which his Majesty was conducted to the seat prepared for him in the middle of the Sanctuary, under the high canopy. The Archbishop of Rheims presented holy water to his Majesty, who rose to receive it. His Grace afterwards gave holy water to the whole assembly, and then brought the Holy Phial (*Sainte Ampoule**). His Grace, having saluted the Altar and the King, commenced the *Veni Creator*. His Majesty remained kneeling during the first verse. After the

Veni Creator, the Archbishop advanced to the King, accompanied by his two assisting Cardinals, bearing one the book of the Evangelists, and the other the relic of the true Cross; he took the Book, on which he placed the relic, and held it open before his Majesty, to whom he presented the forms of the oaths placed thus on the Book of the Gospel. The King seated and covered, with his hand placed on the Book and on the true Cross, took the usual oath. His Majesty then unrobed, and having only a *Salon Camisolle* embroidered with silver, and open at the places where the unction was to be performed, remained standing during the prayers. The High Chamberlain put on his Majesty the boots of purple velvet, embroidered with fleur de lys in gold. The Dauphin put on his Majesty the golden spurs which were on the altar; the Duke of Corneigliano, acting as Constable, laid aside his sword and advanced to the King, who rose and approached the Altar, when the Archbishop blessed the sword of Charlemagne, saying the prayer—*Exaudi, quesumus Domine, preces nostras, &c.* The Archbishop then girded the sword about the King, and immediately took it off, and drawing it from the scabbard, presented it to him, saying *Accipe gladium tuum*, after which the King kissed the sword, and replaced it on the Altar. After several prayers, and the different ceremonies of the holy unction, holy water, &c. the Archbishop took from the Altar the Crown of Charlemagne, and placed it over the King's head, making the benediction with the

* According to an ancient tradition (observes a French writer on the ceremonies of this Coronation), this *Sainte Ampoule*, or sacred phial, was brought from Heaven by an angel in the shape of a dove, when Clovis was baptized in the year 496, after the battle of Tolpiac. Hincmar informs us, in the Life of St. Remi, that a man of some rank being in danger of dying, besought St. Remi, who was at that time on a visit through his diocese, to administer to him the sacrament of extreme unction. The prelate attended immediately, and the vessels, in which oil and holy chrism were kept for the purpose, being found empty, he had recourse to prayer, and the vessels were immediately filled by the blessing of God. Another historian, of a later period, says that, at the Coronation of Clovis, the Deacon, who was to bear the sacred chrism, not being able to pass through the crowd, a dove appeared, bearing a vial full of chrism to the officiating prelate, who used it accordingly. From time immemorial it has been believed that there is at Rheims a miraculous oil, which has been used now upwards of twelve hundred years at the coronation of Kings, and was esteemed by our forefathers as an object of profound veneration. During the period of disorder and anarchy the vial was taken from the tomb of Remi, in which it used to be kept in a shrine of massive gold, surrounded by precious stones, and enclosed in a bag of crimson velvet. It was afterwards broken to pieces with a hammer, on the 7th of October, 1793, at the Place Royale, on the steps of the pedestal of the statue of Louis XV. by a person named Rhull, of the Lower Rhine, a representative of the people. This monument of the piety of our ancestors has not, however, been totally annihilated; numerous fragments of it have been collected, and portions of the holy oil even preserved by the faithful inhabitants of Rheims. On the 7th of June, 1819, L. Champagne Prevotéan declared that, being close to Rhull when he broke with a hammer the Holy Ampoule, which was a small glass vial, the violence of the blow caused some of the pieces to fly towards him, and that he happened to stop with his hand, and without being seen, two small pieces of the glass, which fell on the left sleeve of his coat, and that there was found adhering to the sides of this glass, which he carefully preserved, particles of the balsam contained in the Holy Ampoule.

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right. *Coronet te Deus Coronæ gloriæ atque justitiæ.* After which, he placed the Crown on the King's head. The ceremony of the Coronation being finished, the Archbishop raised the King by the right arm, and his Majesty was conducted to his Throne. The prayers being ended, the Archbishop put off his mitre, made a profound obeisance to the King, kissed him on the forehead, and said, *Vivat Rex in æternum.* The Dauphin and the Princes took off their Crowns, which they placed on their seats; they advanced, and each of them received the embrace from the King, saying, *Vivat Rex in æternum.* At this moment the trumpets sounded, the people entered the Church, the Heralds distributed the medals, a thousand birds were let loose, all the bells were rung, and three volleys of musketry fired by the Infantry of the Royal Guard, were answered by the artillery of the ramparts of the city.

The English Plenipotentiaries who attended the Coronation, were the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Granville, and Sir George Naylor. These persons invested the King of France with the Order of the Garter,—the Prince Polignac having previously fulfilled at London, as the King's proxy, most of the ceremonies required for admission.

On the 6th of June the King publicly entered Paris; but his reception was not so enthusiastic as might have been expected. The shops were all shut, and most of the houses in the streets through which the procession was to pass, were hung with tapestry, silk hangings, or white sheets sprinkled with *fleurs de lis*: but there was nothing that could be construed into a general expression of cheering or enthusiasm—there was the eagerness of curiosity and love of spectacle, but nothing more.

Ever since the accession of Charles X. (says a private letter from Paris) the priests have been increasing in insolence in the provinces. In some places they have established a kind of tax, in lieu of the offering money, which has been abolished by the Government, and they refuse to admit any of their congregation to the communion, unless they can produce a receipt to prove that they have paid the tax. This abominable practice has been complained of to the Ministry and to the King himself, but so far from producing any good effect, the complainants have been reprimanded for their conduct.

Letters from the South of France assert, that the law of Sacrilege had excited a deep sensation at Nîmes and its neighbourhood. At Gannat the men have all abandoned the churches.

SPAIN.

It appears by all the accounts from Spain, that a crisis is rapidly approaching in that country. No less than 3000 monks have

arrived in Spain from South America, and are to be supported by the Government, which, it is well known, is unable to pay its own troops. The high road from Barcelona to Madrid is so infested with robbers, that the Government has sent two regiments of soldiers to put them down; but the soldiers themselves are banditti, and being without pay or food, they help themselves to both.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of May 26, contains a decree of the Intendant General of Police, for repressing the plots still carried on by the revolutionists, and enemies to the King and to order. It orders that keepers of hotels, coffee-houses, taverns, and other public establishments of all kinds, shall hinder political discussions in their houses; that every person who shall receive by the post, or otherwise, pamphlets on political subjects, shall immediately deliver them to the police; that those who shall hold public or private meetings, in which the measures of the Government shall be criticised, shall be prosecuted.

The Colombians have captured a considerable number of Spanish vessels off Cadiz, Algeiras, Malaga, &c. most of them with rich cargoes. They have entirely cut off the communication between Cadiz and Cuta. The Colombian ships of war cruise from Cape St. Vincent to Cape de Gate; some privateers cruise in the same parts; others have penetrated far into the Mediterranean, and hover all along the Spanish coast as far as Barcelona, so that they keep it in a manner blockaded.

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch are making preparations to surpass us in vessels navigable by steam. There is now building at Rotterdam a vessel which, when completed, will be of the burden of 1100 tons, to be propelled by an engine of 300 horse power. She is intended to carry troops and passengers to Batavia, and will be commanded by a Lieutenant in the Dutch navy. The machine for furnishing her is manufactured at Liege.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The most formidable preparations have been making by the Turkish government during the last few months, for the present campaign against the Greeks; but if confidence may be reposed in the different accounts received, this expedition is likely to prove as disastrous to the Ottomans as the preceding ones. Intelligence from Corfu, dated May 1, says that Ibrahim Pacha, after several actions, in which he has been defeated, is in Modon, and has beheaded all the remaining European Officers, not taken prisoners by the Greeks, to whom, according to the Turkish custom, he attributes his misfortunes. His troops, which are in want of every thing, are said not to exceed 3000 men at most. Other accounts state that

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Redschid Pacha, at the head of 25,000 Albanians and Suliots, &c. passed the Acheulous without obstacle, near Lapanon.—On the 16th April the Seraskier crossed the district at Ulochar, and the 17th at day-break, met with 12,000 Greeks, who covered Anatolico. Nicetas, who commanded the vanguard, immediately gave the signal for battle. At three o'clock in the afternoon victory was decided in favour of the Greeks. The Turks, beaten at all points, dispersed, and in the greatest disorder fled on the Arta, leaving on the field of battle above 3000 killed, 500 wounded, and two Pachas taken prisoners; 20 standards, and all the artillery, fell into the hands of the Greeks: Redschid Pacha did not wait the issue of the battle, but fled to Prevesa, where he learned the defeat of his army.

An Article from Leghorn, dated May 30, details the successes of the Greeks, and the entire defeat of the Egyptian troops. The following is an extract:

"The official news published at Hydra, 8th May, and which arrived at Malta on the 19th, by a Greek vessel, dispatched from Malta on the 24th, and received at Leghorn the 29th, states the advantages gained by the Greeks, in a battle before Navarino. Many Europeans in the service of Ibrahim Pacha, perished on this bloody day. His Secretary and his Physician, both Europeans, seeing the desperate situation of the Pacha and his troops, have surrendered to the Greeks. The Egyptian troops are in the most deplorable condition, and Greek troops are arriving from all quarters to complete their defeat. The fleet of the Greeks, amounting to 100 sail, including fire ships, had separated into three squadrons. The first has gone to meet the fleet from Constantinople, composed of two large frigates, six corvettes, and thirty-two smaller vessels, which is between Tenedos and Mytelene. This division has surprised 21 Russian and Austrian vessels, laden with provisions, which they were carrying to Negropont, Patras, and Lepanto. They have been all taken, and were brought into Napoli di Romania. The second squadron has gone to block up, in Suda, the Egyptian fleet of 90 sail, viz.:—50 ships of war, and 40 transports. It has made four attempts to get out, the 17th, 21st, 28th, and 29th April, but has been always forced to put back. In these various attacks a Turkish brig has been burnt by the Greeks; a frigate had its rigging burnt, and most of the crew, leaping in their fright into the sea, were taken prisoners. The third squadron was destined to take on board, and convey to Missolonghi, the troops of Tino, which are in the Morea, and was then to cruise on the coast of Western Greece. A corps of the enemy's troops, commanded by the celebrated Mustapha Hey, endeavouring to penetrate into the western part of Livadia, was beaten on the 22d and 24th

April, by Gouras, who repulsed it to Zeitoani, and took many prisoners. The most complete union prevails throughout all Greece."

The following important intelligence from Trieste, has been received under date of June 7:

"I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you, as certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 6th (18th) of May, towards midnight, and at day-light on Thursday, the 7th (19th), the glorious and holy day of the Assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time, the troops under President Conduriottis and Mavromichaelis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Few, very few, Egyptians escaped to Modon. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy. We have also learned, as certain, that Mehemed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters."

AFRICA.

Hitherto the spinning of cotton promised but little in Egypt. The Viceroy is the only person who interests himself in the introduction of this manufacture. The climate is a great obstacle; for, in consequence of the heat, the thread breaks, the wood of the machines splits, and the dust impedes the working of the wheels. The manufactory of woollen cloth at Bourlak is already declining. The salt-petre manufactory has been established by an Italian of the name of Basi; it annually supplies the Viceroy with 3,000 cwt. of saltpetre, for which he pays 250,000 francs. The evaporation is performed in the sun, in 48 basins. It costs the government only 15 piasters per quintal, whereas the old method of evaporation, by means of fire, cost 30 piasters. A colony of Syrians has been settled at Zabazik, to cultivate silk; a million of mulberry trees has been planted, but the quantity of silk produced is not considerable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Colombia state that a law has passed Congress to prevent the introduction of slaves into the country, and also entirely to prevent the traffick. The ships found on the coast are to be confiscated: the crews, if foreigners, to be imprisoned 10 years, and the slaves to be set at liberty.—All citizens found engaged in the slave trade are condemned to death.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The rejection of the Bill in favour of the Roman Catholics has caused a great sensation in Ireland. Its opponents have indulged in public rejoicings, whilst its partizans have poured forth their maledictions. At Armagh the churchwardens caused the bells to be rung, and other manifestations of joy: and in the town of Moy, two effigies bearing appropriate inscriptions, one representing Mr. Brownlow, the other Col. Verner, were exhibited in the street. A number of people, amounting to a thousand and upwards, assembled, and proceeded to erect a funeral pile, on which Mr. Brownlow's effigy was placed, shot at and burned, amid loud and general cheering. After the effigy was burned to ashes, a large band proceeded to play through every part of the town, carrying Colonel Verner's image on their shoulders, amidst uninterrupted cheers. On the contrary, the Roman Catholics of Dublin had an aggregate meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell and other members of the *ci-devant* Catholic Association attended. Resolutions to the number of thirty-three were passed, of which the following was the most important:—

“Resolved,—That twenty-one gentlemen be requested to meet, in due observance of the law, and consider whether there can be framed, without any violation of the existing law, a permanent body, to assist in the conducting or management of such portion of Catholic affairs, as it may be by law permitted to have managed, without resorting to the too frequent holding of Aggregate Meetings, and, in particular, without in any way infringing on a recent statute.”

By a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that compositions for tithes in Ireland (under the Composition Act) have been made in 417 parishes, and registered accordingly. For these parishes the amount of composition payable to lay impropriators, is 11,490*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*; and to incumbents, 101,240*l.* 7½*d.*; making, with some payments to clerical appropriators, 126,064*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* The greatest number of compositions have been effected in the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilsenora (63), Ferns and Leighlin (55), and Limerick (45). The highest average of the parishes is in the arch-diocese of Armagh, where the amount of composition, for six parishes, is 3,655*l.* or 609*l.* each. The largest sums paid to incumbents, under the compositions, are Lismore

and Maccollop (an union, we presume), 1,700*l.* a-year (diocese of Waterford and Limerick); Killablin (Leighlin) 1,400*l.* a-year; Temple Shanbo (Ferns) 1,300*l.*; Ballymoney (Down and Connor) 1,100*l.*; Comer (Ossory) 1,050*l.* There is no other parish where so much as 1,000*l.* a-year is paid to the incumbent under the composition. If we suppose the parishes compounded for form a fair average of the whole of Ireland, and if we take the number of parishes at about 2,200, the sum at which a composition for all the tithes of Ireland might take place, would be less than 670,000*l.* of which less than 540,000*l.* would go to the incumbents.

A large and magnificent College for Jesuits is now nearly finished in Galway; the chapel is built in the form of a cross, each of the aisles being about 100 feet in length. The whole is surrounded by extensive and tastefully laid out gardens, in which are a variety of bowers, baths, and grottoes, &c. all profusely ornamented with a multiplicity of cut-stone crosses of various shapes and sizes, and decorated by figures.

SCOTLAND.

That magnificent edifice on the east side of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, built by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. and M. P. for that city, at the expence of 14,000*l.* was in 1788 sold by Lord Dundas to the Commissioners of Excise for 8,000*l.* It was resold, on the 10th of March, 1825, to the Royal Bank of Scotland, for 35,000*l.* Such is the increase of the value of property in that city!

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A document of considerable importance has been presented to the nation. It is a Parliamentary Return of the ships, tonnage, and men, native and foreign, which have entered the ports of the United Kingdom during the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 respectively, distinguishing British ships, &c. from foreign, with the names of the different kingdoms to which the latter belong. There are various aspects under which this paper may be regarded, and all of them more or less important to a just calculation of the progress of our national commerce. It appears upon the whole, that a greater number of native seamen were employed in the year 1823 than in either of the adjacent years:—

1822	98,976 seamen.
1823	112,244
1824	108,700

The foreign seamen engaged in carrying on the trade of Great Britain have increased from 28,000 to 42,000, there being an excess of full one half compared with their number in 1822. Norway has increased from less than 3,000 men to more than 6,000; Prussia, from 2,221 to 5,286; Denmark, from 200 to 1,400. But France, from 7,694 men in the year 1822, has not reached higher in 1824 than 7,457 men: and the United States, in their trade with England, from upwards of 6,000 seamen, have declined to 5,400.

It appears by returns received by his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the several gaolers, that the number of persons, charged with criminal offences, who were committed to the different gaols in England and Wales, in execution on summary process, in each year, for 1822 and 1823, is as follows:—

	1822.	1823.
For England	20,825	21,849
For Wales	900	257.

May 25.—This morning the inhabitants of Vauxhall were alarmed by a fire which broke out at the Cumberland Tavern, Cumberland Gardens. It commenced about four o'clock, and within the space of an hour the whole of the building was levelled with the ground. The family with some difficulty saved themselves, but with the utter loss of their property, scarcely an article being saved except the cash-box. By the active exertions of the firemen, the destructive element was prevented from extending its ravages to the neighbouring buildings, amongst which the Vauxhall-bridge toll-house was in imminent danger. The cause of the calamity has not been ascertained. The property, it is understood, was insured to the amount of 3,000*l.* but this will not cover one third part of the loss sustained.

June 4. About 120 Gentlemen who have taken an interest in the formation of the LONDON COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY (See *Parliamentary Debates*, p. 550,) assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Mr. Brougham was in the chair, supported by Lord John Russell, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. J. Williams, and some other Members of Parliament. Mr. Gurney, Dr. Birkbeck, and Mr. Thomas Campbell, were also present. Mr. Brougham explained that they had no idea of founding fellowships, or conferring degrees, or giving a theological education—that they only wanted to combine the advantages of collegiate studies with the due domestic

control of the children by their own parents—that the three great branches of study which the College was intended to comprehend, were science, literature, and the arts—that for each of these the children were to pay only three guineas annually, in addition to one guinea general entrance money—that the professors were to have no sinecures, nor residences provided; nor were there to be any religious tests, or doctrinal forms, which would oppose a barrier to the education of any sect among his Majesty's subjects. He particularly dwelt on the advantages for medical studies which the College was calculated to afford. The capital intended for the undertaking was estimated at 200,000*l.* and the mode of raising it by transferable shares of 100*l.* each. A committee of 35 was then appointed to digest the plan.

June 15. This morning was appointed for the laying of the first stone of the new LONDON BRIDGE, and the city in consequence presented a very gay and bustling spectacle. The coffer-dam was ornamented with as much taste and beauty as the purposes for which it was intended would possibly admit. It was divided into four tiers of galleries, along which several rows of benches, covered with scarlet cloth, were arranged for the benefit of the spectators. The floor of the dam, which is 45 feet below the high water mark, was covered, like the galleries, with scarlet cloth, except in that part of it where the first stone was to be laid. The floor is 95 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; is formed of beech planks, four inches in thickness, and rests upon a mass of piles, which are shod at the top with iron, and are crossed with immense beams of timber. After a number of Aldermen and Common Councilmen had occupied the vacant space on the floor, the Duke of York and the Lord Mayor arrived. In the train were the Earl of Darnley, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, M. P., Sir G. Cockburn, M. P., Sir R. Wilson, M. P., Mr. T. Wilson, M. P., Mr. W. Williams, M. P., Mr. Holme Sumner, and nearly the whole Court of Aldermen. Immediately on the arrival of the procession, the charity children educated in the schools belonging to Candlewick, Bridge, and Dowgate wards, sang the national anthem of "God Save the King," in which his Royal Highness joined with great enthusiasm. The Chairman of the Bridge Committee then came forward to the Lord Mayor, and in the name of the Committee requested that he would lay the first stone of the new bridge.

bridge, and presented him with a golden trowel to perform the ceremony. The model of the new bridge, which is to consist of five arches, was then handed up to him, and was afterwards shown to the Duke of York by the architect. The cavity in the floor, in which the coins of the present reign were to be deposited, was then opened. The coins were placed in it by the Lord Mayor, and also four glass cylinders, seven inches in length and three in diameter, to support the plate of copper intended to cover them. Before the plate was put down, the Town-clerk read from it the following inscription, which is said to be the composition of Dr. Coplestone, Master of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Professor of Poetry in that University.

"Punctis vetusti, quum propter crebras uimis interjectas molev, impedito cursu fluminis, naviculæ et rates, non levi sæpe jacturâ et vitæ periculo, per angustas fauces præcipiti aquarum impetu ferri solerent, CIVITAS LONDINENSIS, his incommodis remedium adhibere volens, et celeberrimi simul in terris emporii utilitatibus consulens, regni insuper Senatus auctoritate, ac munificentia adjutâ, Pontem situ prorsus novo amplioribus spatiis construendum decrevit, eâ scilicet formâ ac magnitudine quæ regis urbis majestati tandem responderet. Neque alio magis tempore tantum opus inchoandum duxit, quàm cum pacato fermè toto terrarum orbe Imperium Britannicum, famâ, opibus, multitudine civium, et concordia polens. Principe item gauderet artium fautore ac patrono, ejus sub auspiciis novus in dies ædificiorum splendor urbi accederet. Primum operis lapidem posuit JOHANNES GARRATT, Armiger, Prætor, xv die Junii, anno Regis Georgii Quarti sexto, A. S. M.D.CCC.XXV. Joanne Rennie, S.R.S. Architecto."

A splendid dinner was afterwards partaken of in the Egyptian Hall by the Lord Mayor and a numerous party. The Monument and Mansion House were illuminated in the evening.

Old London Bridge, for which the new one is intended as a substitute, was the first that connected the Surrey and Middlesex banks. It was built originally of wood, about 800 years ago, and rebuilt of stone in the reign of King John, 1209, just two years after the Chief Civic Officers assumed the title of Mayor. The present bridge having been for some years considered destitute of the proper facilities of transition for passengers as well as for vessels, an Act of Parliament passed in 1823, for building a new one, on a scale and plan

equal to the other modern improvements of the Metropolis. The first pile of the works was driven on the West side of the present bridge, in March 1824.

SUMMER CIRCUITS. 1825.

HOMER—Lord Chief Justice Best and Baron Graham: Hertford, July 14. Chelmsford, July 18. Maidstone, July 25. Lewes, July 30. Croydon, Aug. 4.

OXFORD—Justice Burrough and Baron Garrow: Abingdon, July 11. Oxford, July 13. Worcester and City, July 16. Stafford, July 21. Shrewsbury, July 27. Hereford, Aug. 1. Monmouth, Aug. 6. Gloucester and City, Aug. 10.

WESTERN—Justice Littledale and Justice Gaselee: Winchester, July 11. New Sarum, July 16. Dorchester, July 21. Exeter and City, July 25. Bodmin, Aug. 3. Bridgewater, Aug. 8. Bristol, Aug. 15.

MIDLAND—Justice Park and Justice Holroyd: Northampton, July 11. Oakham, July 15. Lincoln and City, July 16. Nottingham and Town, July 22. Derby, July 26. Leicester and Borough, July 30. Coventry, Aug. 5. Warwick, Aug. 6.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Lord Chief Baron: Buckingham, July 16. Bedford, July 20. Huntingdon, July 23. Cambridge, July 25. Bury St. Edmunds, July 28. Norwich, Aug. 1.

NORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Baron Hullock: York and City, July 16. Durham, July 30. Newcastle and Town, August 3. Carlisle, Aug. 8. Appleby, Aug. 11. Lancaster, Aug. 15.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE.

May 25. A Farce, called *Grandpapa*, was produced; but the plot was as senseless as the dialogue was contemptible. It was of course unequivocally condemned; notwithstanding, it was impudently repeated the following evening, when it was withdrawn.

June 14. An After-piece called, *The Recluse*, was produced, translated from the French of *Le Solitaire*. It was certainly a miserable performance; being very inferior to what has been produced at the minor houses. It appeared three years ago at the Surrey Theatre, and surely old Drury has had sufficient time to surpass its predecessor. The piece was received with great dissatisfaction.

PRO:

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 24. Vise. Stratford, K. B. to be Ambassador Extraord. and Plenip. to the Emperor of Russia; the Rt. Hon. Stratford Canning, to be Ambassador Extraord. and Plenip. to the Ottoman Porte; Major-gen. Sir Jas. Campbell, K. C. B. to be Governor of Grenada; and Major-gen. Sir Patrick Ross, to be Governor of Antigua.

War Office, May 27. An extensive Brevet has taken place, which has caused the following promotions:

Generals: From Lieut.-gen. Wm. Scott, to Lieut.-gen. Lord Beresford, G. C. B. inclusive.—Lieut. generals: From Maj.-gen. W. Raymond, to Major-gen. Lord Aylmer, K. C. B.—Major-generals: From Col. S. Brown to Col. Lord Chas. Manners.—Colonels: From Lieut.-col. H. Shadforth, to Lieut.-col. H. King.—Lieut.-cols: From Major M. Read, to Major Michael Coast.—Majors: From Capt. Robert Frazer, to Capt. F. W. Kyth. In the Royal Artillery and Engineers a Brevet has likewise taken place, by which one Lieut.-gen. seven Maj.-gens. 14 Colonels, one Major, and 16 Captains, have respectively been advanced one step in the Army. In addition, 17 Lieut.-cols. have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the King, with the Brevet rank of Colonel.

There has also been an extensive Promotion in the Navy: four Adms. of the White to be Adms. of the Red; 10 Adms. of the Blue to be Adms. of the White; 14 Vice-Adms. of the Red to be Adms. of the Blue; 16 Vice-adms. of the White to be Vice-adms. of the Red; 19 Vice-adms. of the Blue to be Vice-adms. of the White; 22 Rear-adms. of the Red to be Vice-adms. of the Blue; 25 Rear-adms. of the White, and one of the Blue, to be Rear-adms. of the Red; 24 Rear-admirals of the Blue to be Rear-adms. of the White; and 25 Capts. to be Rear-adms. of the Blue.

May 31. Lieut.-gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas.

War Office, June 3. 3d Reg. Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-gen. Sir Wm. Payne, bart. to be Col. vice Gen. Vyse, dec. 12th Reg.

Light Dragoons, Major-gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K. C. B. to be Col. vice Sir Wm. Payne.

June 7. Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, with rank of Col. in the Army, Lieut.-col. Leonard Greenwell, of 45th Foot; Lieut.-col. Rob.-Henry Dick, of 42d Foot; Lieut.-col. Neil Douglas, of 79th Foot; Lieut.-col. Henry Wyndham, of 10th Light Dragoons.

Wm. Hicks Beach, esq. to be Lieut.-col. of the Royal North Glouce. Militia, vice Lord de Clifford, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Perry, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, vice Andrews, dec. Rev. J. Timbrell, D. D. Archd. of Glouce. with Dursley R. vice Rudge.

Rev. Geo. Vanburgh, Rector of Aughton, Prebendary in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. John Booker, Killurin V. diocese of Ferns, vice Travers, res.

Rev. T. Brooke, Wistaston R. Cheshire.

Rev. J. W. Butt, Southerey R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hutchins, Telcomb R. and Piddinghoe V. Sussex, vice his father.

Rev. J. Ion, Hemingbrough V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Rich. Johnson, Lavenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Mackereth, Halton R. Lanc.

Rev. J. Mavor, Hadleigh R. Essex.

Rev. R. Montgomery, Holcot R. Northamp.

Hon. and Rev. Ed. Pellaw, Christowe V. Devon.

Rev. J. Richards, Wedmore V. Somersetshire, vice Richards, deceased.

Rev. J. Roby, Austrey V. Warwickshire.

Rev. R. Smith, First Minister of the Church of Montrose, vice Molleson, deceased.

Rev. H. Thursby, Isham Inferior R. North.

Rev. Wm. Twigg, Tickhill V. Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. C. Wilson, Whittington R. Lanc.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. R. Roberts, D. D. to hold Wadenhoe R. with Barnwell All Saints and St. Andrew RR. co. Northampton.

Rev. M. W. Wilkinson, to hold Harescombe cum Pitchcombe R. with Uley R. co. Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

May 4. The Lady of Sir Alex. Don, bt. of Newton, M. P. a son and heir.—19. The wife of Rob. Frankland, esq. M. P. a daughter.—21. The Marchioness of Anglesey, a daughter.—23. At the Royal Military Asylum, Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-col. Erskine, a daughter.—The wife of Dr. Larden, of Neston, Cheshire, a daughter.—24. In Berkeley-square, Hon. Mrs. Bailby Thompson, a son.—25. At Preston, Mrs. Wm. Marshall, a daughter.—At Jersey, the wife of Major-gen. Sir Colin Halkett, a daughter.—26. At Rochampton, Lady Clifford, a son.—27. The wife of Joseph Robinson Pease, esq. of Hamstead, Yorkshire, a daughter.

shire, a son.—30. At Gladwins, Essex, the wife of Rev. Thos. Clayton Glyn, a dau.—31. At Weymouth, the Lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bart. a daughter.

June 3. The wife of Dr. Seymour, George-street, Hanover-sq. a son.—10. At Cliff Hall, Warwickshire, Mrs. Sam. Pole

Shaw, a dau.—12. In Gloucester-pl. London, the wife of the very Rev. Dr. Calvert, Warden of Manchester, a son and heir.—15. At Kirkella, Yorksh. the wife of Jos. Smyth Egginton, esq. a dau.—18. At Warblington House, Hants, the wife of Wm. Padwick, jun. esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Portsmouth, Gen. Grant, jun. esq. Banker, to Anne, dau. of late Jos. Sparke, esq. Deputy Accountant General of the Bank of England. — John Michael, eldest son of S. A. Severne, esq. of Wallop, co. Salop, to Anna-Maria, dau. of late Edm. Meysey Wigley, esq. of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire. — At Millbrook, near Southampton, Thomas Barrington, eldest son of late Rev. Thomas Tristram, of Brookfield House, Worcester, to Caroline, relict of Capt. F. Becker, R. N. and eldest dau. of late Rev. Dr. Price, Preb. of Durham. — At Beverley Minster, John Stewart, esq. of London, to Mary, only dau. of late Capt. W. Stewart, R. N. and grand-dau. to Thomas Clibbey, esq. — 21. At Castle Eden, Lieut.-col. Brown, K. G. H. of Brouwhylfa, Flint, to Eliza-Ann, dau. of Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, Durham. — The Rev. Rich. Shepherd, Vicar of Rudbury, co. York, to Anne dau. of Robert Brigham, esq. — In Edinburgh, Sir John Gordon, of Earlstoun, bart. to Mary only dau. of Wm. Irving, esq. of Grileton. — 23. At Cheltenham, Thos.-Dillon Hearne, esq. of Hearnbrook, co. Galway, to Eliza, dau. of the late Col. Sir John Dyer, K.C.B. R. Art. and cousin to Sir Thos. Dyer, bart. — Mr. Robert Symes, of Creech St. Michael, to Eliz.-Frances, dau. of late Rev. J. Sampson, Rector of Thornford, Dorset. — 25. At Darrington, Edward Blackett Beaumont, esq. late of 10th Hussars, to Jane, youngest dau. of Wm. Lee, of Grove Hall. — At St. James's Church, John Moore, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of George Samuel Collyer, esq. — At St. Pancras, G. A. Fauche, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Thos. Tomkison, esq. of Russell-pl. — Ed. Beaumont, esq. of Bretton Hall, to Jane, youngest dau. of Wm. Lee, esq. of Grove Hall, both co. York. — 26. At Stainton, Rev. Rich. Hale, son of late Gen. Hale, to Mary-Ann, eld. dau. of John Loft, esq. Stainton House. — At Weston, Northamptonsh. Lieut.-col. Henry Hely Hutchinson, nephew of Earl Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson, to Hon. Mrs. Frederic North Douglas. — At St. Marylebone, Rev. George More Molyneux, Rector of Compton, Surrey, to Ann-Spartow, daughter of William Skrine, esq. of Montagu-square. — 30. James, son of Thomas

Lenigan, esq. of Castle Fogerty, co. Tipperary, to Eleanor Frances, only dau. of John Evans, esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair. — Jon. King, esq. to Miss Frances Elizabeth Bean, both of Watford. They have lately come into possession of property amounting to nearly 200,000*l.* left under the will of Mus Eliza. Whittingstall, of Watford. — At Covent-garden, Jervis Cooke, esq. of Porchester, Hants, son of Rear-adm. Cooke, to Eliz. relict of Chas. Tickell, esq. of Millbrook, Hants.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Chas. Brodrick, esq. nephew of Visc. Middleton, and eld. son of late Abp. of Cashel, to Emma Stapleton, third dau. of Lord Le Despencer.

May 2. At Portsmouth, Capt. Jenkin Jones, R. N. to Eliz. only dau. of Harrison Deacon, esq. of Portsmouth. — At Southampton, Arthur young. son of Hon. Judge Moore, of the Common Pleas, Ireland, to Anna Maria, third dau. of Sir J. Peniston Milbanks, bart. of Hainaby Hall. — 4. At Hackney, Maj. Blanshard, R. Eng. to Eliza Johanna, eld. dau. of Thos. Wilson, esq. M. P. — 4. In Great Cumberland-st. Wm. Gambier, esq. eldest son of Sir James Gambier, his Majesty's Consul-General in the United Netherlands, to Henrietta Countess of Athlone, relict of the late Earl of Athlone, and dau. of the late Wm. Hope, esq. — 11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of late Gen. Sir C. Ross, bart. of Balnagown, Scotland, and of Lady Mary Ross. — 16. At Pinner, Francis Willington, esq. of Wincote Hall, Warwicksh. only son of Thomas Willington, esq. of Tamworth, to Jane-Anne, youngest dau. of late H. J. Pye, esq. M. P. for Berks, and Poet Laureate. — 18. At St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Daniel Kinsahan, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, to Louisa-Anne Stuart, eldest dau. of late J. R. Miller, esq. of Russell-sq. London. — 24. At Leamington Priory, Major Chas. Stisted, of the 3d (or King's own) Light Dragoons, to Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Chas. Heathcote, of Lengton Hall, co. Stafford. — 25. At St. Mary-in-bonne, London, Rev. Nathaniel Best, to Mary, eldest daughter of Ralph Wilmot Mitchell, esq. of Wargrave, Sussex.

OBITUARY.

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EARL OF BALCARRAS.

March 27. At his seat, Haigh Hall, Lancashire, aged 73, the Right. Hon. Alexander Lindsay, sixth Earl of Balcarras, co. Fife, seventh Lord Lindsay of Cummernald, one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland, a General, and Colonel of the 63d regiment of foot.

He was born in 1752, the eldest son of James the fifth Earl, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, knt. He succeeded his father in February, 1767, and being of a military family and disposition, entered the army on the fifth of July in that year as Ensign of 53d foot, which regiment he joined at Gibraltar immediately after. His Lordship obtained two years leave of absence to travel on the continent; was allowed to pass over the rank of Lieutenant, and was appointed to a company in the 42d, Jan. 28, 1771, and to a Majority in the 53d, Dec. 9, 1775. He served three years in Canada and North America, under the late Generals Sir Guy Carleton and Burgoyne; was present at the action at Trois Rivières, June 1, 1776; commanded the Light Infantry of the army at Ticonderoga and Hughabarton; July 7, 1777; also at Freeman's Farm, Sept. 19, on the heights of Saratoga and Freeman's Farm with the command of the advanced corps of the army, Brigadier General Fraser being killed; in the action of the 7th of October. The 8th of October his Lordship was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th foot, which regiment he accompanied to the interior of the country, it having been included in the convention of Saratoga. On the death of Lieutenant-General Fraser, the 71st regiment, consisting of two battalions, was formed into two separate and distinct regiments, viz. the 71st and the 9d 71st, and Lord Balcarras was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 2d 71st, Feb. 13, 1782; that regiment was disbanded in 1783, and his Lordship remained on half-pay six years and a half.

He returned to England, and soon after his return was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons relative to the events which led to the unfortunate capitulation of Saratoga. He married June 1, 1780, Elizabeth, only child of his uncle, Charles Dalrymple, of North Berwick, esq. by Elizabeth, only daughter of John Edwin, esq. by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, co. Lancaster, bart. (which estate, on the failure of the issue male of the Bradshaighs, devolved on Elizabeth, Countess of Balcarras, *Mag. June, 1825.*

By this lady the Earl had four sons and two daughters: James, the eldest son, late M. P. for Wigton, has succeeded to his father's titles; Charles-Robert, the second, is Collector of Customs at Agre in Bengal; Edwin, the fourth son, is in the E. I. C. service, at Madras; Elizabeth Keith, his Lordship's eldest daughter, was married in 1815, to R. E. Heathcote, esq. of Longtonhall, co. Stafford; his second daughter, Anne, was married in 1811 to Robert Wardlie, esq. of Balgarvie, co. Fife.

Earl Balcarras received the rank of Colonel, and a special commission to command in Jersey, Nov. 20, 1782; and was charged for one year with the correspondence and communications with the armies of la Vendée and les Chouans. He was first elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland in 1784, and had been re-chosen for every parliament since that time except that which sat between 1796 and 1802.

His Lordship was promoted Aug. 29, 1789, to the Colonelcy of the 63d foot, which he retained till his death; and received the rank of Major-General, Oct. 12, 1793. He continued on the Staff at Jersey till removed to command the forces in Jamaica in 1794, when he was also placed at the head of the civil administration as Lieutenant Governor. He held also a general military superintendence over the St. Domingo districts nearest to Jamaica. He resided in that island during the whole of the Maroon war, which commenced in 1795; on its conclusion the assembly voted Lord Balcarras 700 guineas for the purchase of a sword. During his residence he purchased some plantation property. The rank of Lieutenant-General was conferred on his Lordship Jan. 1, 1798. The period of his continuance on the staff in the West Indies was six years and nine months; and he was advanced to the rank of General Sept. 25, 1803.

On the 6th of May, little more than a month after the Earl's decease, died Lady Anne Bernard, his Lordship's eldest sister, being the first child of the 5th Earl. She was born Dec. 8, 1750; and was married in Oct. 1793, to the late Andrew Bernard, esq. Secretary to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and son of Thomas Bernard, D.D. Bp. of Limerick. She expired after a protracted illness, at her house in Berkeley-square.

LORD BOSTON.

March 25. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 76, the Right. Hon. Frederick John, second

second Baron Boston of Boston, co. Lincoln, third Baronet, one of the Lords of the King's Bed-chamber, D.C.L. F.S.A.

He was born July 9, 1749; was educated at Oxford, and there created D.C.L. and succeeded his father, March 30, 1775. He married, May 15 following, Christiana, only daughter of Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts; he had issue by her eight sons and five daughters, and his descendants in the third generation are upwards of twenty. His eldest son George succeeds to his titles; his second, Frederick-Paul, is a gallant Captain in the Navy; his third, William-Augustus, in holy orders, died in 1807; his fourth, Henry-Edward, is Lieut.-colonel in the army; his fifth, Paul-Anthony, is Rector of Whiston and Cottesbroke, co. Northampton; his sixth, Edward-Methuen, was slain at the battle of Talavera; his seventh, Charles-Leonard, is in the Navy; his eighth is the Hon. Adolphus-Frederic Irby. His only married daughter is his youngest, Anna-Maria-Louisa, united in 1817 to Henry-John, second and present Lord Selsey.

Lord Boston was nominated a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1780, and continued in the Royal Household till his death.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART. M. P.

March 21. In Portland-place, aged 71, Sir James Graham, first baronet of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, M. P. for Carlisle, and Recorder of the ancient borough of Appleby.

He had been for a year visibly declining in health; but a relaxation from his usual attendance on public business, and the renovating breezes of Brighton, were thought to have operated so far favourably as to allay all apprehension of immediate danger.

He was born Nov. 18, 1753, the second son of Thomas Graham, esq. of Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Coulthard, of Scotby, esq. He embraced the legal profession, and for many years practised as an attorney in Lincoln's-Inn. On the 17th of June, 1781, he married Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Moore, of Kirkstall, sole heiress of her only brother Major Thomas Moore, of the fourth regiment of Cavalry, (who died unmarried in 1784), heir-general of the family of Arthington, of Arthington, co. York, and also one of the co-heiresses of the family of Sandford (a very ancient family, formerly of Sandford upon Eden, Westmoreland, and who may be traced to the reign of King John). By this lady, who died Aug. 28, 1821, he had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom survive one son, Sandford, who has succeeded to the title, and one daughter,

married to Colonel Dalrymple, M. P. for Appleby.

Sir James first entered Parliament at the General Election in 1802, as Member for Cocker-mouth. He retired about July, 1805, by accepting the Stewardry of the Manor of East Hendred; but was re-chosen at the General Election of 1806. He was created a Baronet, Oct. 3, 1808. At the General Election in 1812, he was returned for Carlisle, for which he sat during five Parliaments till the period of his decease.

His character was exemplary in every relation of life. Though occupying a station which almost necessarily calls forth the rancour of party hostility, he had not, perhaps, a real enemy. In discharging his parliamentary duties, he was ever ready with advice and assistance; he never stopped to enquire to what party the applicant belonged; to require his aid in a just cause was to obtain it. Honest and frank, and at all times ready to promote the welfare of the community, he was an active promoter of all the improvements of the country. All those in his own neighbourhood called forth his pecuniary aid; the public charities largely partook of his bounty; and he neglected nothing calculated to advance the prosperity of his native county.

ADMIRAL C. P. HAMILTON.

March 12. At his seat, Fir Hill, near Droxford, Hants, aged 77, Charles-Powell Hamilton, esq. Admiral of the Red.

He was son of Lord Anne Hamilton (so named from his godmother Queen Anne), third and youngest son of James 4th Duke of Hamilton, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Digby, Lord Gerrard of Bromley; his mother was Mary, daughter and sole heir of ——— Powell, esq.

This officer obtained post rank May 16, 1779, and commanded the *Apollo* frigate at the close of the American war. In 1793 he was appointed to the *Canada* of 74 guns; on the 6th November in the following year that ship, in company with the *Alexander* of the same force, commanded by the late Sir Richard-Rodney Bligh, having escorted the Lisbon and Mediterranean convoys to a certain distance, and being on their return to port, fell in with a French squadron under Rear-admiral Neuilly. By the superior sailing of the *Canada*, Capt. Hamilton, after sustaining a running fight with two ships of the line and a frigate, was enabled to effect his escape; but the *Alexander* had the misfortune to be captured after a most gallant defence of three hours duration against thrice her own force.

Some time after this event, Captain Hamilton removed into the *Prince of 96 guns*.

guns, and was attached to Lord Bridport's fleet, when that nobleman took two French line of battle ships and re-captured the *Alexander* off l'Orient, June 23, 1795. On this occasion, however, the Prince was not fortunate enough to get into action.

Our Officer was promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral, Feb. 20, 1797; Vice-admiral, Jan. 1, 1801, and full Admiral, April 28, 1808.

His son married, April 2, 1805, a daughter of the late Judge Hyde, and great-granddaughter of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset.

ADM. JOHN-CHILD PURVIS.

Feb. 23. At his seat, Vicar's-hill House, near Lympington, Hants, John-Child Purvis, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

He was descended from a very respectable Norfolk family; his grandfather, George, was Post-captain, and at the time of his death a Commissioner of the Navy Board. Of the period of his birth, or of his entering the service, we are not in possession; but at the commencement of the war with France in 1778, we find him serving on the American station as a Lieutenant of the *Invincible*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Evans, in which ship he returned to England; and on his arrival was appointed to the *Britannia*, a first rate, carrying the flag of Vice-adm. Darby, with whom he remained until his promotion to the rank of Commander.

On Aug. 19, 1782, Captain Purvis being on a cruise off Cape Henry, in the *Duc de Chartres* of 16 guns and 125 men, fell in with, and after a smart action captured, the French Corvette l'*Aigle*, of 23 guns and 156 men, of whom 13, including their Commander, were slain, and 12 wounded. The British sloop had not a man hurt. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, Captain Purvis was posted Sept. 1, following; but peace taking place soon after, we find no further mention of him until the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic in Feb. 1793, when he was appointed to the *Amphitrite* frigate, and subsequently to the *Princess Royal*, a second rate, in which latter ship he was ordered to Gibraltar to receive the flag of Rear-adm. Goodall, and from thence proceeded with the fleet under Lord Hood to the southern coast of France.

On the 29th Aug. the fleet entered the port of Toulon, and Rear-adm. Goodall having been appointed Governor of that town, Captain Purvis received directions to take the *Princess Royal* as high up the N. W. arm of the harbour, and as near the enemy's batteries as possible. This being done, and the ship properly placed, not a day passed in the course of six weeks, she was so stationed, without an engagement with the Republicans; and not-

withstanding their works (being constructed with casks, sand-bags, fascines, &c.) were soon disabled, they invariably repaired the damages during the night, and again presented complete batteries on the ensuing morning. The *Princess Royal* was consequently much cut up, and had many men killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the enemy was also very considerable.

We next find Captain Purvis assisting at the reduction of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia. He likewise participated in the partial actions of March 14, and July 13, 1795. In the former the *Princess Royal* had 3 men killed, and 8 wounded. The *Ca Ira*, of 80 guns, one of the French ships captured on this occasion, surrendered to her, after being warmly engaged with several others of the British line. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of a French squadron consisting of seven ships of the line and five frigates in Gournan Bay.

The *Princess Royal* having returned to England, she was paid off in Nov. 1796, and Captain Purvis soon after obtained the command of the *London*, another second rate, attached to the Channel Fleet. In this ship he remained near four years under the orders of Admirals Lords Bridport, St. Vincent, and Gardner, Sir Henry Harvey, and Lord Keith. Early in 1801 the *London*, in consequence of her easy draught of water, was selected to form part of the expedition destined for the Baltic; and Captain Purvis was appointed to the *Royal George* of 100 guns, into which ship he removed off Ushant, and continued to command her until she was put out of commission, in April, 1802.

The rupture with France in 1803, again called our officer into service, and from that period until his promotion to the rank of Rear-admiral April 23, 1804, he commanded the *Dreadnought* of 98 guns, and served under the orders of the Hon. Adm. Cornwallis in the Channel. On June 1, 1806, he hoisted his flag on board the *Chiffoné*, and proceeded off Cadiz, the blockade of which port lasted two years and seven months after his arrival on that station, one year of which it was conducted by himself during the absence of Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean; and what is here worthy of remark, the Rear-admiral continued at sea at one time, without even being driven through the Gut, or even letting go an anchor, for the space of nineteen months, during which period not a square-rigged vessel entered or quitted the harbour, except on one occasion, when several were allowed to proceed, having regular passes from England.

In the spring of 1808, at which period Cadiz was threatened to be invested by the satellites of Buonaparte, Rear-adm. Purvis

Purvis and Major-General Spenser, with whom he co-operated, rendered essential service to the common cause, by establishing peace and friendship with the Supreme Council of Seville, at least as far as they had authority to go.

Towards the close of the same year Rear-adm. Purvis, on the receipt of intelligence that the French had possessed themselves of Madrid, proceeded from Gibraltar to Cadiz in the *Atlas* of 74 guns, in order to secure the Spanish Fleet from falling into the hands of the enemy. On his arrival he found only one ship of the line, and a frigate in commission, and all the others in sad disorder in every respect. His first object was to obtain permission to fit the Spanish ships, and prepare them for sea; for which purpose he applied to the Governor of Cadiz, the Commandant-general of the Marine, and the Prince de Montforte, Governor-general of the province. The replies made to his letters were by no means satisfactory, except that from the Prince de Montforte, who assured the Rear-admiral that he would without delay submit his proposal to the consideration of the Supreme Central Government of the kingdom. In consequence of this hesitation on the part of the Spanish authorities, much time was wasted before the ships could be fitted for service; however, the necessary orders being at length issued, and a large supply of cables and cordage brought from the stores at Gibraltar, all those which were deemed sea-worthy were rigged and brought down from the Caracces by the British seamen. The remainder were appropriated for the reception of the French prisoners, there being at that time confined in them and at Isle Leon nearly 13,000 sailors and soldiers of that nation.

On the 25th of Oct. 1809, he was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral, and on January 28, 1810, having learned that the French had forced the passes, and were marching in great force towards Cadiz, he obtained the Governor's consent to his blowing up the forts and batteries along the east side of the harbour; a measure which he had before proposed without effect. On March 7 following, during the prevalence of a heavy gale of wind, a Spanish three-decker and two third rates, together with a Portuguese 74, were driven on shore on the east side of the harbour, and there destroyed by the hot shot from the enemy's batteries.

Fort Matagorda having been garrisoned by British soldiers, seamen, and marines, the French, on April 21, opened their masked batteries at Trocadero, and commenced a heavy fire on it and the *San Paula*, which ship had been officered and manned by the English. The latter was in a very short time on fire in several places, occasioned by the hot shot, but

the wind being easterly, she cut her cables, ran to leeward of the fleet, and by great exertions the flames were extinguished. The Fort was bravely defended by Capt. Macleane of the 94th regiment until it became a heap of rubbish, when the garrison was brought off by the boats of the men of war. On the 28th of the same month, Adm. Sir Charles Cotton arrived at Cadiz, in the *Lively* frigate, on his way to the Mediterranean, to assume the command of the fleet on that station, vacant by the recent decease of the gallant Lord Collingwood.

Adm. Purvis was twice married; first, about March, 1790, at Witley, near Portsmouth, to a daughter of Dan. Garrett, esq. of that town, by whom he had a son, who was promoted to the rank of Post-captain in 1809; she died at his father's, July 1, 1798. He was united secondly, at Tichfield, Aug. 2, 1804, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adm. Sir Arch. Dickson, first baronet of Hardingham, Norfolk, (and only child by his first wife Elizabeth,) and relict of her cousin, Capt. William Dickson, of 22d foot, who died at St. Domingo in 1795.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIMON MILLER.

Lately. At Mitcham, Surrey, in his 75th year, Rear-Admiral Simon Miller. This officer commanded the *Experiment*, a 44 gun ship, armed *en flute*, at the reduction of Martinique, Guadeloupe, &c. in 1794; and was posted by Sir John Jervis into the *Vanguard*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Charles Thompson, in which ship he convoyed home a fleet of merchantmen in 1797. His post commission was dated Nov. 4, 1794. During his continuance in the West Indies he was attacked three times by the yellow fever. He was placed on the list of superannuated Rear-Admirals, Aug. 16, 1814. His remains were deposited with those of his wife (who died Dec. 31, 1825, aged 67) at Twyford near Winchester, where he had resided till lately.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, BART.

Dec. 11. At Fort St. George. aged 64, his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief at that Presidency.

This gallant officer was the fourth son of John Campbell of Balcad, in Perthshire, by Isabella, daughter of John Campbell of Barcaldine. He entered the service in 1776, as an Ensign, by purchase, in the 1st batt. of Royal Scots, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in 1778. In 1780 he purchased a company in the 97th regiment, and in the course of that year he served on board a 90 gun ship, belonging to the Grand Channel Fleet under Admiral Darby, in command of three companies of his regiment. In 1781 the 97th was land-

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ed at Gibraltar, where he commanded the light company during the remainder of the siege, and aided in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries.

At the peace of 1783 he was placed on half pay. He continued in that situation till 1787, when he was appointed to the 74th regiment, then forming for service in the East Indies, and for which he raised nearly 500 men. In this distinguished corps, in which he served two and twenty years (fifteen of them in India), his two sons and three nephews were slain in action; and on his leaving it he was the only individual who belonged to it at its formation in 1787!

In 1793 he went to India. In 1794 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the King's troops on the coast of Coromandel, and subsequently, in the same year, selected by Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, for the civil, judicial, and military charge of the Settlement and Fort of Pondicherry, recently conquered from the French, and was honoured with the expression of the entire approbation of Government for his services therein.

After serving sixteen years as a Captain, he succeeded in 1795 to the Majority and Lieut.-colonelcy of his regiment. In 1797 he was appointed to command a flank corps of the force formed at Madras to act against Manila. The expedition, however, proceeded no further than Prince of Wales's Island; whence, owing to local political circumstances, it was recalled to Fort St. George. In 1799 he commanded his regiment, the 74th, which formed part of the army under General (now Lord) Harris, sent against Tippeo Sultan, and received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for the gallant conduct of that corps at the battle of Mallavelly. At the siege and capture of Seringapatam he had the honour of being particularly distinguished by the strongest expressions of the Commander-in-Chief's approbation. One of his most brilliant exploits at that period is thus recorded by the Historian of "The War in the Mysore:—

"Although the troops who had succeeded in the attack were secured from the fire of the port, they were soon afterwards very much annoyed by the enemy's musketry from the circular work on their right, wherein they had collected in great numbers. At this time Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th, arriving from camp with the relief for the trenches, and observing the relative situation of the posts, immediately determined to seize the circular work, and, accompanied by Major Coleman, with a part of the light company of the 74th, and a company of De Meuron's, amounting in the whole to only 120 men, he attacked the enemy with the greatest gallantry, and not only

dislodged them from their posts, but routed and pursued them with this small party across Pempatam Bridge. Here, entering the island with the fugitives, he came upon the right of the Sultan's entrenched camp, bayoneted some of the enemy in their tents, and spiked several guns. This bold and daring attack secured his retreat, which was effected in good order, for none of the enemy ventured to follow him. It created such an alarm within the fort, that they seemed to apprehend a general assault. A great number of blue lights were displayed upon the South and West faces of the fort, and a most furious random cannonade from every gun that bore upon our posts was continued without intermission during the attacks of this evening, and for above an hour after they had all ceased."

He also served in the first campaign which immediately followed the conquest of Mysore, against Dhondia Waugh, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington.

In 1800 he was appointed to the important command of the Fort of Bangalore, which he retained till again removed to the command of Pondicherry. In 1801 he was selected to command the force destined to reduce the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and effected that object to the entire satisfaction of Government. In 1802 he was appointed to the command of the Northern division of the Madras army, with a force of 5,000 men, occupying a line of sea coast 700 miles in length, and received the uniform approbation of his superiors in the conduct of various detachments of this force, employed in the field in active and difficult operations, and in most unhealthy districts. While in this command, and his head quarters were at Vizagapatam, he had the satisfaction of aiding in the very gallant defence made by His Majesty's ship *Centurion*, Captain Lind, while at anchor, against Admiral Lincois's squadron.

At the commencement of the war with the Mahratta States, in 1803, the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, selected him to command the force, upwards of 5,000 men, destined for the subjugation of the rich Province of Cuttack; the arrangements for which enterprises were entirely completed by him under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. But severe illness, which menaced his life for several weeks afterwards, as stated by the Governor General in his dispatches, unfortunately prevented him from leading the troops on that important service; and he was consequently forced to return after the first day's march. September 25, this year, he obtained the rank of Colonel.

The high estimation in which this officer's talents were held by the Governor General,

General, may further be inferred from his Lordship having appointed him to succeed his brother Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the most important command of Seringapatam, Mysore, and all the late Tippoo Sultan's dominions, on the departure of Sir Arthur from India in 1805.

In 1806, on the return to England of the 74th regiment, he was removed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the 69th (which, however, was not confirmed at home), and appointed by Government to the command of Trichinopoly and the southern division of the army; where a strong force had just been assembled for field service; General Macdowall being appointed to the command of Mysore. In this period he had the good fortune, by the measures he adopted for the purpose, to seize about 200 of the mutineers engaged in the massacre of the European troops at Vellore.

He left India in the latter end of 1807, and on his arrival in England in 1808, he was appointed a Brig.-General, and placed on the staff in Ireland. In January 1809 he was appointed to the staff of the army serving in Portugal and Spain, and was present at the crossing of the Douro, and in the pursuit of General Soult.

At the memorable battle of Talavera, where he was wounded through the thigh by a grape shot, he commanded the division which formed the right wing of the British army (his own brigade forming part of it), and which so gallantly charged and routed ten times its number of the enemy, forcing them to abandon 17 pieces of cannon. On this occasion he received the marked approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, in public orders, for his courage and judgment; and was honoured with his recommendation for some substantial mark of his Majesty's favour. The King, in consequence, was pleased to appoint him Colonel of the York Light Infantry Volunteers.

In January 1810, being recovered of his wound, he proceeded to rejoin the army under Lord Wellington in Portugal, and was soon after appointed to the command of a division. He received the rank of Major General, July 25. He remained with the army during the movements towards Lisbon, was present at the battle of Busaco, in the pursuit of Massena, at the battle of Fuente D'Onor, and at the affair of Fuente Guinaldo; shortly after which a severe indisposition compelled him to relinquish the command of the sixth division, and to return to England in December, 1811, having previously been placed on the Staff of India.

Sir Alexander Campbell received the honour of knighthood in 1812, previously to acting as proxy for Lord Wellington at

an Installation of the Bath. On the 9th of March in that year, he was appointed Commander of the Forces, with local rank of Lieut.-General, at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, where he arrived in January 1813, and continued until August 1816, when, in consequence of the peace reductions, his appointment was abolished. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General, June 4, 1814. Sir Alexander was created a baronet, May 6, 1815. As an honourable augmentation to his arms, was added on a chief Argent, a rock proper, surmounted by the word GIBRALTAR, and between the representations of two medals received by Sir Alexander for his conduct at Seringapatam in 1799, and at Talavera in 1809.

He was removed from the York Light Infantry Volunteers to the Colonelcy of the 80th Foot, Dec. 28, 1815; and nominated Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Dec. 6, 1820.

The demise of his Excellency was published by the Government at Fort St. George, on the day of its occurrence; and the following general order issued:

"Sir Alexander Campbell's close connexion with the Army of Fort St. George, and his cordial attachment to it, which had subsisted for a period of thirty years, were confirmed by his share in some of its most honourable achievements, and completed by the high station which he filled, at the termination of his distinguished career. On this melancholy occasion, the flag will be hoisted half-mast high, and 64 minute guns, corresponding with the age of the late Commander-in-Chief, will be fired at each of the military stations under this Government. The Government in Council further directs, that the Officers of His Majesty's, and the Honourable Company's Army, will wear mourning for a fortnight, from the present date."

Sir Alexander married first, Olympia-Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Morshead, bart. of Trenant Park, Cornwall; by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Both his sons were, as before mentioned, slain in action; the eldest at the battle of Assaye, in the East Indies, the other at that of the Pyrenees. His eldest daughter married the late Alexander Cockburn, esq. banker at Madras; the second, Maj.-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B.; the youngest, Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald Kinnaird, Town-Major of Fort St. George, and Envoy from the Governor General of India to the Persian Court. Sir Alexander Campbell married secondly, Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of Rev. Thomas Pemberton, and niece to Major-General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B.; he had issue by her a son who died an infant, and a daughter.

The Baronetcy descends by the provisions of the patent to the male issue of his

his daughters successively; and is now enjoyed by Sir Alexander Cockburn, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn abovementioned.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. H. PERCY, M. P.

April 15. At his father's, in Portman-square, aged 38, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Henry Percy, C. B., and M. P. in the present Parliament for Beeralston, Devon. He was born Sept. 14, 1785, the eighth child and fourth son of Algernon, first Earl of Boverley, by Isabella-Susannah, second daughter of late Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent. After an education at Eton, selecting the Army as a profession, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 7th foot, Aug. 16, 1804; a Captain in the Army, Oct. 9, 1806; Captain in the 7th foot, Nov. 6, 1806; Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, June 21, 1810; and brevet Major, June 14, 1814.

Whilst on service with his regiment in the Peninsular War, he was taken prisoner on the retreat from Burgos in 1812; and remained in France until liberated by the entrance of the Allies into Paris, and subsequent peace in 1814.

In 1815, on the re-commencement of hostilities, he was appointed on the Staff of the Duke of Wellington, in Flanders, and conducted himself with distinguished gallantry in the ever-memorable field of Waterloo.

As Aid-de-Camp to his Grace, he arrived in London late in the night of June 21, 1815, with the eagles captured in battle, and the dispatches containing the particulars of a triumph in itself and in its consequences surpassing all others recorded in the eventful annals of British glory. He was immediately elevated to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. By a singular coincidence an ancestor of this lamented officer brought to England the intelligence of the Victory of Blenheim.

His remains were privately interred in the cemetery of St. Mary-le-bone.

LIEUT.-COL. F. MANNERS SUTTON.

March 5. At Tenby, South Wales, aged 42, after a lingering illness endured with Christian resignation, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Manners Sutton, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

He was born July 5, 1783, the second son of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mary daughter of the late Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Screveton, Notts (a descendant of Dr. Thoroton, the learned historian of that county), and was educated with the rest of his family at Eton. He entered the army, May 9, 1800, as an Ensign in the 2d Foot Guards; was afterwards Aid-de-Camp to his relation the late General Robert Manners, whilst commanding on the Eastern district. He was

promoted Lieutenant and Captain, Dec. 3, 1803.

In November 1805, he embarked with his regiment for the North of Germany, in the expedition commanded by Lord Cathcart, but the object of which (a diversion in favour of Austria and Russia), was frustrated by the fatal battle of Austerlitz. Colonel Sutton served the earlier campaigns in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro, and battle and victory of Talavera. He was promoted Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 25, 1813, and about that time returned to England. Ill health latterly incapacitated him from active military duty. He married, July 27, 1814, Mary, eldest daughter of the late L. Oliver, esq. of Brill, co. Bucks, and had issue a son who died an infant.

LIEUT.-COL. BRYAN O'TOOLE, C. B.

Lately. At Fairford, co. Wexford, Lieut.-Colonel Bryan O'Toole, C. B.

He entered the army as Cornet in Hompesch's Hussars in 1793; served under the Duke of Brunswick, in the first campaign in Champagne; was at the taking of Verdun, Longevy, and attack on Thionville; battle of Jemappe, and retreat of Gen. Clerfayt to the Roer. He was with the army of Prince Coburg, which obliged the French to raise the siege of Maestricht, at the battle of Nerwinden, at the blockade of Condé, blockade of Maubeuge, battle of Charleroy, and action of the Canal de Louvain. He commanded a squadron of Hussars at the action of Boxtel and Nimeguen, in Holland; was present when the French forced the passage of the Waal, and commanded a troop of Hussars during the whole of the retreat of the British army under the Duke of York, and latterly Gen. Lord Harcourt, through Holland in 1794 and 5; he was promoted as Capt.-Lieut. in the late Irish brigade, Dec. 31, 1795, and obtained from Baron Hompesch, March 25, 1796, for his services during the retreat, the Captaincy of a troop of his Hussars. He embarked with the Prince of Wales's Hussars for the West Indies, with the expedition under Sir R. Abercromby, and assisted at the taking of part of St. Domingo; he returned to England with the skeleton of the regiment in 1797, and it being disbanded on its arrival in England, he obtained a troop in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He embarked for Ireland, and commanded a troop at the action of Vinegar Hill, under General Johnstone; he commanded a troop and small detachment of the Roden Dragoons at the action of Ballyninch, when they took upwards of 400 French prisoners with a French and a rebel pair of colours. He was placed on half-pay at the reduction of the regiment in 1802.

He was again placed on full pay, promoted to a Captaincy of 39th Foot, July 9, 1808, and embarked with the expedition under Sir J. Craig, for the Mediterranean, and served as acting Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-General J. Brodick during the whole of the expedition to Naples in 1805. He acted as Aid-de-Camp to Sir L. Cole, at the battle of Maida. He was promoted Brevet Major, April 25, 1808; and when Major to the Light Infantry battalion, 39th foot, in Sicily, by appointment of Sir J. Stuart, was present at the taking of Lechia in 1809. He was appointed Maj.-Com. of the Calabrian free corps (in British pay), by Sir J. Stuart, and held it during the whole time Murat was attempting to invade Sicily. He gave up the Command of the Calabrese, and joined his company in the 39th, to embark for the Peninsula, in Aug. 1811. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the 2d Caçadores, in the 7th division of the British army, by Marshal Beresford; and was attached to the division under the command of Sir T. Picton, during the siege of Ciudad-Rodrigo; and commanded the right column of attack at the storming of it, Jan. 19, 1812. He rejoined the 7th division, and forced a part of the covering army during the siege of Badajoz; he commanded the battalion at the battle of Salamanca, the taking of Madrid, and the Retiro, siege of Burgos, and retreat thence. He was transferred to the command of the 7th Caçadores, 4th division, by the request of Sir L. Cole; and, having become Lieut.-Colonel by Brevet, June 4, 1813, commanded that battalion in the actions of the 18th of that month, at Osmar on the 19th, in the action of the 20th, and at the battle of Vittoria on the 21st., at the blockade of Pampeluna, in the action of Roncesvalles, and in the battle of the Pyrenees. Thus laboriously, and with loss of the use of his left arm, did Lieut.-Colonel O'Toole purchase his military honours; he was a Companion of the Bath, and received a cross for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PATERSON.

Lately. At the house of his friend, Col. Dare, on Clewer Green, near Windsor, advanced in years, Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Paterson, author of the celebrated Road-book.

He entered the army nearly 60 years ago, being appointed Ensign in the 30th Foot, Dec. 13, 1765. He was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in that regiment, May 8, 1772; advanced to a Captaincy in the 26th Foot, July 11, 1783; Major in the Army, March 1, 1794; and Lieut.-Col. Jan. 1, 1798. He was for a long time Assist. Quarter Master General at the

Horse Guards; and many years (until his retirement) Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

His first literary production was, in 1771, "A new and accurate Description of all the Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales." In the following year he published "A Travelling Dictionary, or Alphabetical Tables of all the Cities, Boroughs, &c. in England and Wales," 2 vols. 8vo.; in 1780 a "Topographical Description of the Island of Grenada," 4to.; and in 1785 his "British Itinerary," 2 vols. 8vo. By Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's labours alone, the distances of all military marches throughout the country are calculated, and discharged in the public accounts. His Road-book, which has attained its sixteenth edition, is in general use throughout the kingdom. So retired had its author latterly lived, that Mr. Mogg in that last and highly-improved edition of the work, styles him "the late Lieut.-Colonel Paterson."

HENRY FUSELI, Esq. R.A.

April 16. At the seat of the Countess of Guilford, Putney Hill, that distinguished artist and accomplished scholar, Henry Fuseli, esq. M.A. and Royal Academician. He attained the age of 87, in perfect possession of his faculties, his mind remaining as completely vigorous and firm, as at any former period of his life.

Mr. Fuseli was a native of Zurich in Switzerland; his father, John Caspar Fuessli (for that is the true family name), was himself a very eminent portrait and landscape painter, who was early in life appointed painter to the Court of Rastadt, and obtained no common share of emolument and reputation, both as an artist and as a writer on his art. Young Fuseli was, however, destined for the Church, and for that purpose first educated at a school in or near his birth-place, where Lavater was his school-fellow; and afterwards at Berlin, under the tuition of Professor Sulzer. Here he is said to have imbibed an intense love of poetry, in which he subsequently made some highly approved essays; but never in any other than his country's language. The writings of Klopstock and Wieland were the first incentives to his muse. His playmate and townsman, Lavater, accompanied him in a tour he made through the country; the high opinion that celebrated man entertained of him, was shown by his putting into Fuseli's hand, on his departure for England, a small piece of paper, beautifully framed and glazed, on which he found written, in German, "do but the third part of what you can do."—"Hang that up in your bed-room, my dear friend," said Lavater, "and I know what will be the result." The result did not disappoint him; their friendship only ended with

with life; and, on the part of the artist, was continued to Lavater's son with unabated fervour.

Mr. Fuseli came to this country about the year 1763, on the persuasion of the English Ambassador at the Prussian Court (either Sir Andrew Mitchell, or Sir Robert Smith). Literature was then his study, not his recreation; and he bore the character of a literary agent for promoting a free exchange of *belles lettres* between us and the Continent. In 1765 appeared his first publication: "Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Greeks; with Instructions for the Connoisseur; and an Essay on Grace in Works of Art, translated from the German of the Abbé Winckelmann," 8vo. The late Mr. Conitts, the late Mr. Cadell, and Mr. Joseph Johnson, of St. Paul's Church-yard, were among the most intimate of his acquaintances; and through the interest of these respectable connections, he obtained the situation of tutor to a nobleman's son, whom he subsequently attended on an excursion to Paris.

He had not been long in London, when he fortunately became acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds, who discerned his kindred spirit, and repeatedly begged from him little unfinished sketches, which Fuseli, without yet having any distinct views as to his future occupation, would occasionally produce. The President was so much struck with the conception and power displayed in these efforts, that at last he said, "Young man, were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practise as an artist, I would reject it with contempt." This decided Fuseli's future walk in life.

In 1771, having seriously resolved to devote his whole time to the study of Painting, he quitted England on a visit to Italy, accompanied by the poet Armstrong, whom he had known for some time previously. The vessel in which the travellers embarked was bound for Leghorn, but driven ashore at Genoa; and thence they proceeded to Rome. Here he made the works of Michael Angelo his constant study, and he ever continued an enthusiastic admirer of that painter's exquisite skill. Nor did the compositions of Raphael and the other pictorial treasures of Rome escape his critical attention; so that, on his return to England in 1778, his connoisseurship was almost without appeal; and indeed, his own performances had shortly after that time so risen into repute, that his only rival was West. During his stay at Rome, he associated much with Canova, and was made a member of St. Luke's Academy. His "Oedipus and his Two Daughters" was thence transmitted to this country for exhibition. It

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was about the time that he suggested the original idea of the Shakespeare Gallery.

Since his return to this country, he annually contributed to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. Between the years 1790 and 1799, he produced his "Milton Gallery," a series of 47 paintings upon subjects taken exclusively from the works of our divinest Bard. They were exhibited collectively in the latter year, and the extent of his intellectual acquirements, his lofty but somewhat extravagant imagination, his fervent and eccentric fancy, were fully appreciated. None who witnessed it can ever forget the effect produced on them by that sublime exhibition. Every piece had its peculiarly striking merit: though some few were distinguished by a superiority over the rest, too evident to escape particular notice. The Lazar House was perhaps the most masterly effort.

The pictures he painted for the Shakespeare Gallery must also be remembered, if not with critical applause, with feelings of high admiration. His "Ghost of Hamlet," is unquestionably the grandest work in the collection; and the "Nursery of Shakspeare," one of his most interesting productions.

Yet it must not be disguised that the imagination of Mr. Fuseli was more eccentrically vigorous than classically correct; that a scarcely practicable curve was sometimes mistaken for the beau ideal of grace, and distorted attitude for the action of energetic passion; that even his female features, and their proportions also, had frequently too much detail for genuine beauty; and that elaboration sometimes supplied the place of expression. His parade of anatomical science led him also occasionally into a species of caricature.

Notwithstanding, far be it from us to call into question the vigour, the fertility, the exuberance of Fuseli's imagination, or to deny that British Art has essential obligations to his exertions. But we would separate the genius from the mannerism, and while we stimulate the incipient artist to catch the fire of emulation from the former, would warn him to shun the contagion of the latter, which unfortunately is all that the mere imitator can ever catch.

To proceed with our narrative,—about 1798, when Barry succeeded from the Professorship of Painting, Mr. Fuseli was chosen in his room. Having held this office until 1803, he was then, on being appointed Keeper of the Academy, obliged to resign it, in consequence of a standing order of the Institution, that no person shall at the same time hold two offices in it. However, on the resignation of Mr. Tresham in the year 1810, he was unanimously re-elected to the office

(see

(see vol. LXXX. i. 331); and, though the order alluded to still remained in force, the Keepership was still preserved to him, and he held it till his death. In 1801 he published in 4to. some "Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of London." They contain many bold strictures on artists of long-established reputation, and we believe, even the most rigid of his fellow-connoisseurs do not thoroughly acquit him of fastidiousness.

His critical powers were again displayed in 1805 in a new and much enlarged edition of "Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, with alterations, additions, and an Appendix," 4to.

Mr. Fuseli enjoyed excellent health, probably the result of his habitual temperance. He was a very early riser, and whether in the country or in town, in summer or in winter, he was seldom in bed after five A. M. He enjoyed the most perfect domestic felicity, and was, perhaps, one of the most affectionately attached husbands that ever breathed. His lady survives him. He has left her in his will all he possessed.

His remains were brought to town on Sunday the 24th, and received at the Royal Academy by his executors, John Knowles, and Rob. Balmanno, esqs. The following day they were deposited in a private vault in the Cathedral of St. Paul, close to that of his great friend and admirer, Sir Joshua Reynolds. The procession proceeded from Somerset House about eleven o'clock, and arrived at the Cathedral a little before twelve. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by eight mourning coaches, each drawn by four, the first containing the two executors; the others Sir Tho. Lawrence, Pres. R.A.; Henry Howard, esq. Sec. R.A.; Rob. Smirke, jun. esq. Treasurer, R.A.; Sir Wm. Beechey, R.A.; Tho. Philips, esq. R.A.; Alf. E. Chalon, esq. R.A.; Wm. Mulready, esq. R.A.; G. Jones, esq. R.A.; R. R. Reinagle, R.A.; Jeff. Wyattville, esq. R.A.; Rev. Dr. C. Symmons; S. Cartwright, esq.; Lord James Stuart, M. P.; Adm. Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B.; Hon. Col. Howard, M. P.; Sir E. Antrobus, bt.; W. Lock, esq.; Samuel Rogers, esq.; Henry Rogers, esq.; Wm. Young Otley, esq.; Wm. Roscoe, esq.; Rob. Roscoe, esq.; B. R. Haydon, esq.; Henry Roscoe, esq.; T. G. Wainwright, esq.; and M. Haughton, esq. The procession was closed by the carriages (mostly drawn by four horses, with servants in state liveries) of the Marquess of Bute, The Countess of Guildford, Lord Rivers, Lord Ja. Stuart, Hon. Col. Howard, Mrs. Coutts, Sir Edm. Antrobus, Sir T. Lawrence, Dr. Symmons, Mr. Lock, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Smirke, Mr. Wyattville, &c. &c. Several portraits of Mr. Fuseli have

at several times been published; a fine engraving from a bust by Bayly appeared in the European Magazine for Feb. 1825.

LADY BELL.

March 9. In Dean-street, Soho, the widow of Sir Thomas Bell, kn.

This amiable lady possessed great talents as a painter, which were fostered in early life by her brother, J. Hamilton, esq. R. A. Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others; and during the long period of her married life, they constituted the delight of her husband, and occupied much of her time. She was particularly felicitous in the copies she made from Sir Joshua, many of which are the more valuable, because they retain that fine colouring of which time has deprived the originals. They consist principally of portraits of celebrated ladies, and the only one of his picture of Sheridan ever permitted to be taken. Nor was she less successful in certain copies of Rubens, which his Majesty graciously permitted her to make in Carlton Palace within the last three or four years; for they boast the most striking similarity in colour and style to that great master. Few persons have possessed so fine a sense of colour as this lady. One picture of a Holy Family, the size of the original, abounds in all the truth, beauty, and grace, for which it has been long celebrated, and the colour is exquisite.

The whole of her copies, amounting to a numerous collection, together with some fancy subjects, are likely, we understand, (with the exception of some family portraits,) to be sold by Mr. Christie.

WILLIAM OWEN, R. A.

March 11. In Bruton-street, aged 55, William Owen, esq. R. A. His decease took place after a protracted illness; not, however, by the natural progress of disease, but by having laudanum administered instead of other medicine, through the mistake of a chemist's boy in misapplying the labels of two vials containing different liquids.

Mr. Owen was a native of Wales, and came to London with the late R. Payne Knight, esq. who left this mortal scene but shortly before his friend. He was originally a pupil of — Catson, R. A. and like his distinguished colleague, Stothard, was first a coach-painter. The eminence which he attained in his profession was the natural result of genius, aided by unwearied diligence. As a portrait painter he was of the first class; but that he did not approach Sir Joshua Reynolds he always acknowledged with that modesty which ever accompanies true merit. His style was vigorous, his arrangements happy, and his eye for colour excellent. His accompaniments generally display the

hand of a master, but his anatomical knowledge of the human frame, so essential for the proper display of drapery, has been considered superficial. That he did not succeed in displaying the graces of the female form, must be attributed to this deficiency.

In the sphere of his academic duties Mr. Owen was greatly respected; and the liberal manner in which he communicated his advice commanded the love and gratitude of his students. Many of his numerous unfinished portraits, Mr. Leahy, who occupies his painting-rooms, has been employed in completing. His funeral, which took place March 19, was private, but attended by the President of the Academy, and by the old friends and brother artists of the deceased, Messrs. Westmacott, Phillips, and Thompson. He has left a widow, and an only son, the Rev. William Owen.

MR. THOMAS WALTERS.

May 5. At Portchester, Hants, in his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Walters, brother of the late Rev. Charles Walters, Curate of Bishop's Waltham (whose monument in that church is engraved in vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 425); and father of Mr. John Walters, (a rising architect, of whose decease see vol. XCI. ii. p. 374.)

He was the author of numerous Letters, under anonymous signatures, in various Magazines and Public Journals, for the space of half a century—more particularly as T. W. in the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*.

He evinced considerable natural talents, lively powers of imagination, and striking originality of thought. He possessed great sensibility of mind. His piety was fervent, yet ever unobtrusive: his life chequered with many troubles: his death calm and serene.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Lately. At Eversholt, co. Dorset, the Rev. John Clayton, Rector of Frome St. Quintin's, and Curate of Eversholt, to which united churches he was presented in 1789 by the King.

The Rev. Rich. Codrington, 35 years Perpetual Curate of Bishop's Hull, co. Somerset, to which he was presented in 1790, by N. Jarman, esq. &c.

At Tetbury, Glouc. the Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of that place, and of Horsley in the same county. He was of Worcester College, Oxford, M.A. 1782. To Horsley he was presented in 1777 by the Bp. of Gloucester, and to Tetbury in 1792, by Robert Clerk, &c.

In Prospect-pl. Walworth, at an advanced age, the Rev. Benj. Gerrans, a gentleman no less eminent as a classical scholar than as an orientalist.

The Rev. Rich. Gurney, Vicar of Tregony and St. Paul, Cornwall. He was of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, A.M. 1795; and was presented to Tregony by Sir John Prideaux, knt.

Of ossification in the brain, aged 44, the Rev. John Marriott, Rector of Church Lawford with Newnham Chapelry, co. Warwick. He was the third son of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, Rector of Cotesbatch, Leic.; was a student of Christ Church Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1806. He was for some time Curate of Broadcliff, Devon, and was presented to Church Lawford in 1807 by the late Duchess of Buccleugh, to whom he was Domestic Chaplain. He published in 8vo, "A Sermon preached at Coventry, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, June 29, 1813."

At Birtton, Bucks, aged 87, the Rev. Wm. Oddie, Vicar of that place, and of Haugh, Linc. To the latter he was presented in 1767 by H. Horsfall, esq.; to the former in 1786 by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

At Staverton House, near Cheltenham, the Rev. Wm. Pearce. He was of Worcester Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1795.

Aged 75, the Rev. Wm. Pincock, Perpetual Curate of North Marston, Bucks, on the presentation of Jas. Neild, esq. in 1806.

At Pershore, the Rev. Wm. Probyn, Vicar of St. Andrew's in that town, with the annexed Chapelries of Holy Cross, Basford, Bricklehampton, Desford, Finvin, and Wick; Vicar of Longhope, Glouc.; Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of St. David's. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1785, was presented to Longhope in 1787 by Edm. Probyn, esq.; and to Pershore in 1797 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

At West End House, Wickwar, Glouc. the Rev. W. Summers.

The Rev. James Thomson, Minister of Balmaclellan, in the presbytery of Kircudbright.

At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. W. Taylor, of St. Enoch's in that city, one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland.

Suddenly, in the street, the Rev. Rich. Vivian, Rector of Bushey, Herts. He had arrived in town early in the day to transact some important business with the Bishop of London, and seemed in excellent spirits and health. He had called at the Royal Hotel in St. James's-st. and at Arthur's Club-house, in search of his nephew, Major-gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, one of the equerries in waiting to his Majesty; and not finding him, had left a note at the latter place, saying he would return shortly. In less than 20 minutes after, in passing the shop of Warren, the blacking manufacturer, in the Strand, he suddenly fell to the ground. He was carried to the shop of Mr. Chapman, a chemist opposite, and surgical assistance was promptly procured, but in less than

than five minutes he was no more! Mr. Viriam was of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1778, B.D. 1789; and by which Society he was presented to the Rectory of Bushey in 1797. His character as a parish priest was most exemplary, and his disposition truly amiable.

Jan. 30. At Armagh, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh and Rector of Bray, co. Dublin.

Feb. 9. At Buncrana, co. Donegal, aged 86, much and deservedly regretted, the Ven. Rob. Beatty, D.C.L. Archdeacon of Ardagh.

Feb. 15. At Harmondsworth Vicarage, Middlesex, in his 80th year, the Reverend Samuel Coks.

Feb. 19. At Hammersmith, aged 82, the Rev. Hugh Taylor, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

March 6. At Broughton, co. Flint, aged 85, the Rev. Chas. Broughton Dod. He was the 2d son of the late W. J. Dod, esq. of Cloverly Hall, Salop, and was of Christ's College, Camb. B.A. 1823.

March 30. At Aston Tirrell, Berks. aged 76, the Rev. Richard Fuller.

March 31. The Rev. Sam. Salmon, Curate of Witheringsea, Suffolk. He was a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, A.B. 1798, A.M. 1808.

April 23. Suddenly, the Rev. Thomas Williamson, of the Grove, Chester.

April 24. Aged 67, Geo. Bathie, D.D. of Hammersmith.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

April 16. At Ryalip, near Uxbridge, aged 76, Sophia, wife of John, first and present Baron Wodehouse, and seventh Baronet. She was the only surviving child of Chas. Berkeley, esq. of Bruton Abbey, Som.; niece of John, 5th and last Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and the last of that branch of the Berkeley family. She was married in March 1769, and gave birth to four sons and three daughters.

May 12. After a week's illness, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. H. W. Byfield; Charing-cross.

May 16. In Bryanstone-sq. Phebe, wife of A. C. Boode, esq. and fourth dau. of late Rev. Thos. Dannett, formerly one of the Rectors of Liverpool.

May 17. Mrs. Jane White, of Union-place, Lambeth, sister to late Benj. White, esq. of Ampfield House, Hants.

At the house of Charles Comerford, esq. in Upper-Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. Maria, dau. of Rev. W. Morgan, of Writtle, Essex, in her 20th year.

May 19. Aged 66, Mrs. Mary Dent, of Rectory-green, Clapham.

At Stockwell, aged 66, Isaac Cooper, esq.

May 19. In Queen-st. Piccadilly, aged 76,

Euphemia, relict of Rich. Myddleton, esq. of Chich Castle, co. Denbigh.

May 20. At the Grosvenor Hotel, Bond-street, in his 88th year, Henry Powney Isherwood, esq. of the Manor House, Old Windsor, Berks, eldest son of late Henry Isherwood, esq. formerly M.P. for New Windsor.

In Bedford-sq. the widow of Thos. Everett, esq. M.P.

May 23. At Kentish Town, in her 16th year, Frances Augusta, only child of late Capt. W. A. Bell, R.M. and grand-dau. of Jas. Frampton, esq. of Frome.

May 24. Aged 71, Horace Howe, esq. of Dover-st. Piccadilly, A. R. A. and enamel painter to the King.

In George-st. Portman-sq. Mary, wife of Chas. Courtenay, esq. of Buckland House, Berks, youngest dau. of Edm. Plowden, esq. of Plowden Hall, Salop.

May 26. In Manchester-st. aged 62, Gawen Rich. Nash, esq. formerly of Walberton House, Sussex.

May 27. In Montague-pl. Col. Wm. Cowper, E. I. C. Service.

May 28. At Richmond, in his 20th year, after a protracted illness of many weeks, Lord Spencer Augustus, third son of the Rt. Hon. George Augustus, 2d and present Marquess of Donegal, by Anna, dau. of Sir Edw. May, of Mayfield, co. Waterford, bart.

In Grosvenor-sq. Catharine-Sophia, wife of Sir Gilbert Henthcote, fourth baronet, of Normanton Park, Rutland, and M.P. for that county. She was the eldest dau. of Louisa, present Countess of Dysart, and John Manners, esq. of Grantham Grange, Linc. (and grandson of John, first Duke of Rutland). By Sir Gilbert she had three sons, the eldest of whom is M.P. for Boston.

May 29. In Cavendish-sq. Henrietta-Sophia-Jane, only dau. of Lieut.-col. Sir Fred. Watson.

May 30. In Vincent-sq. Westminster, aged 33, Henry Hemslay, esq. leaving a widow with six infant children.

May 31. At Earl's Court, Brompton, Charlotte, wife of Thos. Wilkinson, esq.

At Somerset-cottage, Isleworth, aged 84, John Allen, esq.

June 2. In Green-st. Grosvenor-square, aged 72, Chas. Walsham, esq. of Ashbed Lodge, Surrey.

June 3. Aged 75, Letitia, wife of John Hodsdon, esq. of Belgrave-place, Finsley, daughter of late Alex. Grimaldi, esq. and grand-dau. of Alex. Grimaldi, esq. (of the house of Grimaldi of Genoa, who died in England in 1695), by Dorcas, dau. and co-heiress of Henry, only son of Sir Francis Anderson, knt. of Bradley Hall, Durham, and M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a noted sportsman and zealous cavalier.

June 4. In Great Portland-st. aged 79, Ann, wife of Wm. Richardson, esq.

At Putney House, Henrietta, wife of Col. Sir Nathaniel Lovett Pascoche, second bart. of Barntie, co. Chas. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir John Murray, first bart. of Chesham, co. Glamorgan, by Henrietta, dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, sixth bart. of Eldon Hall, Cumberland. She was married to Sir Nathaniel, June 30, 1803, and bore him one son and three daughters.

June 8. In Cavendish-square; John Bourdieu, esq.

June 6. Catherine, wife of Dav. Caldwell, esq. of Golden-square.

At Brook-green, aged 66, Thos. Cowie, esq. of Long-acre.

In Piccadilly, Solomon Burr, esq. of London, Beds.

June 7. In Stratton-street, aged 22, Caroline, eldest dau. of Col. Wood of Gervet, co. Brecon, and Lady Caroline, 8d dau. of Robert, first Marq. of Londonderry.

June 9. At the house of H. Villabona, esq. Gloucester-pl. after a lingering illness, aged 48, Jane, wife of Hon. Mr. Lambly, of Sulham House, Berks, and 2d dau. of late Adm. Braddy of Hamble, near Southampton.

June 10. In York-street, Portman-sq. aged 74, Robt. Brett, esq.

June 11. At Brighton, in her 32d year, Mrs. Ann Crofts, formerly of Parliament-street, Westminster.

In Marlborough-pl. Walworth, aged 85, Elias De Gruchy Fawcett, esq. Father of the Apothecaries' Company.

June 12. At Oldfields, Acton, aged 76, Thos. Baxter, esq.

June 13. Lady Mary, wife of Fred. Seymour, esq. and third dau. of George, fifth and present Earl of Aboyne, by Catharine, 2d dau. of Sir Chas. Cope, of Brewerne, co. Oxford, bart.

June 14. In Lansdowne-place, James Forsyth, esq.

At Kennington-pl. Vauxhall, Caroline, widow of Capt. Savage, and eldest dau. of late Rev. Francis Stone.

June 15. At Bethnal-green, aged 84, Wm. Millar, esq.

June 16. Aged 35; John Burchell, esq. of Foley-place.

June 20. Aged 69, Tho. Joseph Moore, esq. of Stafford-house, Turnham-green.

Bucks.—May 31. At Winkfield, Major Murray. In returning from Ascot Races, his carriage was overturned through the carelessness of the servants, and the Major was thrown out with such violence, that he received a severe contusion on the thigh. Surgical aid was promptly rendered, and he was conveyed to his residence, but he expired at 10 o'clock. He has left a wife and two children.

In a decline, in her 21st year, Eliz. dau. of John Worthman, esq. of Sulhastead.

Bucks.—May 7. Aged 72, John Stew-

art, esq. formerly of Oxford-st. and late of Hyde-heath, near Great Missenden.

May 14. Anna, fourth dau. of Benj. Blackden, esq. of Bledlow House, who himself died June 8.

CHESHIRE.—June 6. At Stocks, in Staley, John Hensworthy, eldest son of late Rev. Jas. Cooke.

CORNWALL.—Lately. At Carhile, aged 51, Col. J. Hodgson, of E. I. C.'s Bengal service.

DORSET.—May 17. Aged 90, John Swafeld, esq. of Wyke Regis House, Weymouth, formerly and for 54 years Treasurer of the Navy.

May 20. At Boveridge House, aged 58, Henry Broucher, esq.

May 31. At Wareham, aged 60, Robt. Hallett, esq. of Axminster.

Essex.—Lately. At Hatfield Peverell, J. Ruth, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—May 19. At Clifton, aged 28, Fanny, wife of H. M. Castle, esq. fifth dau. of Mrs R. H. Bodham, esq.

Herts.—May 28. Aged 17, Lucy, dau. of Rev. R. Malins, of Hatfield.

At Haslemere, aged 76, H. Botham, esq.

Herts.—April 29. At Rotham, Bridget Mary, wife of Chas. Bodham, esq. and only dau. of Thos. Thornyold, esq. of Blackmore Park, and Handley Castle, co. Wore.

Kent.—May 21. At Mootral, Seven-oaks, Julia-Mary, youngest dau. of late Col. Herries, and sister of J. C. Herries, esq. M.P.

LANCASHIRE.—June 8. In Rodney-st. Liverpool, Joseph Goldie, esq. aged 84, formerly surgeon of 8th Regt. and many years an eminent practitioner in Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—May 19. Aged 74, John Merpope, esq. of Langton Grange.

May 24. At Spa-place, Leicester, Sarah, relict of Saml. Mirkland, esq.

Aged 71, Sir Wm. Walker, one of the senior Aldermen of Leicester, and Magistrate for that County. He was chosen Mayor in 1813, and when in that office, was knighted by the Prince Regent at Belvoir Castle, on presenting an Address to his Royal Highness, Jan. 6, 1814. In 1828 he was High Sheriff.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—May 18. Aged 54, Geo. Smith, esq. banker, Northampton.

May 20. Aged 24, Charlotte, wife of Edw. Faux, esq. of Thornby Lodge.

June 2. At Peterborough, aged 28; Harriet, youngest dau. of late Jn. Spalding, esq.

June 12. Aged 59, universally respected, Christopher Smyth, esq. of Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—June 18. At Wyham, after a short illness, Jane, fourth dau. of Christ. Blachett, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Lately. At Frome, greatly respected, aged 86, John Mair, esq. of Keyford.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Chas. Dunblaton, esq.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, SURGEON.

From May 27, to June 26, 1825, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
May	°	°	°				June	°	°	°			
27	46	55	45	29, 81	fair		12	67	79	65	30, 19	fair	
28	47	54	44	, 87	showery.		13	66	78	60	, 23	fair	
29	46	59	45	, 95	cloudy.		14	68	76	60	, 35	fair	
30	45	57	44	30, 16	cloudy		15	60	73	59	, 30	fair	
31	44	55	45	, 40	fair		16	60	75	48	, 20	fair	
Jun. 1	51	66	51	, 37	fair		17	55	68	49	, 23	cloudy	
2	56	65	46	, 04	cloudy		18	54	66	55	, 23	fair	
3	57	68	52	29, 78	showery		19	57	68	60	, 05	cloudy	
4	54	57	50	, 36	rain		20	55	55	48	29, 80	showery	
5	50	55	45	, 68	showery		21	50	57	47	, 93	cloudy	
6	48	64	54	30, 02	fair		22	52	64	55	30, 10	fair	
7	54	66	56	29, 94	fair		23	55	68	55	, 14	fair	
8	56	69	57	30, 01	fair		24	55	70	60	, 04	fair	
9	55	68	58	, 20	fair		25	62	73	55	29, 79	showery	
10	61	74	66	, 34	fair		26	54	65	55	, 65	showery	
11	64	75	66	, 26	fair								

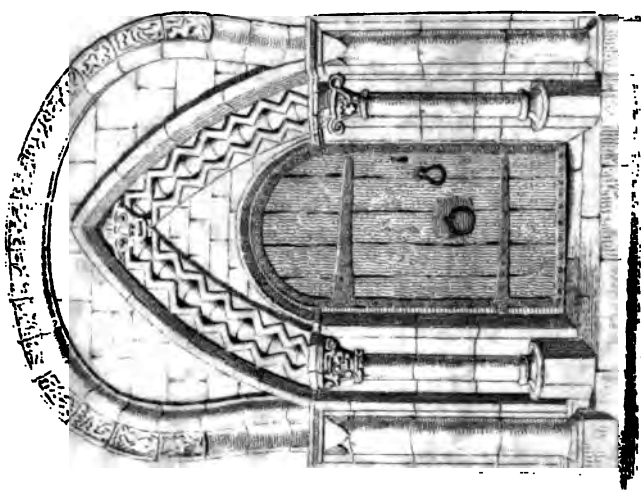
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 28, to June 25, both inclusive.

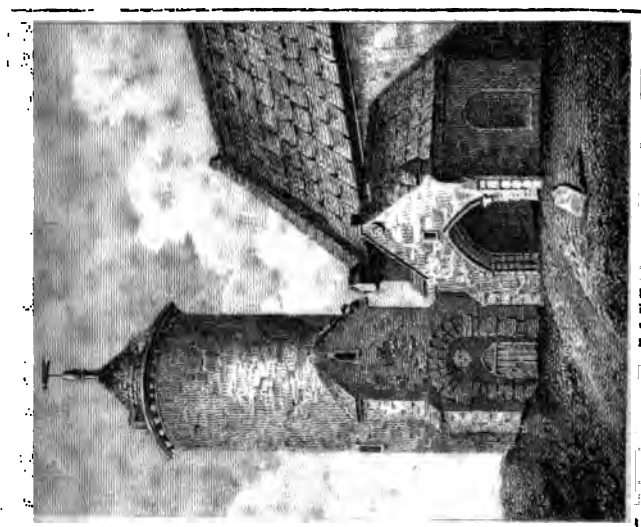
May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct.	New 3½ per Ct.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000L.	Ex. Bills, 500L.
28	88½	89½	90½	96½	104½	21½	276½	50 pm.			35 33 pm.	
30	Hol.											
31	227½	88	89½	97	96½	104½	21½	277½	53 pm.	89½	37 31 pm.	32 36 pm.
1	227½	89	89½	97½	97½	104½	21½	277½	54 pm.		31 34 pm.	32 pm.
2	229½	90	90½	97½	97½	105 4	21½	278	53 pm.		32 35 pm.	32 35 pm.
3		89	90	97½	97½		21½		54 pm.		31 34 pm.	31 34 pm.
4	230½	89	90½	97½	97½		21½		53 pm.		32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.
6	231	90½	90	97½	97½				52 pm.		34 31 pm.	34 31 pm.
7	230½	90		98	98				48 pm.	89½	30 25 pm.	31 26 pm.
8	231½	90½		97½	97½		21½		49 pm.		27 29 pm.	30 26 pm.
9	231½	89½		97½	97½				48 pm.		29 26 pm.	29 26 pm.
10	231	89		97½	97½		21½		47 pm.		23 26 pm.	25 23 pm.
11	Hol.											
13		89½	90	97½	97½		21½		46 pm.		24 28 pm.	24 25 pm.
14	231½	90½		98	97½		21½		52 pm.		30 34 pm.	33 35 pm.
15	231½	90		97½	97½		22		55 pm.		35 40 pm.	39 pm.
16	231½	90		97½	97½		22		54 pm.		37 39 pm.	37 39 pm.
17	232	90		97½	97½		22		56 pm.	89½	38 35 pm.	33 36 pm.
18		90½		97½	97½		22				35 33 pm.	
19		90½		98	98		22				36 35 pm.	37 35 pm.
20	233	90½					22½		53 pm.		37 34 pm.	36 34 pm.
21	233½	90½		98½	98		22½		53 pm.		32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.
22	233	90½		98½	98½		22				33 35 pm.	33 35 pm.
23	233	90½		98½	98½							
24	Hol.											
25	233	90½	1	98½	98½		22½		56 pm.		32 35 pm.	32 35 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.



DOORWAY ST. LUTHER'S CHURCH.



ST. LUTHER'S CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO
VOL. XCV. PART I.

Embellished with a View of LITTLE SNORING CHURCH, Norfolk; an ancient Doorway there; and with a Representation of a ROMAN TEMPLE at BALBEC.

MR. URBAN, *Norwich, June 11.*

IN making a short tour about two years since, in the North and East parts of Norfolk, I passed the Church of Little Snoring, in the hundred of Gallow. The door-way within the South porch attracting my notice as a curious and singular piece of architecture, I took a sketch of it, which, with another of the round tower that stands about 8 feet apart from the Church, I herewith send you. (*See the Plate.*)

Snoring Parva is a Rectory, and its Church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The present Rector is the Rev. H. N. Astley. The village is small; it consisted, at the Census of 1821, of 45 houses, with 271 inhabitants.

Yours, &c. CHAS. LAYTON.

MR. URBAN, *June 12.*

THE number of *Holidays* kept at the Public Offices have often been a subject of complaint with merchants, tradesmen, and people in business of every description. In fact they so often occur in the course of the year, as to occasion more inconvenience than I am at present disposed to animadvert upon. Till of late years it often happened, that at the Customs House when a ship was ready for clearance, an entry to be made, and duties to be paid, it was procrastinated by the intervention of an *Holiday*, to the manifest injury of trade and the revenue. Happily this is now obviated, as far as respects the Customs and Excise; but the evil extends its injurious operation to the Bank, India House, &c.

In a country like this, whose inhabitants in a great measure depend on their industry, enterprize, and speculation, for a continuance of that superior

Genl. Mag. Suppl. XCV. PART I.

preponderance which we have so laudably obtained over our neighbours, it must be admitted, by every person who reflects on the subject, that if a retrenchment were to take place of at least one half, it would be highly advantageous to the national interests.

The construction of our Docks for the reception and safety of our shipping, our depôts for the preservation of merchandize, our extensive cuts and excavations for the furtherance and promotion of inland navigation, our spacious well-paved highways, make us infinitely superior to any other people, and render us subject at once to the envy and admiration of Europe; and this species of malice has acquired additional force since the glorious termination of the last continental war. This imposing situation may be owing in some measure to the abolition of a great number of *Saint-days*, which are still kept up in Papal countries, and which are likely to keep them in eternal poverty.

The superfluous unmeaning number of idle days yeapt *Holidays*, kept throughout the year in some one or other of the public offices, and the greater part in all, are no less than fifty-eight, which exceed the Sundays in the year. This is a very great drawback on the productive labour of the community, as it tends to arrest the progress of works of national utility and the useful arts, which tend to enrich industrious individuals, as well as to ameliorate the condition of every class of society.

What are called the close or high *Holidays*, should be held sacred, and kept with all that decorum which distinguished our ancestors, and I only regret that they are too often abused by the working classes, by being devoted to tipping.

The

The wealth of this country is in a great measure fictitious, and when trade is diverted out of its proper channel, or sinks beneath its level, it causes a re-action destructive in its consequences. In fact, the wealth of the trading part of the community is more in the heads, hearts, and minds of our merchants, than in their coffers; and the trade of this country may be compared to a salubrious and nutritive spring, which, meandering through the soil, diffuses its genial influence through various ramifications to the neighbouring fields and gardens, producing fertility and vigour in the growth of trees, shrubs, and flowers; but when turned from its regular course, barrenness pervades the land.

Tyre and Carthage in ancient times,—Venice and Genoa in the middle ages,—and the Dutch a century ago, by the spirit, industry, and enterprise of their inhabitants, were able to contend with States much more extensive, populous, and powerful. We have the enterprising spirit of the Carthaginians and Tyrians, the emulation that distinguished Venice and Genoa, with the industry, morals, and economy of the Dutch. We are arrived at the meridian of national greatness. Let us keep steady to those principles by which we were elevated, and prevent if possible the Sun of prosperity from setting, in order to enlighten another part of the hemisphere. Let us guard against the innovating hand of Luxury which at present seems in a great measure to predominate, and to be determined to sweep the domestic virtues away.

The Romans had their Saturnalia; the Jews have their Passover; and most civilized nations in all ages had a time set apart, or devoted to prayer, recreation, or festivity; and far be it from me to attempt to limit or restrict, or to make an innovation in what has been sanctioned by the usage of ages time immemorial. I revere the sacred rust of Antiquity; but sometimes this respect prevents us from contemplating the brightness of truth, and hinders that necessary regulation of time by which the pendulum of public prosperity is kept moving.

In other countries, particularly Spain and Italy, the observance of so many Holidays is a great national loss; it occasions such a waste of time, that, joined to the natural indo-

lence of the people, the State machine is unhinged, the sinews of industry unbraced, trade paralyzed, and the passing hours that in the first instance should have been devoted to the practice of Agriculture, the labours of the Loom, or the calculations of the Counting-house, is diverted to the exercise and observance of all the days pointed out by their Church in its primitive state, as absolutely necessary to observe, in order to purchase salvation in "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns!"

It is self-evident that in proportion as a Nation curtails her idle days, so does she increase in wealth and power. Thus England and Spain present striking examples, and a wonderful contrast. Ever since the expulsion of the Moors, and the period of the discovery of America by Columbus, and the consequent acquisition of Peru and Mexico, Spain has declined in rank and power amongst her neighbours. The Castilian virtues that once distinguished the generous Spaniard, as recorded in the pages of Cervantes, are now nearly extinct, or a "tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The influx of wealth accumulated without industry, and the rage of emigration, in order to colonize and participate in the riches of her then newly acquired dominion, was the rock on which her prosperity was shipwrecked. Her neighbours, situated in a more inclement latitude, and inhabiting a less favourable soil, eventually reaped the most solid benefits from the mines of Potosi; as the Spaniards were obliged to have recourse to other nations for the manufactures which they had neither the spirit nor industry to fabricate in the first instance from the raw material at home. Hence the flotilla that used annually to arrive from South America at Cadiz, laden with treasure, generally went to liquidate the debts, and pay off the arrears, which she was obliged to contract with other nations for the supply of common necessities. Even the greater part of their excellent wool was exported to other countries, from whence they received it back manufactured into cloth, for which they generally made a return in hard dollars. The wool produced by the numerous flocks of Leon, Segovia, Soria, and Seville, would to another nation be a

source

source of internal wealth, riches, and industry. That spirit of colonization which originated from avarice, one of the most debasing qualities that can attach to the human character, was the first cause of her declension. The extermination of the Aboriginal people, the drainage of the population from the Mother Country in consequence, and the expulsion of the Moors, gradually sapped the foundation of their greatness. The scenes exhibited in the pages of *Las Cases*, their countryman, who was a spectator to the enormities committed by the infamous Pizarro and his accomplices, will be for ever a stigma on the Spanish name, and the day of retribution appears to be at length arrived. N.

Mr. URBAN, Taunton, June 1.

AMIDST the universal waste and destruction which the rapid advances of Time create on the earth, they for the most part erect new and more elegant structures on the ruins; or, to speak more plainly, the loss of one style is amply made amends for by the introduction of another more improved, and more useful to man: but this maxim, it appears to me, is strangely belied in two or three instances, in which there seems to be ample room for improvement, and scope for the exercise of talent, genius, and invention; for the progress of some of the arts and sciences, from the æra of their refinement, from ancient barbarism and wildness to the model on which the modern style is founded, down to the present day, has been comparatively slow; and whilst most other arts and systems are daily improving around them, these, whether it be that they have already reached the pitch of excellence, or that every one is so bound down to established rules and forms, that he has not the power to invent, or at least to improve on them, continue almost in the same state as they were nearly 20 centuries ago.

I will first consider of this as it relates to Poetry.

This art, or rather (as some will honour it with the appellation to which it is justly entitled) science, evidently owes its origin to the ancient Hebrew, to which it can be distinctly traced, and so exactly calculated was it for that fine and poetical language, that it became the medium of prophecy and religious

instruction, in which capacity it was held in the highest esteem by the ancient Jews; and now what can be more beautiful and sublime, and at the same time more simply elegant, than the inspired writings, so much and universally admired by Christians of all ages?

After this the art of Poetry appears to have been dispersed with the Jews over most of the countries of the earth, each settlement probably forming a peculiar style of its own, which laid the foundation for the numerous kinds of poetry which gradually branched forth from the original stock. In process of time, as the inhabitants of the earth gradually became more civilized, and improvements were introduced into every system and every science, it appears that Poetry, which, with many of the Arts, is the usual fore-runner or companion of civilization, became of a much more sublime cast; and that genuine simplicity, which was generally before that period the native style of former poets, became to be studied and admired in its artificial nature, and Pastorals became to be relished as a studied rather than a correct species of composition.

But the great æra when the grand improvement, nay, almost new establishment, of Poetry was effected, appears to have been about 900 B. C. when the great Homer flourished, whose elegance of diction, purity of versification, and at the same time sublimity of spirit, have formed a style so much imitated by some of the greatest of the other classic as well as our modern Poets, that it may justly be esteemed as the most standard and useful (though some few may not think it the most beautiful) style that has yet been invented. However, it is so properly confined within strict and just rules, that it is not so likely to displease, as if it depended more upon the will of the writer to dictate.

As for Pindar, who flourished about 500 years before Christ, his style, though his compositions are so unhappily involved in obscurity as to be somewhat unintelligible to us, has been imitated by several of our authors, and has been the means of producing to us some truly sublime compositions, though, on account of its irregularity, perhaps requiring more skill and address to direct than the other species.

As a proof of the great esteem in which the works of Homer were held by

by after-ages, his style was evidently imitated by Virgil, who could justly be denominated the Latin Homer. This poet flourished about the year 70 B. C. and although in his "Eneid" he borrowed the model of his compositions from his great predecessor, he fully deserves the honour of the refiner and establisher of Pastorals.

However we may boast of the elegance and purity, the simplicity and sublimity, of those modern Poets who are held in the greatest esteem at the present day, and compare them in the warmth of our admiration to their classic originals,—however we may perceive in the favourite Pope the spirit and elegance of a Homer, and admire in the sublime Gray the true fire of a Pindar, or compare Dryden with the beauty of Virgil, still it requires but little penetration to observe that the modern favourites are merely the *imitators* of their ancient predecessors; and with all their much-admired beauties, are an evident example that imitations cannot, however well-directed, equal, or at most excel the originals; for there *must* be some parts in which they must fall short of the classic beauties, and there *may* be others in which they *could* excel, but the moment they venture to go a step beyond them, that moment they are censured as attempting to introduce a new style of poetry, and consequently lose their credit.

From this, I think, it can be deduced, that however the power and will of modern poets may lead them on to attempt,—however the ambition of others may urge them,—*popular prejudice* alone, which runs so strongly in favour of the Classic Poets, will seldom or never admit of the introduction of a new style of poetry that can materially differ from the ancient, and the works of few but these are ever received with much *eclat*, or ever attain the height of poetical fame; and indeed the strongest confirmation of this is the fact that few but imitators of the Classics enjoy at present the honours of the greatest Poets of Britain.

It therefore appears to me that the progress of Poetry, from the æra of the Roman and Grecian authors to the present day, has been very slow; for it is certainly extraordinary, that during such an immense lapse of time as has passed since the days when the glory of verse was at its height, the art of

Poetry should remain unimproved, unaltered, and even unequalled by the moderns!

Various are the reasons which I consider may be the united causes of this phenomenon,—the principal one is, that *patronage and support* are not sufficiently afforded in modern times to those who really deserve it. Loud and clamorous are the frequent complaints made against the public in general for their abuse of the abilities of the greatest geniuses, and no less certain is it that many a noble genius and spirit is broken down by a continued series of not only neglect, but persecutions; and the pain is considerably increased to the sufferer by the consciousness of the injustice of such proceedings; for he feels himself, and naturally does he observe it, superior to the stupid crowd of his persecutors, and worthy of better treatment.

It is certainly the case that learning and the arts in particular are not so much patronized by the moderns as they were by the ancients, and consequently that may be a very probable cause that Poetry has been at a stand for so many centuries. This may appear, as it certainly is, a very hackneyed idea; for often, too often is it the case that learning is "clothed in rags," and it probably cannot be helped; but I introduce it as a very strong proof of my assertion.

I will finish this with comparing the poverty of a modern with the honour lavished on an ancient map of genius, by the following quotations in the respective words of each:

"Ad summam, sapiens uno minor est
Jove, Divus,
Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum."—HORACE.

How different are the following!

"But, ah! a few there be whom griefs devour,
[Lament]
And weeping Woe and Disappointment
Repining Penury and Sorrow pour,
And self-consuming Spleen;
And these are *Genius' favourites!*"—

KIRKE WHITE.

These quotations form an exact illustration of the truth; for few have experienced the various vicissitudes mentioned in the above lines much more than authors, and consequently few could have better cause for giving their opinions than they had.

Yours, &c.

T.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
YOUR Magazine will, I trust, readily admit into its pages a few additional notices of the family of Charles Cotton, the poet and angler; they are the result of an examination

of the parish register of Alstonfield, in the county of Stafford, in which parish the poet's seat, Beresford Hall, is situated. The register appears to have been carefully kept from the very early date of 11 Nov. 1538. B.

Isabella, dau. of Sir Thos. Hutchinson of Owthorpe, co. Notts, knt. mar. 1636, bur. at Alstonfield, 26 Apr. 1669, ux. 1^a.

Charles Cotton of Beresford, in co. Stafford, esq. nat. 1630, ob. 1687.

Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Russel of Stran-sham Court, co. Worcester, and relict of Thomas Earl of Ardglass, ux. 2^a. ob. s. p.

Beresford Cotton, Esq. a Captain in the Army, and of Nottingham.
Isabella, bur. at Alstonfield, 27 July, 1660.
Isabella, baptized at Alstonfield, 26 Oct. 1660, bur. at Alstonfield, 6 July, 1665.
Wingfield, baptized at Alstonfield, 4 Dec. 1662, buried at Ashburne 13 June, 1664.

Olive, ux. Dr. George Stanhope.
Katherine, baptized at Alstonfield, 8 May, 1664, married Sir B. Lucy.
Charles, baptized at Alstonfield, 26 Sept. 1664, buried there 1st Feb. 1666.
Jane, married Beaumont Parkyns, of co. Notts, esq.

Mr. URBAN,
LET me crave your attention to the subject of Capital Punishment, the propriety and policy of which have been not unfrequently discussed by the most eminent legislators, and yet it has been extended in England to numerous crimes which bear little proportion to its serious importance; but has not served the great end of all punishment, which is to deter others by its severe example from repeating the same offence. Now if the condition of society has not been benefited by it, the principle of rational and imperious justice seems to demand its repeal. I avail myself, therefore, of the present era, when the civilized world is happily at peace, when the thrones of Europe and the Government of America are filled by benevolent princes, friends to the principles of justice, fathers of their people, and legislators as well as promoters of their countries' happiness,—perhaps no moment in modern times could be more favourable to the temperate consideration of this subject than the present; especially when a Monarch reigns over the British Isles whose heart is disposed towards the diffusion of public good in all its degrees.

The inequality of Capital Punishment is the first prominent objection, and which is too obvious to need much observation. Every just conception seems to revolt at the fact, when we contemplate the execution of two criminals together, one who has murdered his father, brother, or friend,—

and the other who has killed a sheep! Although the example to the surrounding spectators is tremendous, if they exercise any feeling beyond curiosity, yet it is proverbial that it never deters them from levities which disgrace their nature, from pilfering robberies in the very crowd, and from the subsequent indifference to its effect.

The terrors of death do not operate for any length of time upon those who feel themselves safe from it,—and the sigh of its recollection is very transient. An old man will, from parental duty and anxiety, warn his son, lest he also “come to that place of torment:” but that son who has already begun his career of intemperance, takes but a feeble hold of either the event itself or the reproof.

Horror is not excited, rather compassion; and though it is meant as an example to the spectators and to the public, who regard with interest the fate of their fellow citizen, yet it is accompanied too generally with a coldness which works no good to society.

The humane principle of these days, in carefully preventing any obstacle to instant death at the fatal moment, manifests the benevolent consideration of the executive justice of our nation;—the least mismanagement or irregularity in the apparatus excites deserved indignation: this shows how ready the public mind is to adopt any measure that is most consistent with humanity in the punishment of offenders.

“There are many who can look upon death with intrepidity and firmness, some through fanaticism, others through

through vanity, which attends them (to the scaffold and) to the grave; others, from a desperate resolution, either to get rid of their misery, or cease to live." (Beccaria, p. 102.) "The mind, by collecting itself and uniting all its force, can for a moment repel assailing grief; but its most vigorous efforts are insufficient to resist perpetual wretchedness." (Ibid.) The truth of this remark is evident, and although it was applied by its author to the alternative of slavery, it may be made equally correct if applied by us to solitary confinement.

The Gospel with all its consolations is most industriously presented to the distracted mind of a condemned criminal, in order to smooth his dying moments, and he is piously assured that his sins are washed in the Redeemer's blood; through which and a momentary death, he now becomes ready, and thinks he has made his peace with God! Remorse has thus been of very short date in his mind, and he ascends the scaffold with ease and firmness, as a necessary passport to instant forgiveness! Thus the effect of his punishment is then lost both to himself and to the surrounding assembly!—But were all this ceremony converted into Solitary Confinement, the silent reflections on his guilt, on the undeserved cruelty of his conduct, and the malignity of his heart, penitence and contrition would take place of the manly firmness ascribed lately to Thurtell, and he would be better enabled to "work out his salvation with fear and trembling," than the preparations for his defence and rapid succession of his punishment can be supposed to allow!

The Empress Catherine's grand instructions for a new code of laws for the Russian empire, is well deserving of our regard on this subject.

S. 210. "In a reign of peace and tranquillity under a Government established with the united wishes of a whole people; in a State well fortified against external enemies, and protected within by strong supports, that is, by its own internal strength and virtuous sentiments, rooted in the minds of the citizens, and where the whole power is lodged in the hands of the Monarch; in such a state there can be no necessity for taking away the life of a citizen;"—and the 20 years reign of the Empress Elizabeth was given as an

evidence of the doctrine. Surely the application of the principle is equally safe in a limited Monarchy like ours, where the peculiar welfare of the people is extended to the lowest individual. "It is not the excess of severity, nor the destruction of the human species, that produce a powerful effect in the hearts of the citizens, but the continued duration of the punishment."—"The death of a malefactor is not so efficacious a method of deterring from wickedness as the example continually remaining of a man who is (necessarily) deprived of his liberty for this end, that he might repair during a life of labour (and reflection) the injury that he has done to the community. The terror of death excited by the imagination, may be more strong, but has not force enough to resist that oblivion so natural to mankind. It is a general rule, that rapid and violent impressions on the human mind disturb and give pain, but do not operate long upon the memory. That a punishment, therefore, might be conformable with justice, it ought to have such a degree of severity only as might be sufficient to deter people from committing the crime. Thence I presume to infer, that there is no man who, upon the least degree of reflection, would put the greatest possible advantages he might flatter himself with, from a crime on the one side, into a balance against a life protracted under a total privation of liberty on the other.—A punishment ought to be immediate, analogous to the nature of the crime, and known to the public." (Ibid.)

The number of our statutes which have assigned death as the forfeit of numerous crimes, is too great to be repeated,—prosecutors, juries, and judges, have adopted means to evade their literal effect, and rather forfeit their oath in undervaluing the property in cases of robbery, than obey the law. By thus mitigating the offence, they prove the absurdity of the law, and teach criminals to disregard its terrors.

It is also to be considered as a fact, that when a man has become initiated in the practices of crime, he proceeds to its extremity with a desperate rashness which precludes all restraint,—he has acquired a hardness of mind which resists every reflection; and his chief or only regret is, that he was ei-

ther

ther frustrated in his plan, or did not carry it to sufficient extent. His next step is easy to the end of all his actions; like a gamester in his last desperation, he goes what is called every length, and expects and braves the fatal consequences. I rather believe that the chief trouble and anxiety he feels is how to escape apprehension, but when he has passed through that stage, and finds himself separated from the rest of the world, and is waiting the fatal result of his condemnation, he is relieved from his agitation, and sleeps calmly until awakened for the final preparations of the arm of Justice,—he then feels himself ready, and wishes for the last moment!—I do not call this resignation,—it is too calm for presumption,—it has been unwisely denominated “manly firmness,”—it is rather a torpid insensibility or ignorance of the awful tribunal before which he is yet to stand! It may justly be asked, whether the fatal cord can be of any use to the criminal in such a case? or whether the spectators of his execution will profit by his public death?—“So soon passeth it away, and it is gone!”

But, on the other hand, if such a person were condemned to the solitary reflection on his past crimes, to the correction of his own mind, and to the due state for repentance and contrition, when those scenes of wickedness were revolving before him, when his spare diet were bringing down the haughtiness of his heart; when the noisy and intemperate flattery of his companions for the enormities which he had achieved, were giving place to the stings and arrows of remorse; he would need little or no other coercion towards the work of his pardon!—Every one of his wicked associates who had first tempted him, and laid the snare for him, who had pointed to the temptation in false colours, who had lifted him up to the desperate attack, and deserted him in his fall, would then point at the walls of his prison house, and think upon his fate with deeper horror than they now do at the awful moment of his exit!

This would greatly lessen the extent of crimes, and would reduce the number of committals; and many who are yet inexperienced in the schools of infamy, would probably escape the contagion which now hurries on their untimely death!

A. H.

MR. URBAN,

June 30.

A PRACTICE has long prevailed, among many persons, of pronouncing the preterite tense and participle, and some other parts of the verb to *hear*, as if the letter *a* were omitted. In consequence of this, the word *heard* is made to resemble the substantive *herd*, an assemblage of cattle, to which it has no real resemblance, but with which in pronunciation it is by this method confounded.

The custom was probably introduced by the poet Gray, who in his lines on the death of the Cat, drowned in his time at Mr. Walpole's at Strawberry Hill, has, in the following couplet, employed in one line the verb *heard* as a rhyme to *stirr'd* in the next.

“No dolphin came, no Nereid *stirr'd*;
Nor cruel Ciss nor Susan *heard*.”

I am told, that university men, the instructors of youth, have not only so pronounced it themselves, but altered the pronunciation to the same mode, whenever they have heard their pupils use it otherwise. But, however general the adoption of the practice may be, it is certainly a manifest corruption, as the following circumstances will shew.

The verb *to hear* is a regular verb; and its preterite and participle ought, therefore, to be formed by the addition of the syllable *ed*, in the following manner:

Present Tense.

Preterite.

I hear.

I heard or heard.

Participle.

Heard or heard.

It is exactly like the verbs *to appear*, *to clear*, *to fear*, *to rear*, *to smear*, which are all conjugated with the addition of the syllable *ed*.

I appear.

I appeared.

Appeared.

I clear.

I cleared.

Cleared.

I fear.

I feared.

Feared.

I rear.

I reared.

Reared.

I smear.

I smeared.

Smeared.

As are also many more of the like kind, which might be mentioned. The only difference is, that in common use the pronunciation of *heard* has been contracted from two syllables, *heard*, into one, *heard*; and the letter *e*, in the last syllable, has been left out also in writing, which ought therefore to be marked with an apostrophe, *hear'd*.

Some persons will, perhaps, be inclined to produce the instance of the verb *to read*, as having its preterite and participle pronounced in the same manner

manner as *heard* is at present. But the verb *to read* is not a similar example; for that follows the mode in which the verb *to lead* is conjugated, which is known in those parts to be in modern practice uniformly spelt and pronounced *led*; though, in the early writers, it is frequently found spelt *lad*, as in the following instances,

"That no man wondered how he it had,
And three yere in this wise his life he *lad*."

Chaucer, edit. Islip 1602, fol. 36, col. b.

So also,

"Her maidens, the which thider were *lad*,
Full readily with hem the fire they had."

Ibid. fol. 7 a, col. b.

And, in confirmation of this conclusion, it is a very strong fact to observe, as is the case, that in the oldest authors, the preterite and participle of *to read* is not spelt *read*, but *red*; as will appear from the following examples, to which more might have been added.

"Have ye not *red*." St. Matthew, chap. xix. as printed in the Great Bible by Grafton, 1540.

"Have ye not *red*." St. Matthew, chap. xxii. Ibid.

In a still later authority, it is spelt sometimes *redd*; for in a relation of the Discovery of the Gunpowder under the Parliament House, preserved in manuscript in his Majesty's Paper Office, corrected in the hand-writing of the Earl of Salisbury, then Secretary of State, which has been printed in the Antiquarian Society's *Archæologia*, vol. 12, p. 205*, are these words, "When his Ma^{ty} had *redd* the letter." And again, in the same paper, p. 210*, "as you shall now heare *redd*." Besides which, the verb *to read* is often spelt *rede*, as the following instances evince.

"Here ye may see, that dremes ben to drede;
And certes, in the same lefe, I *rede*."

Chaucer, fol. 82, a. col. b.

"And many another noble worthy dede
He with his bow wrought, as men mowe *rede*."

Ibid. fol. 84, b. col. a.

"The wise Plato saith, as ye mow *rede*,
The word must needs accord with the dede."

Ibid. fol. 84, b. col. b.

The verb *to hear* was formerly spelt not only *hear*, but also *to heare*, and *to here*, as is evident from the following lines.

To here.

"And Palamon, that was his cosyn deare,
Then said he thus, as ye shall after *heare*."

Chaucer, fol. 9, a. col. b.

"And wept that it was pity for to *heare*;
And therewithall Diane gan to *appere*."

Ibid. fol. 7, b. col. a.

"*Heare* and be merciful."

"*Heare* thou from Heaven."

2 Chron. vi. as it stands in the Great Bible before referred to.

To here.

"And he began with a right merry *chere*,
His tale anon right as ye shall *here*."

Chaucer. Pref. to Canterbury Tales (two last lines) the edition before referred to.

"And certes, if it nere to long to *here*,
I would have told fully the *manners*."

Chaucer, fol. 1, a. col. a.

"When kindled was the fire, with pitous
chere,

Unto Diane she spake, as ye may *here*."

Ibid. fol. 7, a. col. b.

"When she had sowned, with a deadly *chere*,
That it was ruth for to see and *here*."

Ibid. fol. 1, a. col. b.

"He laid him bare visaged on the *bere*,
Therewith he wept that pitie was to *here*."

Ibid. fol. 9, b. col. b.

In like manner the preterite, besides the usual mode *heard*, has been spelt in three different ways, *hearde*, *herde*, and *herd*; but evidently all to be pronounced in the same mode here contended for throughout this letter, of which, as it is supposed, the following examples will leave no doubt. For *herde* and *herd* are both plainly to be considered as *her'de* and *her'd*, for the reasons before given.

"And I *hearde* a voice." Rev. xiv. Great Bible Translation 1540.

"When the disciples *hearde* this." St. Matthew, xix. Ibid.

"When they *hearde* that Jesus passed by." St. Matthew, xx. Ibid.

"Thou exceedest the fame, that I *hearde*." 2 Chron. ix. Ibid.

"When the queen of Sheba *hearde*." 2 Chron. ix. Ibid.

"And I *herde* another voice." Rev. xlvii. Ibid.

"And I *herde* a voice." Rev. xiv. Ibid.

"But, when the young man *herde*." St. Matthew, xix. Ibid.

"This Palamon, when he these wordes *herd*,
Dispitously he looked and answered."

Chaucer, edit. Islip, 1602, fol. 2, a. col. b.

Answer, it is known, was spelt Answer.

"His speech he his voice though men it *herd*,
As in gyre, for all the world he *ferd* [*her'd*]
Nought comly like to lover's *malady*."

Ibid. fol. 9, a. col. b.
"When

"When he hym knew, and had his tale beard;
As fers as a lion pulled out his sword."

Chaucer, fol. 4, a. col. b.

And it is plain how *sweard* here should be pronounced, because, on another occasion, fol. 83, b. col. a, the same author makes it (there indeed spelt *sword*) rhyme to *beard*, as the following instance shews:

"Was won, and Pirrus with his bright sword,
When he hent king Priam by the beard."

If the mode now in use be considered as legitimate, the verbs *to appear*, *to clear*, *to fear*, *to rear*, *to smear*, ought to follow the same rule; for their formation is manifestly the same, and their preterites should, therefore, according to that rule, be pronounced

Apperd as Appurd.

Clerd as Clurd.

Ferd as Furd.

Rerd as Rurd.

Smurd as Smurd.

A supposition too ridiculous to be for one moment admitted by the most sanguine and strenuous innovator.

Yours, &c.

J. S. H.

OPHIOLATRIA, OR THE ANCIENT WORSHIP OF THE SERPENT.

OWING to the indefatigable researches of modern travellers, Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities have now acquired an interest beyond all precedent. Various mythological subjects, of which no just ideas could be formed, have lately been unravelled, and some of the mysterious hieroglyphics of the ancients, by the labours of Champollion, Young, and others, have been clearly elucidated. In these hieroglyphics the Serpent often forms a most prominent object; and we cannot wonder at the circumstance, if we reflect how general was the *Ophiolatry*, or Ancient Worship of the Serpent. To trace the origin of this monstrous species of adoration may be interesting; particularly as that literary Hercules in mythology, Mr. Bryant, has given no decided opinion on this curious subject.

It is evident that the worship of the Serpent is every where connected with the Arkite superstition and the mythological history of the primeval Patriarch. But there is one important truth which should be mentioned, *in limine*—that the ancients, in their

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accounts of their cosmogony, often confounded the original creation of the world with its renovation or revival from the great *κατακλυσμος*. That the Creation and the Deluge were thus confounded, appears further from the celebrated symbolical representation, among the Japanese, of "a bull butting with his horns the mundane egg;" and that a bull was a symbol constantly connected with the arkite ceremonies is sufficiently proved by Bryant and others.

We learn from Porphyry, that the architect of the world, according to Egyptian mythology, was called *Κρηφ*. Now this *Cneph* was worshipped as a statue with a dark sky-blue complexion, thrusting from his mouth the mundane egg (that is, the ark), and *entwined with a serpent*. It is remarkable that Bryant denies the very name Can-aph, Can-eph, or C'neph, from *Oph* a serpent; though (what is unaccountable) he in another place gives a very different derivation of *Canopus*, who is evidently no other than Canuphis or Cneph. The present derivation is the most natural. In the same way, as Mr. Bryant remarks from Anaxagoras, Hercules, who was the same as Chronus, and *produced the mundane egg*, was symbolized as a serpent, *δεαχων ἰλικτος*. It may be added, that Saturn (who is proved by Vossius, Bochart, Gale, and others, to be *Noah*) married Rhea, and *Ops*, whose very name signifies *a serpent*. Accordingly, we learn from Macrobius, that the Æteotians, who worshipped Ops under the name of Semele, had a mysterious tradition of her father Faunus, "*Creditor transfigurasse se in serpentem*." Janus was represented as a serpent with his tail in his mouth, by the Phœnicians: and that Janus was no other than Noah, need not be here demonstrated. Achelous is said to have metamorphosed himself into a serpent. Now Achelous was the son of Oceanus and Tethys, that is (as we learn from Plutarch de Isid. & Osirid.) of Osiris and Isis; and was probably, like the Nile, a symbol of the deluge.

Plutarch mentions a mysterious Egyptian rite of cutting a cord in pieces, to commemorate the death of a serpent who pursued the Concubine of Typhon. Typhon, according to Mr. Bryant, was the deluge.

Herodotus relates a curious account

of the derivation of the Scythians; Hercules had three sons by a monstrous female half-woman and half-serpent; from one of these three sons the Scythian monarchy descended. This, it must be allowed, was not the account of the Scythians themselves, but is remarkable, and the allusion it contains obvious. For what can we suppose the *μυζοπαρθενος* *Εχιδνα διφως* to have been but the Genius of the ark.

It would be easy to adduce more instances (such as the opposite mysteries of Dionysus, the creation of the serpent Python from the slime left by Deucalion's deluge, &c. &c.) to prove that by the symbol of a serpent, something connected with the deluge was generally signified in ancient times. Whence did this practice originate? A passage in Philochorus will throw considerable light on the mystery. Describing the voyages of Triptolemus on a *μακρον πλοιον*, he tells us that this vessel was signified by the serpent which poets assign as the conveyance of that hero. Now is there any thing unnatural in supposing that the *ophite shape of the ark* gave rise to the various fables we have enumerated. So again, Ceres (who is no other than the Magna Mater, or Isis, the inventor of sails and tutelary genius of mankind,) traversed the ocean on a car drawn by *dragons*. Can we doubt the allusion? This hypothesis will be confirmed by two passages, quoted indeed by Mr. Bryant, but with a purpose very different from the present one. The first is from Pindar, who says of the dragon slain by Jason, *παχι, μαχι τε πτενηκοτορον, και κρατι*, in size and length equalled a *πτενηκοτορος*. This is the more remarkable, as we are told by Apollodorus (Bibl. Lib. 2.) that Danaus was the first who used a *πτενηκοτορος*. The other passage adverted to, consists of two words from Hesychius, *Αγπαρ, Οφις*, which may be paraphrased "The ark was symbolized by a serpent." We should naturally expect to find, that this mysterious and salutary symbol would be connected with the other emblems of the ark. Accordingly, Mr. Bryant affords us instances of it. The mundane egg was represented as unfolded by a serpent. But this representation I imagine to have been of later origin; for it does not in the smallest degree preserve the oblong figure of the ark. On the contrary,

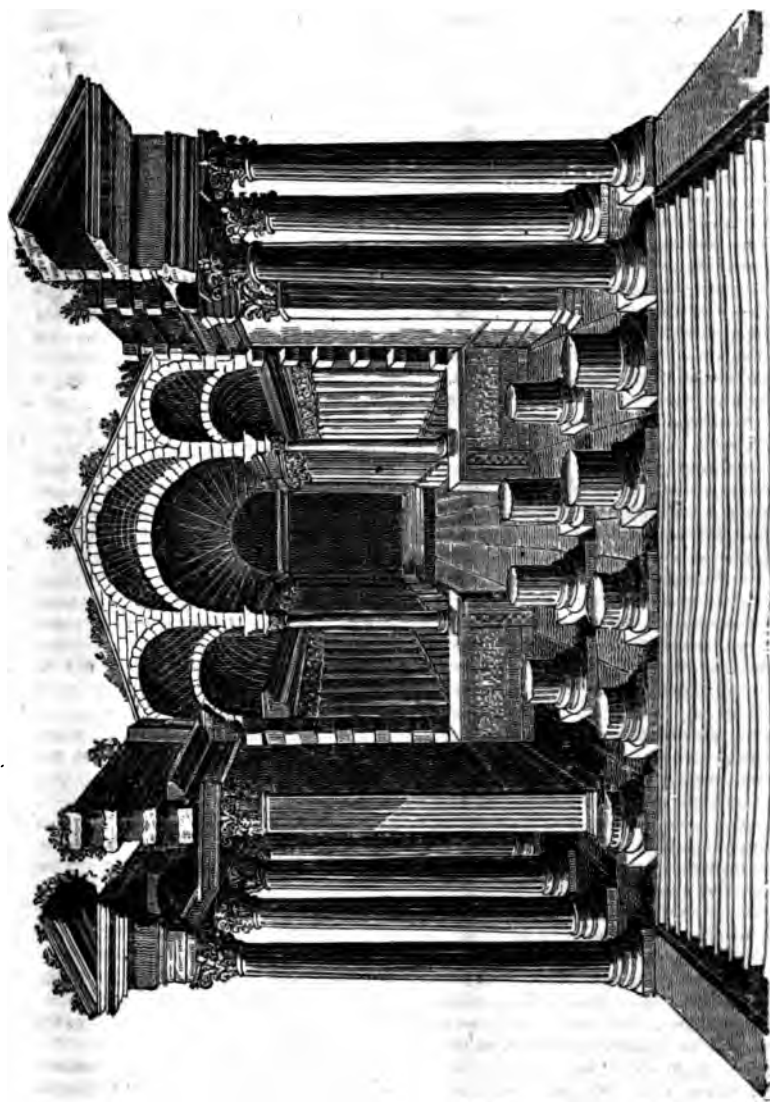
we may discover the clearest allusion to the *Ophite* form of that vessel in the famous hieroglyphic delineation of the two-headed serpent and globe; which some later authors have supposed contained a reference to the doctrine of the Trinity; but which has a most striking resemblance to the sacred *baris*, or *ταυς αμφιπερυσμη*, that is, to the ark. The globe appears no other than the *ovum mundanum*. The whole symbol is sometimes given with variations, as with a serpent's head and tail instead of two heads; sometimes the globe is crowned with wings; probably in allusion either to sails which are frequently mentioned under the metaphor of wings by the poets; or rather to oars, of which the regular appulse upon the water resembles the motion of wings, whence the Virgilian phrase "*Remigium alarum*." To this symbol Macrobius probably alludes, when he informs us "*Simulacris Æsculapii (i. e. Solis) draco subjungitur*." According to his system, Æsculapius and the Sun* are identical, and to mistake the globe for the sun was natural enough; especially as the figure of the serpent was actually annexed to the Lunar crescent, to which Macrobius on this occasion gives the name of *Salus*.

It would be needless to enlarge on the connection of the Serpent with the other emblems of the Deluge, such as the lotus and lunette. But, to offer a conjecture, it may be supposed that the *lunette* was often confounded with the celestial *bow*, the great symbol of safety, which indeed it much resembles; and from this confusion of the vessel in which the patriarch was preserved with the earnest and sign of his preservation, may perhaps be deduced the word *Arcus* or bow, being radically identical with *Arca* or *Argo*.

It is but natural to suppose that men regarding the serpent in so mysterious a light, men addicted to the study of Astronomy, and in a country abounding with the serpent tribe, should exalt this animal to the skies, and render him a principal astronomical emblem. With a reference to the Ark also, was the bull introduced into the assembly of the Zodiac, and

* The mistake might not have originated with Macrobius. It was probably much older,—as old as the first importation of Oriental mythology into Greece.





INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TEMPLE AT BALBEC.—P. 640.

the great Patriarch placed in the assembly of the Heavens under the name of Boötes or the Ox-driver.

It is a singular coincidence, that among all the classical and Pagan nations of antiquity, traditions should have existed respecting a universal deluge; and at the same time, that the serpent should have been a universal emblem of adoration. Even the ancient Mexicans, whose connexion with the eastern hemisphere cannot possibly be traced, paid divine honours to the serpent, as Mr. Bullock's late discoveries in that country indisputably prove. Amongst the Greeks and Romans, whose mythology, undoubtedly, originated from Egypt and the East, the symbolic representations of the serpent appeared in a variety of forms. Thus, when seen on sculptures or in paintings, with the tail in its mouth, it denoted the course of the sun; it was also the well-known emblem of Esculapius, as twining round a club; of Apollo, with his figure; of Bacchus, entwining a thyrsus, or issuing from a basket. The body and tail, with a human head, represented the Egyptian deities; and by appearing round the diadem of the Pharaohs, and bonnets of the Egyptian priests, it was intended to symbolize the force and powers of the Deity. It was sometimes symbolic of empire, victory, health, or divination; indeed, it appears in almost every thing connected with religious rites. The primary cause was probably its being represented, among the Hindoos, as the symbol of life; and there is every probability that the custom among the Indians originated from the arkite worship in patriarchal times; but which, in the lapse of ages, became miserably perverted.

It also appears that the Serpent has been an object of adoration in the northern latitudes of Europe. At the bay of Taman, in the South of Russia, there are the remains of a great number of tumuli. Dr. Clarke relates, that one of them was opened by the Governor of the Province; and in an arched chamber, the roof of which had been built without cement, a

bracelet of solid gold, in the form of a serpent, was discovered, with precious stones set as eyes, which afforded a curious specimen of the workmanship of the times. The Doctor likewise observes, that the custom of wearing an amulet in the form of a serpent is of unknown antiquity, and common to all nations, as well as the north. In Scotland, even at the present day, the peasants employed in agriculture frequently wear the skin of an eel, or water serpent, fastened round their leg or arm, from a superstitious belief of its efficacy in defending the limbs from injury. This is evidently the same superstition that dictated the use of the golden bracelet found at the bay of Taman; and in both instances the custom has doubtless originated from that once almost universal species of adoration denominated "OPHIOLATRIA." N.

THE TEMPLE OF BALBEC*.

GIBBON, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," thus describes the magnificent pile of which the annexed engraving presents an interior view:

"The measure of the Temple is 200 feet in length, and 100 in breadth. The front is adorned with a double portico of eight columns; fourteen may be counted on either side; and each column, forty-five feet in height, is composed of three massy blocks of stone or marble," &c.

The era of this splendid ruin is attributed to Antoninus Pius; and we have the testimony of John of Antioch, surnamed Malala, who states that "Ælius Antoninus Pius built a great temple to Jupiter at Heliopolis, near Libanus, in Phœnicia, which was one of the wonders of the world." About 140 years before this Emperor's time, the city was garrisoned by Roman troops; and, from the architecture, we may conclude that the building was of Roman structure, though probably erected on the site of a more ancient one.

The splendid ruins of this edifice which still remain, shew that it has

* Balbec is the ancient Heliopolis or City of the Sun, of which there are magnificent ruins. It is situated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in Syria. The names of Balbec and Heliopolis have nearly the same import; the one being derived from the Syriac word *baai*, and the other from the Greek *hailor*, both signifying the Sun. This luminary was an object of worship among the ancient inhabitants of the country, under the name of *baal*; as Apollo, the god of day, was among the Greeks; whose worship gave names to Apollinopolis, Heliopolis, &c.

formerly been of great extent, and that it has been adorned with all the embellishments of architecture; fifty-four lofty columns appear to have stood in one part of the temple, of which only six remain. The shaft of each is 54 feet long by nearly 22 in circumference; and the total height, including pedestal and capital, is 72. Various exquisite sculptures of subjects in heathen mythology are represented, as Jupiter seated on his eagle, Leda caressed by the swan, Diana with her bow and crescent; besides which there are bas-reliefs and busts, as it is supposed, of different emperors and empresses.

The enormous proportion of the stones composing the walls of this temple, have excited admiration; nor could any of the mechanical expedients with which the moderns are acquainted, have put them in their present position. Stones from 23 to 35 feet in length, and 9 in depth, form the second layer to the West, and above it are three stones at the North-west angle, whose united length is 175½ feet; the second of these is 59 feet long and 12 feet deep.

Under the Emperor Constantine, this Temple became neglected, and was at length converted into a Christian place of worship. History affords little more than the names of Bishops and Martyrs of Heliopolis; and when Christianity was expelled by Mahometanism, this part of the country fell under the government of the Caliphs, being subjugated by Aba Obeidah, commander of the Caliph Omar. The ancient name of Balbec, being evidently a mere translation of Heliopolis; was then restored. During the time of the Caliphs, little is recorded but that it was a flourishing city; and that the remains of the Temple were converted into a fortress.

In 1401, Balbec was taken by Tamerlane, and ever since it has been gradually in a declining state. In 1789 an earthquake nearly completed its destruction. At present it is small and meanly built, and is surrounded by ruinous walls flanked by square towers four miles in circuit. The population has been for a long period gradually decreasing. The town was computed in 1751 to contain 5000, and in 1784 to contain only 1200 inhabitants, who were poor and indolent.

Mr. URBAN,

Summerlands,
Exeter, June 8:

THE sublime science of Astronomy has made such rapid strides in advance, since the period of the original translation of the HOLY BIBLE, that some modification of a phrase in the 16th verse of the First Chapter of the Book of Genesis, may be requisite, in order to conciliate the expression alluded to, to the established principles of Astronomy. The concluding clause of the verse in question, is "*He made the stars also.*" The first part of the expression is not in the original; and has, therefore, been interpolated. It is supposed by several learned commentators, that it was originally a note, which in later times was inserted in the text. The distance of the Earth from the Sun, is 95,730,000 miles, and though no unquestionable mode of ascertaining the distance of the stars has been, as yet, discovered, the very ingenious process suggested by the late profound astronomer, Dr. Herschel, clearly proves that *Sirius*, the nearest fixed star, is situated from us at least 40,000 times the distance of the Sun. According to this, a cannon ball, with a velocity of 1760 feet in a second, would require 1,128,000 years to move from the earth to the nearest star! The immensity of the distance is manifest from this alone, that the longest diameter of the earth's orbit, subtends no sensible angle, at a fixed star, as a vertex.

Again, Dr. Herschel has made it out, by a careful series of observations during years, that there are in the immensity of space *countless myriads* of stars, each illuminating, by relational conjecture, a relative planetary system! In one quarter of an hour he observed 116,000 stars pass over the field of view of a telescope of fifteen minutes of aperture! He has given a catalogue of 2000 *nebule* of stars of the nature of the *via lactea*, and utterly impossible to reckon. We see not above 3000 stars with the naked eye; and yet there are not less than 2000 in the constellation of Orion: and there are above 200 in the Pleiades, exhibiting seven only to the eye unaided by a telescope.

Enough, Mr. Urban, has been adduced, to shew that these astonishingly remote stars do not appertain to our solar system; and that, allowing the text to be genuine, stars of quite a different description are probably meant
in

in the Mosaic account. It would be derogating from the wisdom and power of the Almighty Maker of the Universe, for a moment to suppose, that an infinite number of stars, created for wise purposes unknown to us, and but few of which we even see, were placed in boundless space only between five and six thousand years ago.

But let us see how the case stands in the original Hebrew, and by reference to the *Lingua Sacra* of David Levi. *Coechav*, a star, one of the luminous bodies which appear in the nocturnal sky.—*Coechavim*, stars. In Rabbinical Hebrew, *Coechav*, with a vowel, means the planet Mercury, called the lowest of the planets, next the Moon, which David Levi meant in size, because four still smaller planets were not discovered, when he compiled his work.—*Coechavy lachas*, the Planets, or wandering stars. This compound, *Coechavy lachas*, is said to mean similarly to the plural, *Coechavim*.—*Choechavy-Shavat*, the fixed stars. If the fixed stars were created on the fourth day, this should have been the word used, instead of *Coechavim*, meaning also, *wandering stars*. Now, these words permit us to suppose, that the planets, fixed stars, or wandering stars, were created on the fourth day: or more particularly, that either the fixed stars, or wandering stars, were meant. Enough has been probably said to exclude the fixed stars, which it honours the Deity to suppose created from the *beginning of time*, and not within the last 6000 years; seeing that nearly the whole of these stars are invisible, and quite unconnected with the solar system.

Without deeming, according to some eminent commentators, the expression "*the stars also*," to be apocryphical, the whole text is reconciled, by allowing the planets, whose Greek meaning is *wandering*, or the *comets* which *wander* or range far into space, to be contemplated by the inspired writer. These comets are found to be above 450 in number; are mentioned by the most ancient writers, and must necessarily have been created along with the planetary solar system. For what specific use or purpose they are intended, must ever remain, like many things, utterly incomprehensible to limited human faculties. Though in this imperfect hypothetical sketch, *fixed stars* are mentioned, there is every reason to think, that the sun, and all

the stars, move very slowly round one common centre, to which the solar system is the *nearest*.

Such men as Roemer, Mayer, Maskeline, and Herschel, have discovered that the stars have a motion independent of that arising from the annual orbicular motion of the earth, from the precession of the equinoxes, from the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

The bountiful Creator pervades all space and matter. "*In Him we live, move, and have our being*," and we may humbly presume to think, that the centre round which infinite systems revolve regularly and harmoniously, may be the peculiar habitation of the Deity.

After all, the great Philosophers who instruct us to think on such exalted subjects, must feel it to be true that "*Nescire velle quæ Magister maximus docere non vult, erudita incitias est*." The imperfect manner in which I have presumed to treat this interesting subject, may elicit the sentiments of more competent persons.

Yours, &c.

J. MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

IN the second volume of Mr. Surtees's valuable History of Durham, is the following curious epistle from Major-General Lesley to Sir Thomas Ridell, the representative of one of the oldest families in the county*. It is stated to have been found among some old papers of Mr. Jackson of Newcastle. It accords with the spirit of the times, and with the principles of the Scotch Covenanters in particular; and is presumed to have been written during the investment of Newcastle.

"SIR THOMAS,

"Between me and Gad, it maks my heart bleed bleud, to see sik wark gae through sae trim a garden as yours: I ha been twa times we my Cusin the Generall, and sae shall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate. But gin awe this be dune, Sir Thomas, ye maun mak the twanty punds thraty, and I maun hae the tagg'd tail trooper that stans in the staw, and the wee trim gaeing thing that stans in the newke o' the haw chirping and chiming at the newtide o' the day, and forty bows of bier to faw the mons with awe†.

* The house and gardens of Sir T. Ridell suffered severely from the Scots army under Lesley, on account of the loyalty of the owner.

† To close the bargain.

"And

"And as I am a Chevalier of fortien, and a lim o' the House of Rothes, as the muckle main kist in Edinburgh auld kirk can weel witness for these aught hundred years and mare by gane, nought shall skaith your house within or without to the validome of a twapenny cheekin.

"I am your humble servant,

"JOHN LESSLEY,"

"Major-General and Captain over sak score and twa men and some mare, Crowder of Cumberland, Northumberland, Marryland and Riddisdale, the Merce, Tiviotdale, and Fife, Bailie of Kirkadie, Governor of Brunt Eland and the Bass, Laird of Sibirton, Tully and* Whooley, Siller tackert† of Sterling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lessley, knight, to the bute of awe that."

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, June 10.*

I BEG leave to submit to you the following remarks on the chapter respecting Junius (that everlasting subject of curiosity) contained in Mr. Butler's entertaining work, entitled "*Reminiscences*." They were made soon after the appearance of the first edition.

P.

Some remarks on Mr. Butler's Reminiscences respecting Junius.

What Mr. Wilkes informed Mr. Butler (p. 79), respecting his letter from Holyhead having been stopped at the Post Office, on a supposition of its being Junius's hand-writing, must surely have been a joke of that arch-wag. First, it does not appear that any of Junius's letters passed through the Post Office; on the contrary they were sent by private conveyance, as Mr. Butler, himself, afterwards observes. Secondly, how should a Post Office Clerk become acquainted with Junius's mode of writing; for it is not very probable that Mr. Woodfall took his letters to the Post Office for the inspection of the Clerks. Thirdly, is it likely that a Post Office Clerk, supposing the same Clerk to have continued in the same situation in the Office, should, among the millions of letters annually passing rapidly through his hands, recognize a resemblance, even presuming it existed, (but which Mr. Butler denies) at the distance of 4 or 5 years? for Junius had so long ceased writing. But, lastly, how happened it that other and former letters

from Mr. Wilkes, for doubtless he wrote many, were not, in like manner inspected? It must, I repeat, have been a hoax of John Wilkes.

Mr. Butler mentions, in the same page, that Junius's letter to the King is in a different hand from his other letters. In whose possession was or is this letter? If in Mr. Woodfall's, as one would suppose, it is a wonder he does not give a *fac simile* of it, as he has done of other letters.

The letter to which Mr. Butler alludes (p. 80) is, probably, that published in Mr. George Woodfall's first edition of Junius, vol. i. pp. 304, 305, where the latter says,

"I am much flattered with the worship you are pleased to pay to the unknown god of Politics. I find I am treated, as other gods usually are by their votaries, with sacrifice and ceremony in abundance, and very little obedience."

The fine simile noticed by Mr. Butler (p. 87), "*Private credit is wealth; public honour is security. The feather that adorns the royal bird supports his* flight. Strip him of his plunage, and you fix him to the earth,*" (Junius's letter No. 42, at the end) seems to have been suggested by Milton. Junius, under the signature of Atticus, (vol. iii. p. 174), speaking of Lord Shelburne, has this passage:

"Like his great archetype, the vapour on which he rose deserts him, and now
"Fluttering his pinions' vain plumb down
he drops."

I have heard the foregoing celebrated comparison (of Junius) censured, as being forced into the sentence, and not following naturally what precedes it.

The cause assigned (p. 104), for Lord Geo. Sackville's enmity to the King and Lord Mansfield is evidently erroneous; for his Lordship's trial and disgrace, on account of his conduct at the battle of Minden, took place in the reign of Geo. the II. See the *Annual Register* for 1759 and 1760. In the volume for 1759 are some letters from his Lordship's pen, which possess no great literary merit. His animosity, indeed, towards the Marquis of Granby (see Junius, vol. iii. pp. 107, 108. 175. 203), might well be accounted for by what happened at Minden. But neither his late Majesty, nor Lord Mansfield, it is believed, had any concern in the prosecution:

* And acts in this place the part of a show-off, intended to give amplitude and dignity, for Tully-Wolley is but one estate.

† Receiver.

* In Junius it is *its*.

besides,

besides, why should Lord George have stifled his resentment for nine or ten years? Numerous occasions had offered long before Junius's letters were written, for attacking the Sovereign and the Chief Justice. It appears, however, by Junius's early letters, under various signatures, that his opposition to Government arose from the dismissal of the Grenville administration*, and the repeal of the American Stamp Act. Accordingly the Lords Chatham and Camden, the great supporters of the latter measure, are the chief objects of Junius's invective. What evidence have we that Lord George Sackville was attached to the Grenvilles? Another objection to the claim made for Lord Geo. Sackville arises from his early life and habits, which were military; whereas Junius professed profound constitutional knowledge, which could hardly have been acquired by Lord George. Some other arguments adduced by Mr. Woodfall against his Lordship's authorship have by no means been answered by Mr. Butler.

Against the title of Mr. Francis I should set up his youth, when the letters were written, and the improbability of his having then acquired the information and experience requisite to write such letters. Another reason

against the author's being a young man, is that he is perpetually carping at the youth of the Duke of Grafton, Lord Shelburne, and Lord Suffolk. In fact he seems to have considered it almost a crime in a statesman to be young. A further argument against the pretensions of Mr. Francis is, that he was no coward, whatever Lord Geo. Sackville was. Now, in more than one of the private letters, Junius expresses extreme personal fear. See vol. i. Letter 41, from Junius to Woodfall, in which he says, "I must be more cautious than ever." "I am sure I should not survive the discovery three days;" and Letter 70, Junius to Wilkes.

But what alone I should consider a decisive bar against the claims of both Lord Geo. Sackville and Mr. Francis is, that we have not any known literary composition by either of them that will bear a comparison with the style of Junius.

If the author of Junius be known by any body now living, the knowledge is in the Grenville family. I have heard from a quarter to be relied on, that the Law Authorities referred to by Junius, in his letters respecting Lord Mansfield's bailing Eyre, were written by the late Mr. Dayrell, the Counsel, at Stowe, and sent by him to Woodfall. P.

LONDON PAGEANTS IN THE REIGNS OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN ANNE.

"Search all chronicles, histories, and records in what language or letter soever; let the inquisitive man waste the deere treasures of his time and eye-sight, he shall conclude his life only in this certainty, that there is no subject upon earth received into the place of his government with the like state and magnificence as is the Lord Maior of the City of London."

Triumphs of Truth, 1618.

WE have the authority of Oldys† that Settle published, in folio, 62. "The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of Sir Thomas Abney, knt. at the cost of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, Oct. 29, 1700: published by Authority."—

I have not, however, traced any copy of this. The Citizens this year again disembarked at Dorset-stair; "at their landing they were nobly entertained by the Earl of Dorset with sweetmeats and wine. They proceeded on horseback with the usual solemnity to Guildhall." (Lond. Gaz. Oct. 31.)

"On this occasion there were in Cheap side five fine Pageants, and a person rode before the cavalcade in armour, with a dagger in his hand, representing Sir William Warkworth, the head of the rebel Watt. Tyler being carried on a pole before him. This was the more remarkable, by reason that story has not been before represented these 40 years, none of the Fishmongers' Com-

* To this may be added, the attempt to deprive the Duke of Portland of his property in the North, in favour of Sir James Lowther.

† "See in Alexander Oldys's *Fair Extravagant, or Humorous Bride, a Novel, 1689, 12mo*, what he says of Settle's being made City Poet." *Oldys's MS Notes on Langbaine.* Any Correspondent communicating the matter referred to, would be conferring a favour.

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may hapning to be Lord Mayor since*." *Post Boy*, Oct. 21.

63. The following year produced "The Triumphs of London, for Sir William Gore, 1701. By Elkanah Settle," fol.—The only copy I have traced of this is Mr. Gough's in the Bodleian Library.—The newspaper accounts of the day contain nothing remarkable, except that the Earl of Dorset's invitation was discontinued, and the Citizens accordingly landed at Blackfriars.

64. That Settle published any "Triumphs" in 1702†, I have not ascertained with certainty. In Egerton's Catalogue of Old Plays for 1790, Nos. 487 and 488 seem to be two copies of the Pageant for this year, but I have found none elsewhere mentioned.—Sir Samuel Dashwood, Vintner, this year entered his Mayoralty, and the Queen, it being the first Lord Mayor's Day in her reign, honoured the Civic Banquet with her presence.

"Her Majesty came into the City about two p. m. in a purple coach drawn by eight curious horses, the harnesses of which were all purple and white; the Countess of Marlborough and another lady sitting backwards. A numerous train of coaches followed, with her Majesty's Ladies and Maids of Honour, the Lords of the Privy Council, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Judges, and several other noblemen. A lane was made for them to Temple Bar by the Militia of Westminster, and from thence to Ludgate by the City Trained Bands, and so to Guildhall by the Companies of the several Liveryes of the City. All the balconies were hung with rich tapestry.

"As her Majesty came by St. Paul's, a great number of children belonging to the several workhouses were placed on scaffolds, and one of 'em made a Speech to her Majesty; as did also one of the poor children of Christ Church Hospital‡.

"At the corner of Watling-street, the Vintners' Champion made a Speech to the Lord Mayor, to which his Lordship return'd thanks by a bow. There were five Pageants to grace this solemnity; one representing a Fountain running with wine, one a Tavern, one a Triumphant Chariot, one a Galley, and one a Temple. There were several other curiosities, which I have not room to insert.

"Her Majesty was pleased, from a balcony in Cheapside, to see the Cavalcade; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as they passed by paid their obeisance to her. Her Majesty being conducted by the two Sheriffs to the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presented to her the Sword, which she was pleased to return to his Lordship, who carried it before her to the apartments appointed for her reception, and afterwards to the table when her Majesty was pleased to dine. Several ladies of the greatest quality, by her Majesty's appointment, had the honour to dine with her at the same table. His Royal Highness being that day somewhat indisposed, was not present, as otherwise he intended to be. Her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Gilbert Heathcote, esq. Alderman, Francis Dashwood, James Eyton, and Richard Hoare, esq. In the evening her Majesty returned to Whitehall with the same state she came; the streets were again lined with Trained Bands, the houses were illuminated, and the people expressed their joy with zealous and repeated acclamations." (*London Gaz.*, Postman, and *London Post*.)

Poor Elkanah's "Triumphs" were now nearly past, both in his public and his private career. For five years he seems not to have been encouraged in his civic task; or if he produced any Pageant between 1702 and 1708, every copy appears from their folio size to be lost. In the latter year Settle was again employed, but it was for the last time. His production is entitled,

65. "The Triumphs of London for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Duncombe, knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing the description (and also the sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole Solemnity of the day, performed on Friday the 29th of October, anno 1708. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published by Authority. London, printed for and to be sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. 1708," fol. The only copy of this, however, which I know to be in existence, is that presented by Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library, and which (as appears by his British Topography) is deficient in the three plates.

* The last Chief Magistrate of that Company had been Thomas Andrews in the time of the Commonwealth, 1651, when we have reason to presume that no Pageants were exhibited.

† He adopted in that year a civic subject, "*Curren Iracundus: the Happy Union of the two East India Companies, an heroic Poem*," fol. published ex. Mss., 1702.

‡ See pp. 122, 421.

This last effort was unfortunately, at least so for poor Settle, put a stop to by the death of Prince George of Denmark; and here my task is completed.

My list of "London Pageants" contains in all (including that for the year 1629, noticed in p. 422), notices of sixty-six of these rare publications. In this number are also embraced those for 1697 and 1702, whose existence is rather doubtful.

To the list printed in the *Biographia Dramatica*, besides having given the titles in general more fully and often more correctly, I have added seven articles,—the Pageants of 1588, 1617, 1629, 1635, 1697, and 1702. That some others may be hereafter discovered, both of the period of the first James and Charles, and of the equally scarce folio productions of Settle*, is highly probable. The articles I have deduced from the ranks of the *Biographia Dramatica*, are in number eight, but none have escaped notice in my intercalary remarks.

The last time any Pageants were exhibited in London was on Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9, 1761, when their late Majesties dined at Guildhall. As already remarked in p. 322, the formalities of 1689 were on that occasion adopted as precedents. All the solemnities of 1761 (including the Pageants) were described at the time in the *Historical Chronicle* of Sylvanus Urban, accompanied by a large engraving of the Dinner in Guildhall (see vol. xxxi). There were, however, no songs or speeches delivered from the Pageants; though the senior Scholar at Christ's

Hospital delivered an Oration at St. Paul's, which was followed by the National Anthem of God Save the King, from the same quarter.

I trust to be excused, if, on the completion of my list, I repeat the dates of those Pageants of the reign of James the First, which I still want for my "Progresses and Public Processions" of that King;—they are those for 1611, 1612, 1614, 1617, and 1624. An accurate transcript of that for 1619, "The Sun in Aries," of which I have traced no printed original, I lately purchased for 2l. 2s. at the sale of the library of James Boswell, esq.† It is in the hand-writing of Mr. Malone, but from whence derived does not appear.

J. NICHOLS.

P. S. Two publications of Tatham, which I should have mentioned in p. 516 of the last volume, had I then met with them, were these: "Neptune's Address to his most sacred Majesty Charles, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; congratulating his happy Coronation celebrated April 21, 1661, in several designations and shews upon the water before Whitehall, at his Majesty's return from the land triumphs. By J. Tatham, 1661," fol. "The Entertainment of the King and Queen by the City of London on the Thames, exprest and set forth in several shews and pageants, the 3d of April. By J. Tatham, geut. 1662."

Mr. URBAN, June 30.
THE following Inventory of Abp. Holgate's goods, copied from the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cam-

* This is the more likely, if, as asserted in the *Biographia Dramatica*, Settle had "a regular salary." But that appears doubtful, belief being given to the assertion in the following lines, from a Satire called "The Poet's Address to the Hon. Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. and Alderman," 1700, fol. After an attack on the Mayor and Citizens for some parsimonious acts, the Poet says:

"Were we to vote, I certainly do think
We should elect such as would make us drink;
Such as would give us meat without disdain,
The fittest props to fortify the brain:
Deny us such assistance, Sirs, and then
Poets as stupid are as other men;
They dully will the Muses chariot draw,
As for example,—Brother Elkanah,
Who long time has from rules of reason swerv'd,
And underneath his glorious Pageants starv'd;
Who mounts no higher than a few dull speeches,
Not from his brain, but voided in his breeches;
And those the best, upon a poet's word,
He can from such encouragement afford."

† By Mr. Sotheby, May 24 and nine following days.

bridge, with a few illustrative notes, deserves a niche in the Gentleman's Magazine. Very few particulars of the Archbishop are known, but I have gleaned the following facts from various sources.

Robert Holgate, S. T. P. was Master of the Order of Sempringham, and Prior of Watton, co. York. He was made Bishop of Laudaff, March 25, 1537, for being active in promoting King Henry the Eighth's measures.

Having obtained leave of the King to hold his Priory in *commendam*, he did so till the dissolution, anno 1540; in which he shewed himself very forward, inasmuch that on the 10th of January, 1545, he was promoted to be Abp. of York; but was deprived by Queen Mary, who committed him to the Tower in the year 1553, according to Fuller, for being a married man. The officers who apprehended him, seized his property, of which this is the inventory. He was succeeded by Nicholas Heath, Bp. of Worcester, a great favourite of Mary, who made him Chancellor of England on the death of Gardiner. Abp. Holgate died before the end of the year 1556, as appears by the probate of his will, dated Dec. 4, that year; in which will, bearing date 1553, he directs his body to be buried in that parish wherein he should die. S. T.

A brief Inventory of Robert Holgate, Archbishop of York's Goods.

ROBERT HOLGATE, a Gilbertine. Money speralys of debts, plate, jewels, and writings left at Battersay. By Robert late Archbishop of York, when he was committed to the Tower. First in gold coyned, 300*l*.

Item, specialtyes of good debts, 400*l*.

Item, in plate gilt, and parcel of gilt, 1600 oz.

Item, a miter* of fine gold, with two pendants set round about the side and midst with very fine pointed diamonds, sapphirs, and balists, and about

the plane with other good stones and pearls, and the pendants in the like manner, weighing 126*l* oz.

Item, six or seven great rings of fine gold, with stones in them, with three fine blew sapphirs of the best, an emerauld very fine, a good Turkey's†, and a diamond.

Item, a serpent's tongue set in a standard of silver gilt and graven.

Item, the Archbishop's seal in silver.

Item, his signet, an old antick in gold.

Item, the counterpayne of his lease of Wootton betwixt the late Duke of Northumberland‡ and him, and an obligation of 1000 pounds for performance of covenants of the Duke's partie, with the Letters Patents of his purchase of Scrowbie.

Taken from Cawood and other places, which did appertain to the said Archbishop, by Ellis Markham:

First, in ready money, 900*l*.

Item, received by him two mitres.

Item, received by him in plate, parcel gilt, 1270 oz. dim.

Item, in gilt plate, 1157 oz. dim.

Item, one broken cross of silver gilt, with one image broken, weighing 47 oz.

Item, one obligation, containing 37*l* 5*s* 10*d*.

Item, an other, containing 15*l*.

Item, another, containing 10*l* 0*s* 11*d*.

Item, sold by the said Markham, five score beasts and muttons, as he is informed, 400*l*.

Item, taken by the said Markham at Huntington, of the said Archbishop, 8 beasts and 80 muttons.

Item, taken by the said Markham, a great horse, three Ambling geldings, and in ready money 10*l*.

Item, now of late he hath sold all the sheep belonging to the Archbishop, which he supposeth to be 2500, or thereabouts.

Item, in February the last, the said Markham took away two Turkey carpets§, as big and of as good work as any subject hath, and also a chest full

* Episcopal Mitres were of gold, but the Abbatical of silver, garnished with gold.

† Turquoise, a stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. It was formerly believed to look pale or bright as the wearer was well or ill in health. Nares.

‡ He was father of Guildford Dudley, husband of Lady Jane Grey, and was beheaded by Mary.

§ In 1579, Morgan Hubblethorne, a dyer, was sent into Persia at the expence of the City of London, to learn the art of making carpets, &c. See the 3d vol. of Hakluyt's Voyages. By this item it appears that Turkey carpets were very valuable and scarce.

of copes* and vestments† of cloth of tissue‡. Two very good beds of down, and six of the best young horses that were at Cawood; and also divers hangings of vorders, and cloth of Arras§, and profferd to make post sale of all my household stuff in five houses, whereof three were very well furnish'd, and two meetly well.

Item, the said Markham spent and sold all mine store of household, as wheat 200 quarters, malt 500 quarters, oats three-score quarters, wine 5 or 6 tunns, salt fish and lingbor 700, with very much household store, as fewel, hay, with many other things necessary for household.

Item, there was at Cawood, horses young and old, four or five score.

Item, they have received the rents of my own lands 500*l.* yearly at the least, over and above all afore written.

Item, the said Markham gave money away to diverse such as might have nothing, to the value of 100 pounds and above, as I am credibly informed, and for the purpose, as I think, that such should give information against me of treason or other inconveniences.

Item, the said Markham, and others by his commandment, took away good harneys and artillery sufficient for 7 score men, which cost me above 200*l.*

Item, a specialty of Old Hirst Hermitage, and others, 37*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Item, for 400 stone of wool by estimation, 120*l.*

Item, of Hugh Worrall, for 3 years rent of the parsonage of Doncaster, the rent of every year, 30*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sum 88*l.*

Item, of the same Worrall for four years rent of Warminster, every year 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Sum 21*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

Item, of Mr. Marshall, 63*l.*

Item, of James Fox, 48*l.*

Item, of William Davell, 6*l.*

Item, of Sir John Sutton, 40 quarters of wheat, due for the year before I was committed to the Tower.

Item, of the same, for 200 quarters of barley the same year.

Altho' this afore written, is in the schedule annexed to the Bill of complaint before the Lords.

Post Script. Since the beginning of September the last, the said Markham hath prayd the furniture of five houses, that belonged to the late Archbishop of York, and left the same with the keepers of the houses, and bound every of them by obligation, that either the said stuff, or the price that it was priced to, shall be delivered at any time betwixt this and Christmas, when the same shall be called for.

At the same time he took away from Cawood a very good bed|| of down, with a covering to the same of red damask lined with fustian; a tecture of the same damask double wanded with fringes of red silk, and the curtains of red sarsenet, with other furniture of the said bed.

Item, at the same time he took away of the best young horses there, and a bruing pan of copper, which was an implement of the house.

Item, as I am enformed, he hath taken away the stalls in the quire at Watton, which was very good, and very fair and whole, and also the sella in Dorture, which was left wholly standing, with much other wainscot for cellaring. For there was many fair houses sellered not only above, but also all the walls, and hath taken away many implements of household there.

* A cope is a sacerdotal cloak or vestment, worn in sacred ministrations. It was fastened with a clasp before, and hung down from the shoulders to the heels. It is derived from the British word Koppe, through the Saxon Coppe, the top or highest part. The cape was called, a capiendo, because it contained or covered the whole man; it was the principal vestment, made close on both sides, and open only at top and bottom. It was anciently covered with gold fringe.

† A priest's upper garment, when he reads mass.

‡ A rich stuff made of silk or silver, or silk and gold thread woven together. The first Englishman, says Howe, "that devised and attained the perfection of making all manner of tufted taffeties, cloth of tissue, wrought velvets, braunched satins, and all other kind of curious silke stuffes, was Master John Tyce, dwelling near Shoreditch Church." Howe's Stow, p. 869.

§ A sort of rich tapestry made at Arras in the county of Artois in Flanders. Attempts were made to introduce it into this country, temp. Hen. VIII. In 1619 Sir Francis Crane actually introduced it, but the foreign was preferred even in 1663. Few houses were without this sort of tapestry.

|| Beds in the 16th century were very costly; and the bedsteads very uneasy; the furniture mostly of silk, and very rich.

LETTER III.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, &c.

IN order to mitigate the sufferings of Animals, and to promote the practice of humanity towards them, it is necessary to inquire into the cause which has rendered this measure a peculiar duty; for it is so much the interest of man to cherish, feed, and well treat those brutes which are more particularly faithful and useful to him, and without whose help he would not accomplish any distant communications, any laborious work, and any pleasure to which they are greatly contributory, that it seems as absurd as it is unnatural to question it.

The health, rest, safety, and food of these creatures are of so much importance, that it seems difficult to discover a reason why men should ever be chargeable with either neglect or cruelty, or any over-strained use of their powers. We need not inquire whether such charges are true,—nor do we fear to be ourselves charged with illiberality by asserting them; but if we detect the causes, we may hope to have attained part of the means for securing the remedy. But the subject is so multifarious, that I shall confine my present review to that of Dogs and Horses.

I. Dogs.

Fidelity is so peculiarly the quality of the Dog, and is so instinctively grafted in his nature, as well as the generosity which attaches him to his master, frequently without reaping any adequate return, that we cannot regard his creation amongst the domestic companions of man's life and pursuits, without referring to the chain of Being which connects every species through all the ramified degrees of intelligence, up to the source of all good!

The Dog who protects the sheep is at the same time the companion of the shepherd; he waits to execute his command, and to protect both from danger in the watches of the night,—he participates in the pitiless storm and the howling blast,—he learns to overcome his paternal ferocity, and yields up his ravenous propensity in order to protect his timid charge,—he scarcely slumbers but with a vigilant spirit; and though he seldom and very sparingly partakes of his master's frugal fare, he watches at awful distance for the well-picked bone, or the scattered crumbs, without

a murmur, and without dreaming that by desertion he might come in for better quarters; and perhaps disappointed of his just expectation, he is ready to obey his orders, to execute which will defer his repast for some hours! I have seen on the South Downs a lean and uncourly animal of this sort, clothed in a rough brown coat, too thin to conceal any one of the bones that kept his body together, with open mouth, and panting tongue, and the short inch of tail that was left, watching with eager gaze every mouthful that his master swallowed, and waiting the happy moment, much too long delayed, when the remnants of gristle and skin, and the dry bone itself, should be tossed to him, even as his lawful share of the meal; when a few sheep which had strayed from the flock appeared upon the margin of a distant mound, the shepherd pointed to the spot, and bid the Dog "look out;"—his attention was instantly diverted to his duty, Crop was, in not many minutes, seen passing regularly round the stragglers, and bringing them without any force or violence, and not even with any haste of temper, into the fold;—Many a man in London (said I) would have grumbled or refused to do that duty at such a moment, or to do it so well. "Aye," replied the shepherd, "Crop is a good fellow, he knows what he ought to do, and therefore he does it,—and I never beat him but once in his life, and that was when he was first coming into the line, and he worried some of the sheep, but he knows better now; he'll never do that again."—"Why he seems to be (said I) your only companion, and he does not seem to be overfed!" "No, no, he knows exactly as I do, that when there's no bone there's none left for him,—still he comes and lies down along-side of me and licks my hand, and keeps me warm at night; and if there's the least sound of the bell of one of the weathers, up starts Crop, and away he marches all round the pen, and if he finds any thing wrong, he lets me know it by barking, as to bid me come; and if it's all safe, he comes and lies down close by me again,—and I scarcely ever speak to a soul besides Crop. Indeed I have enough to do, what with penning and opening, and moving from place to place, and nursing the sick, and all that, I don't need to have many others to think

think of." I asked him, if the sheep remained long enough with him to know them? "Yes," he replied, "if they stay a month they all learn to know my voice, and I know their faces, for they are all different; but if it is less time, I can't be expected to know them, except they are sick indeed, and then we soon get intimate; but Crop seems to know them much sooner than I do; for often I have many bad sheep that nothing can hold in; they *will* stray, and push at the pen to get away in the night, and fancy another pasture than what I provided for them, and so they get unruly and troublesome; and this vexes me,—but my old boy here fetches 'em in,—don't you, Crop?" The dog seemed to look as if he knew all his master said, and though he came in panting with fatigue and hunger, yet he looked up and listened with very placid good humour, and he was soon rewarded, for the good shepherd had cast the dry bone upon his watch-coat that lay under the shade of a black-thorn. "What a fine fellow he is," said I, "perhaps you would not part with him?" "No, not for my life," answered the shepherd.

I need not trouble the reader with my reflections; if he is not a stranger to humanity, he will have enough of his own. Amongst the unsparing gifts of Providence, we find a prodigious number of animals furnished not only for our use, but actually for our association. Dogs are the most companionable of any, and the most disinterested in their personal attachment, and unshaken fidelity to man. Even ill usage will not in general induce them to burst this bond of nature; they therefore have a claim upon our reciprocal kindness, and they repay it with usury. The social spirit of man to his dog is best seen when he does not form any female union, but remains single—in this state his fellow men, his horses, his harvest, or his books, are not sufficient to render him the steady companionship which he desires—he must have a faithful dog to watch by his bed and to share his board, and to travel by his side; he is one of whom he is never tired, with whose looks he is never angry, with whom he never differs, whose wants he is always ready to supply, for whom his love never abates or extinguishes, and whose loss he never remembers

but with regret. "How would poor Trim," said my old friend Farmer Barnwell, "drop down tired upon the hearth beside me, and yet he could never get any rest till he found some part of my coat he could touch, or my boot on which he could rest his head. Poor fellow, he always knew, as well as I did, where I was going, and he always knew when Sunday came that he must not go with me; but many's that blessed day, when I have found him waiting for me at the Church door; and now, poor soul! ah nobody knows yet what becomes of good dogs! but I think, says I to our parson, who saw him there one Sunday, if every dog were as good as he, why he must surely go to heaven as well as we Christians." Well, said I, and what answer did the parson make to that? "Why," answered the farmer, "he said he was sure a master would that was kind to them."

The scent with which a dog is furnished, does not only administer to his nature in hunting or discovering the retreat of noxious animals, but also to his fidelity to man; for by this he can trace him from place to place, through crowds of people in market towns, at considerable distances, and over many obstacles (Boyle, cli. 4).

We have known their attachment to be so strong in water dogs of the Newfoundland breed, as to plunge after their master, and bring him safe to shore, when in the imminent danger of drowning; and we have frequently been acquainted with their sitting by the bier of their deceased master, and accompanying the mourners to his grave, and waiting there much longer than any of his most afflicted relatives, or affectionate friends!

These facts are the most persuasive lessons for our reciprocal care and humane regard to such truly valuable creatures; and if they have any weight in our minds, they must render either cruelty or neglect of them justly abhorrent, and thus effectually tend to secure them from ill-treatment at least, which is but a very ungrateful and negative return for their instinctive regard and fidelity to man.

The dog of the Monastery of St. Bernard, so celebrated by every traveller, is an additional instance of the regard paid by that species to human beings; for although they are entirely unknown to him, yet he has a strong conception

conception of their suffering when overwhelmed in the snow. Having scented the spot, he burrows into the snow, and contrives to gather the almost expiring person upon his back, and so bear him up the steep ascent: knocking at the gate of the Monastery, he delivers the object of his assiduous benevolence to the care and hospitality of the monks of that humane establishment; and they are never suffered to depart until rest and hospitable treatment have contributed to enable them to pursue their journey, and to carry with them the disinterested prayers of those who have sheltered them from their distress.

II. HORSES.

The oftener we reflect upon the benefits we daily receive from the bounteous gifts of Providence, the more shall we feel their value, and duly appreciate the alternative, if those gifts, or any of them, should be at any time withdrawn. We may for a moment conceive man to be deprived of those animals, by whose tractable docility and well-supplied strength many of his operations both in business and in pleasure are carried on, and without which this part of his use and enjoyment would be wholly cancelled. The obvious deduction is, that the longer we retain them in our service, by moderate labour and regular food, the better do they promote our interests. A horse will, by good management, render useful service for twenty years and upwards; it must therefore be deemed a providential gift that such a powerful and good-tempered servant has been placed under man's protection and care; capable of yielding him a profit ten times more than his cost, and of procuring to him and his family comforts without which their station, their traffick, and their pleasure, would be greatly abridged! It is for these purposes, that a horse is furnished by his posture, as a quadruped, with many qualifications, without which he could be of comparatively little utility to his owner. I shall mention only one of them, because it applies to his activity; he leaps, swims, travels, carries burdens, draws heavy loads, and bears his master on his back, all which could not be effected if his posture had been erect, and these afford a powerful evidence of design and beneficence in their gracious formation; but as he is designed for these purposes, and in the

constant use of all the locomotive faculties, his feet and legs are formed with peculiar reference to action. Without describing them all, it will be sufficient for my purpose to refer to the instep, where, as a protection to the numerous sinews which combine to enable the animal to move, a strong cartilage is fixed in front from the hoof upwards to cover the ancles, and give power to every step. The finer and better sort of modern English horses are descended from those of Arabia and Barbary, but differ from them in size and mould, being more stout and lusty, and better furnished; of good courage, capable of enduring much fatigue, and both in perseverance and speed surpass all horses in the world.

England has at all times, even in its rudest state, been possessed of a breed of horses sufficient to answer every necessary purpose. The Venerable Bede says, that the English began to use saddle horses about the year 631, when prelates and others began to ride on horseback, who till that time were accustomed to walk. (Berenger, Penant, Rees.) After horses became in general request, the first Law rendered the stealing of them a capital crime in 1 Ed. VI. c. 13; but although this Act was sufficient to stamp the high value of the animal to be equal to the life of a man, yet I do not find any minor Law for the crime of ill-treatment or neglect.

What has been already stated is sufficient to convince any one of the duty and interest of a generous return to this generous animal, who does every thing for them without murmur, to the utmost of his strength. Much of the injudicious treatment of them arises from a spirit of avarice in one department, and of gambling in another. An over-anxious desire to save time on the road is the cause of so many horses being distressed, and very soon destroyed in the public vehicles. One hour in a long journey, and a few minutes in a short one, would save the lives of many, and all their cost to the owners. Men of business and pleasure are induced to favour that establishment, the carriages of which promise to "bring them in" an hour sooner than any other; the common terms on the western road is 8 miles within the hour, and they perform it to a second of time by the regulator; but they wisely change horses the more frequently

frequently to accomplish it; but when they undertake this any where without that corresponding precaution, their horses are soon destroyed. I knew a coachman, who in a short stage confessed or avowed that he had killed 50 horses within a year by over-driving! His avarice soon overcame his success, and he left the concern a bankrupt, as he deserved.

The unfortunate fate of the finest horses in the world, from the pampered horse of state to the "Aurelio of the embattled plain;" and from the careful education for the course, down to the degraded and broken-kneed hackney of the post chaise, and so on to the dust cart, have been often, but not too often delineated with the pen of satire, the pencil of art, and the sigh of poetical melody, till human nature turns with disdain upon itself, and shudders at the ingratitude of man!

The sport of the race-course is, abstractedly, emulative and innocent—gratifying at once to the owner, and also to the contending animals, whose enjoyment seems to surpass that of their masters; but when coupled with the cause which animates the latter only, it ceases to afford the satisfaction in which it might be suffered to originate and to end. Gambling takes place of energy, and the stake is pledged upon the issue at the distance post, with the same temper as when it is pledged at the cast of a die—if the plate is lost or won, the horse is either cherished or sold in disgust and despair; he becomes the victim of a desperate throw, or is abandoned to the artful persuasion of deceit.

It is in this as in every other case where chance is the ground of the venture; the object of emulation is absorbed, and every barrier of human obligation falls into the snare.—If the horse could adopt the language of *Æsop*, he would complain that in almost every accident the fault was in the rider or driver; he would assert his own readiness to do more than was required, but that he was curbed when he ought to have been loosened, checked when he ought to have been set free, and spurred when he was putting forth his utmost strength for the service of his master; jaded but not fed, heated but not dressed, flogged because he was tired, and cast off because he had

no time or rest, nor allowed to recover his exhausted strength!

But the work of a horse, and even the feeding of him, are not the only essentials in his management which falls within the subject of his humane treatment; a fancied smartness in his appearance beyond what nature has bestowed, has become so prevalent, that gentlemen without the least apparent knowledge or consideration of the severe result of the order, in one word direct their farrier to dock the tail and crop the ears of their favourite horse! Now the tail was given as well to enable the animal to relieve himself from the annoyance of flies which disturb and irritate his few moments of rest, as to conceal indecencies; but these not having weight equal to that of "doing as others do," their beauty, these appropriate appendages, their temper and generous spirit, are all sacrificed to a useless fashion of first docking the tail, and then clearing out and cropping their ears! The farrier, taking a measured length of tail, cuts through it, and then sears the part with a hot iron, which he presses against it with his utmost strength! this severance of the lower extremity of the spinal marrow, in addition to the agony of the searing, causes the animal to faint; but lest he should fall, a groom stands by, and applies pretty sharply a few strokes with a whip, the animation of which recalls him to pain, the better to enable him to undergo the rest of the operation. The remainder of the tail is then held up, and sliced underneath, so as to divide all the sinews that enable the animal to bend it inward; and lest they should heal again, he is led back to his stall, where he is consoled by a full manger of corn, while the tail is tied up to the ceiling, so as to prevent the slashes from healing together—those sinews therefore never reunite, but are skinned over: and this keeps the tail standing out, with the hair falling downwards on each side. This operation has the effect of making him shy behind, and kicking those who unawares go into the stable, or pass near behind him.

As to the ears, the clearing them is not cruel in itself, but the consequence is so; for Nature seems to have, with a minute care and infinite beneficence, provided

provided a growth of small soft hairs within the ear, in order to relieve the animal from dust, flies, and small insects which might otherwise greatly vex and trouble it, if not affect or lay eggs in the interior parts of the head, and also for the purpose of hearing sounds more readily from a distance. I have seen these parts carefully cleared out, so as to leave almost bare the tender skin which covers the cartilage, whereby all these annoyances are multiplied, and are not unfrequently the causes of rendering the best of horses vicious and unmanageable. But when this has been done, the naked ears shew themselves, and soon become a very unseemly sight, and the remedy adopted is, not to suffer or induce the hair to grow again, but actually to cut off the ear itself; this makes the animal very shy to all who approach him, and spoils his temper; the result is, as wise as the order, that he is spurred and whipped for what his ungenerous master has directed him to feel.

If wisdom bears no part in these observations, perhaps cruelty does; and would be punished as a capital felony by the Black Act, if done by any other than the owner, or by his command; but the whole of the criminal malice ceases as soon as it can be proved that he was malicious enough to his own beast to direct it.

Mr. Richard Martin, M.P. for Galway, has not yet found the Senate in unison with his own Christian humanity on some of these subjects.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nottingham, June 29.

TO my remarks in page 204, allow me to add the following, for the consideration of your numerous readers.

The Railways hitherto laid down have been constructed at the suggestion of individuals for their own private convenience, and with a view to economy in the expence of horses; for by laying down the rails on inclined planes, the loaded waggons are easily run down, and the power required to return the empty waggons is not considerable: but in the formation of Railways for national purposes, the engineer will not be required to act on the same parsimonious principle as the circumscribed limits of the trade or capital of an individual must necessarily dictate; or, as in a case

where the trade is only in one direction, like that of the mining districts. No expense which might be incurred by forming the Grand Trunk Railways in direct lines and perfect levels could be felt, when we contemplate the millions of tons of merchandize, as well as the numerous vehicles for the daily accommodation of persons, which this improved method of internal conveyance would annually circulate in each direction through the very heart of the united kingdom.

The conflicting opinions of different engineers have for a while blinded the eyes of the publick to the real benefits which this measure so obviously displays; these various reports may easily be traced as the only source of all the confusion which seems to beset some of the Companies; it should, however, be observed, that engineers have given details of experiments made on Railways differing with each other, both in the construction of rails and inclination of road, as well as in the locomotive engines and waggons used thereon; and to complete the confusion attendant on such steps, *scientific* gentlemen are now springing up like mushrooms to give abstruse formulæ on a subject which has long since been sufficiently defined by the practical experience of our artisans, a far more useful class of society.

From these causes it would be extremely difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion; but notwithstanding all the sophistry of those opposed to the measure, and the confusion introduced by different engineers, sufficient information may still be collected to convince the impartial man of the vast superiority of Railways, even on their present defective construction, over all other modes of conveyance.

If the publick would but think for themselves, instead of blindly submitting to the perplexing opinions of interested engineers, they would easily come at the truth; there is nothing more simple in detail than a Railway, and in order to gain the requisite information, let any one take the trouble to examine the one at Leeds under the management of Mr. Blenkinsop, one of our most experienced engineers, and who was the first to bring the locomotive engine into practical effect on Railways: the meanest mechanic employed on this Railway would have been able to give every information to

the publick, but instead of consulting men of this sort, information has been sought for from individuals less qualified to afford it.

Time and experience may get the better of public ignorance and prejudice, and teach those gentlemen who are appointed to the management of Railway Companies to follow common sense, and leave all scientific gentlemen (as they are styled) to amuse themselves with their specious theories.

No really satisfactory or efficient experiments can be made until some public Railway of considerable extent be laid down, so as to afford a fair trial of vehicles both for the conveyance of persons, and of goods of every description. Surely it cannot be expected that the clumsy coal waggons in use on the present imperfect Rails could yield experiments to satisfy the idle curiosity and impertinent questions of ignorant persons; it would be just as reasonable to expect that the conveyance of the inland mails could be effected by Thames-street carts and horses. It is equally inconsistent to suppose that private individuals of the mining districts should incur the expense of laying down proper Rails, and of building proper carriages for the conveyance of all descriptions of merchandize, as well as of persons, without which no experiments can be made so as to give general satisfaction.

The same lethargic indifference we witnessed in our Government before they ventured to second the persevering example of individuals in the establishment of Steam-packets, will now be played over again with respect to the present measure. What then? there never was any individual in this or any other country, who could, *without particular influence over Constituted Authorities*, make the least impression upon a Government, unless by the most provoking industry and incessant application. It will hardly be credited 50 years hence, that our Statesmen could be so totally lost to the common occurrences of the day, and so careless of the inestimable treasure which our artisans have for many years presented to their view.

When the prejudiced opinions of those individuals who now oppose this scheme shall be silenced by a cool reflection of its national importance, we shall find every class of society gradually incline towards it, till all become una-

nimous;—the merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, will each receive an additional power or means of conveyance at a diminished expenditure; the convenience to the community will be so general and impartial, as to be felt from the cottage to the throne; and the Statesman who now through ignorance smiles at the measure, as one of a speculative nature, will find it an inexhaustible source of revenue unparalleled in the history of man.

Yours, &c.

THOS. GRAY.

MR. URBAN, May 30.

THE following is taken from a scarce book, intituled "Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, who refused to take the Oath to his late Majesty King George the First. Taken from an original MS. of a gentleman who was principal Clerk to the Accomptant General's Office, belonging to the Commissioners for the forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Rebellion in the year 1715. Staffordshire, published 1745."

William Stafford, esq. estate at Bradley, in possession of Peter Hatton and others	£ 399 10 0
Frances Holland, of St. Giles in the county of Middlesex, spinster	10 0 0
Mary Fleetwood, of St. Martin's in the Fields, spinster	502 0 0
Sir Wm. Goring, bart. of Burton, co. Sussex	600 0 0
Bryan Hinde of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln	0 19 0
Wm. Fitzherbert of Norbury, co. Derby, esq.	133 4 8
B. Fitzherbert of Gray's Inn, esq.	100 0 0
Anne Hickin of Sardon Magna, spinster	27 12 0
Ursula Kempson of Wolverhampton, widow	39 0 0
John Kempson of Great Sardon	41 10 0
Wm. Ward of Great Sardon	9 2 6
Thos. Johnson of Moseley.	
Eliz. Stych of Upper Pen, widow	8 0 0
John Stych of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick	12 0 0
John Turner of Marston, yeoman.	
Richard Loyd of Kerry more Green, weaver	2 0 0
Richard Pendrell of Hubbard Grange, in the county of Salop, gent.	242 10 6
Wm. Fox of Salt, gent.	39 0 0
Hugh Mellor of Salton, in the county of Chester, husbandman	1 15 0
Jo. Ryder of Wolverhampton, shoemaker.	
Joseph Hawley of Mill-house.	
Mary Leveson of Willenhall in Wolverhampton	81 10 0
John Leveson of ditto in ditto	50 17 8

Andrew

Andrew Cross of Oulton, gent.	53	10	0	Rob. Kildick of West Bromwich, hatter	-	-	3	0	0	
Anthony Hornayold of Hanley Castle in the county of Worcester, gent.	150	0	0	John Berrington of Winnealey in the county of Hereford, esq.	-	-	171	0	0	
Mary Purcell of St. Andrew's, Holborn, spinster	-	-	20	0	Fran. Dale of Chillington, spinster	1	18	0	0	
Anne Purcell of Stafford, spinster	20	0	0	Anthony Hill of Pepper Hill in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	80	0	0	
Winifred Purcell of Stafford, ditto	20	0	0	Itellen Gower of Colmese, in the county of Worcester	-	-	200	0	0	
Cath. Purcell of Stafford, widow	100	0	0	Creswell Wilkes of Brewood Forge, widow	-	-	8	0	0	
Phillip Purcell of Arundel Castle, in the county of Sussex, gent.	20	0	0	Ed. Bawford of Brewood, gent.	1	10	0	0	0	
Thos. Purcell, of Gray's Inn, gent	200	0	0	Hen. Alport of Uttoxeter, yeoman	40	0	0	0	0	
Thos. Purcell of Hay, in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	85	0	Hen. Conney of Foley, in the parish of Loe, gent.	-	-	20	10	0
Mark Marmaduke Langdale, esq.	1120	4	9	Jos. Canington of Broseley, in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	6	2	6	
Rob. Bromley, jun. of Great Bridgeford, gent.	-	-	42	2	Thos. Perry of Bilston, locksmith	3	13	0	0	
Thomas Marston of Wolverhampton, victualler	-	-	13	17	Mary Wolley of Whiston, widow	17	0	0	0	
Oliver Lea of Acton, yeoman	40	0	0	Rob. Underhill of Pershall, gent.	76	0	0	0	0	
Wm. Leek of Eccleshall, joiner	3	5	0	Ed. Howe of Leigh, yeoman.	-	-	-	-	-	
Cath. Bromley of High On, parish of Church Eaton	-	-	73	11	Wm. Fielding of Draycot	-	-	33	0	0
Wm. Metham of North Cave, co. York, esq.	-	-	304	0	Valentine Howe of Leigh, yeoman	38	0	0	0	
Thos. Hav of Boscobel, in the county of Salop, gent.	-	-	81	15	Jos. Johnson of Leigh, yeoman	13	16	0	0	
Peter Howell of Wolverhampton, blacksmith	-	-	6	0	Sir Ed. Simeon of Aston, bart.	1126	5	11	0	
John Brinley of Blimbill, taylor	1	8	0	Chas. Smith of Bushbury, esq.	67	0	0	0	0	
Edw. Giffard of Worcester, apothecary.	-	-	-	Susannah Quyot of Wolverhampton, spinster	-	-	13	0	0	
Elizabeth Giffard of Wolverhampton, spinster	-	-	59	19	Jos. Warburton of Cohridge, potter	2	10	0	0	
Thos. Fleetwood of Gerard Bromley, esq. and Frances his wife	-	-	1286	9	Thomas Wilson of Wolverhampton, mercer	-	-	23	0	0
Thos. Whitgrave of Moseley, esq. and John Pidgeon of Bass	-	-	73	2	Mar. Howard of Hoar Cross, widow	352	10	0	0	
Elizabeth Fowler of Wolverhampton, widow	-	-	59	12	Thos. Higgs of Barnhurst, miller	42	10	0	0	
Eliz. Stokes of Aston, spinster	5	10	0	Thos. Downing of Swyneston	2	10	0	0	0	
Anne and John Hawley of Croton	27	0	0	Thos. Bagnal of Wolton, yeoman	16	16	0	0	0	
John Byddulph of Byddulph, esq.	371	19	10	Anne Kempston of Wittington, widow	11	0	0	0	0	
F. Byddulph of Gray's Inn, gent.	60	0	0	Andrew Hill of Wolverhampton, innkeeper	-	-	4	10	0	
Katherine Gifford of Worcester, widow	-	-	195	12	Wm. Smith of Sedgley, naylor.	-	-	-	-	-
Thos. Palon of Dearnstale, gent.	64	16	0	Mary Watson of Brewaford, in the county of Worcester	-	-	100	6	0	
T. Whitegrave of Moseley, gent.	127	15	0	John Shelley of Ranton, yeoman	12	0	0	0	0	
Sir John Curzon of Water Perry in the county of Oxon, bart.	-	-	203	18	Walter Lord Aston	-	-	916	8	3
Samuel Bowers of Dulton, co. Chester, gent.	-	-	23	5	Sir R. Fleetwood of Calwich, knt.	678	5	10	0	
Thos. Astbury, yeoman, and Mary Williams of Stoke, widow	-	-	2	0	T. Fitzherbert of Swigneston, esq.	813	7	24	0	
Joseph Lees of Kerry more Green in the parish of Breewood	-	-	3	5	T. Fleetwood of Ellaston, gent.	50	0	0	0	
James Bradshaw of Hollins in the parish of Kingsley	-	-	10	0	Constance Whitgrave of Wolverhampton, widow	-	-	118	7	0
Sauntion Erdeswick of Hely, gent.	69	0	0	T. Giffard of Chillington, esq.	2100	6	64	0	0	
R. Brandon of Prestwood, yeoman	6	0	0	R. Fleetwood of Ellaston, gent.	60	13	0	0	0	
R. Clerk of Kaliveck, husbandman	7	0	0	J. Jakeman of Offley Park	-	-	14	5	6	
Geo. Dale of Brocton, yeoman	1	0	0	T. Macklesfield, esq. estate at Mere in possession of John Foden	-	-	261	19	4	
Wm. Gower of Chambers, co. Worcester, esq.	-	-	211	7	T. Silvester of Wolverhampton	8	5	0	0	
Cesar Johnson of Shalfeld, in the county of Warwick, gent.	-	-	30	0	W. Watson of Beresford, esq. in the county of Worcester	-	-	481	15	6
W. Davies of Handsworth, yeoman	10	0	0	W. Chapman of Milenorth, gent.	113	4	0	0	0	
Mary Bullock of Gornall, widow	14	0	0	J. Fowler of St. Thomas's, esq.	1491	12	11	0	0	
				John Weston of Sutton-place, in the county of Surrey, esq.	-	-	138	10	0	
				Henry Earl of Stafford	-	-	815	14	1	
				J. Talbot of Norfolk, in the county of Salop, esq.	-	-	7	0	6	
				Lady Mary Dowager Gerard of Gerards Bromley	-	-	1000	0	0	
				Rob. Freeman of Weston, in the county of Dorset.	-	-	-	-	-	

Derby, esq. 25 13 0
 E. Collins of Wolverhampton, brasier 0 0 0
 T. Brandon of Prestwood, yeoman 15 0 0
 Mark Marmaduke Langdale of Paynesley,
 esq. 998 13 7
 Margaret Blackburne of St. Thomas, spin-
 ster 20 0 0
 T. Fleetwood of Gerards Bromley, esq.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, June 23.

I had escaped my recollection, when I before addressed you (p. 417) respecting an Antient Metallic Vessel found in the river Severn, that there were in your last volume, p. 164, some particulars communicated to the Gloucester Journal by J. W. Counsel, esq. of this identical vessel, which is there denominated a *Wassel Bowl*, and is stated to have been discovered at a place in the above river, called the Haw Passage. Mr. C. offers some probable conjectures as to the date of this piece of antiquity, and conceives that it very possibly belonged to a monastic establishment in the neighbourhood, by which the Haw was formerly possessed. The account seems to be deficient of some necessary particulars, and is, I think, inconclusive as to the denomination of the vessel, the shape and extreme shallowness of which, and the nature of the metal whereof it is formed, being strongly opposed to the application of it to the purpose of a wassel bowl. GEO. YATES.

*** We are informed by Mr. Wishaw, who has published a large plate of this curious vessel, that its companion, of exactly the same dimensions, but with different designs, was discovered in nearly the same part of the river, and about the same time. Of this that gentleman has kindly promised us a drawing. The bowl which has occasioned this discussion was brought to light July 9, 1824, in laying the foundations for the piers of the Haw Bridge, which is now nearly completed. It was purchased, Mr. Wishaw informs us, by Jer. Hawkins, esq. a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood; the other is in the possession of the landlord of the Haw Passage House.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, June 23.

IN your Magazine for July 1813, p. 17, is a description by Mr. Hamper (accompanied by an engraving) of an ancient bell-metal Mortar, belong-

ing to Mr. Blount, surgeon, of Birmingham, which, according to the inscription upon it, once belonged to the Infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, and was made by William de Touthorp in the year 1308. Gough's edition of Camden contains a description of the same mortar, with some observations as to its recent possessors, which not being referred to by Mr. Hamper, may possibly have escaped his notice. I therefore transcribe Mr. Gough's account, as a proper appendage to Mr. Hamper's communication.

"A brass mortar formerly belonging to the Infirmary of this Abbey [St. Mary, York], is (1785) or was lately, in the possession of Henry Fairfax, esq. of Towlaton near Tadcaster. It had two handles, the sides ornamented with two rows of quatrefoils, in which are animals passant and rampant. The inscription round it,

'Mortarium s'c'i Joh'is Evango. de firmaria be Marie Ebo. me fecit A. D. MCCCVIII. Fr. Will's de Touthorp.'

It was about 1780 in the hands of an apothecary at Selby, on whose death it has not been traced. It is remarkable, that to this day Touthorp is a place of rendezvous for travelling tinkers."—Gough's Camden, 2d edit. vol. III. p. 307.

In a note the above inscription is said to have been taken from a drawing by Heynes, in possession of the Rev. Mr. Symson at Lincoln. It varies a little, owing probably to carelessness in the original transcriber, from that given by Mr. Hamper, which, being copied from the Mortar itself, is most likely to be correct.

Yours, &c.

GEO. YATES.

Mr. URBAN,

June 11.

I HAVE been a Subscriber to your most valuable Record of the Times for nearly 50 years. I have observed with great pleasure the interest you have at various times taken for the improvement and dignity of the capital; but notwithstanding all the pains, and the hints, and the recommendations towards some splendid structure to strike the foreigner with the idea of a great people, you have never been able as yet to make any impression on the Government to erect some grand structure suitable to the first and richest capital in the world.

That London is, taking away some of the Chinese cities, the greatest, the wealthiest city in the world, will be allowed

allowed I believe by all; that it covers an immense space of ground is true, but London is but a great lot of houses collected together, without taste, magnificence, or splendor; there is not a Capital of any of the great kingdoms of Europe that has not buildings that eclipse it in scale and grandeur. Take away St. Paul's, and Waterloo Bridge, we will add Westminster Abbey, what is there in London to brag of?

In your original communications of the last month, in the anecdotes of Doctor Parr, I observe, with the feelings of a man who loves his country, the same sensation of Doctor Parr, where he says, "I should be transported with joy if, for the honour of the Protestant cause and the Established Church, the Parliament would vote 20 millions, for erecting a sacred edifice, which in magnitude and grandeur should surpass St. Peter's at Rome." In continuation, he says, "although an obscure country parson, I should contribute two or three hundred pounds on such an occasion." I am of the same opinion. Dr. Parr's ideas are worthy of the benevolent and truly generous Prince Palatine Bishop of Durham, and the richly endowed Dean and Chapter thereof, the liberal and wealthy Bishop of Winchester, and other munificent Prelates, whose revenues are well told and truly paid without a halfpenny loss or deduction at the year's end. I say, if these excellent Bishops would set the example, and come forward, I will follow Doctor Parr's example with my two or three hundred pounds on the occasion. The Church is at present, from a too great attention to self interest (*and I will not say avarice, but something nearly allied*), very unpopular. Now then is the time for them in some degree to recover their lost respect with the people. Let them take the lead, and apply some of their easy gotten wealth (I do not mean the working class of Clergy), and erect, or set the example towards erecting, a magnificent temple to the Supreme Being, of the Gothic or English architecture, worthy of the greatest Nation in the world. Let it be a repository for the great men who have sacrificed their lives in the service of their country, by sea or land, in parliament, &c. &c.; a repository for the noble dead; where, at the same time should be, every Sunday, the service performed in the most dignified

style, and where should be places for 1000 of the lower orders that please to go. Every sailor, every soldier who had served, would like to see the monument of his former Commander, and contemplate the days that are gone. What old soldier would not take his son to see that of the great Duke of Wellington, when it shall please God to call him hence? Is there a man in the kingdom who ever visited London, that would not sigh and drop the tear of sympathy?

The place I should recommend for this monument of human gratitude and grandeur, is on the East side of Cavendish Square. It is almost the highest ground at the West end of London. This would give a character to that part of London, that is now devoid of interest, which, when seen from Hampstead and Highgate, is flat, dead, and without an edifice rising above the innumerable multitude of houses.

G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, June 25.*

ON the death of Dr. Johnson, your great and early coadjutor, your pages were so replete with anecdotes relating to the literary life of that immortal character, that I feel assured you will readily admit the following brief notices of a very interesting collection of manuscripts, which, under the title of *Johnsoniana*, were dispersed by the hammer of Mr. Sotheby on the 3d of June, at the conclusion of the sale of the Library of James Boswell, esq. which lasted ten days.

The following were the most important articles:

The Original Plan of the great English Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield, in the hand of an amanuensis, but with copious interlineations in Johnson's own hand, and his signature at the end. [The Lexicographer sent this to Dr. Taylor for perusal; from him Whitehead the Poet borrowed it, and through him it passed to Lord C. There are animadversions on it in two distinct handwritings, one believed to be his Lordship's] 8l. 15s. Thorpe.

The original Draft of the same, entirely in the Doctor's hand, before Dodsley had requested it should be inscribed to Lord Chesterfield. 17l. 6s. 6d. Thorpe.

The original MS of Rowe's *Life*. 3l. 15s. Thorpe.

The same of Pope's *Life*. 16l. 5s. 6d. Thorpe.

Dr. Johnson's *Journal of his Tour in France*.

France, in his own hand-writing. 10*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

A Diary inscribed EASTER 1766, registering his Self Examination and Preparation by prayer and fasting for the Holy Sacrament, a most interesting memorial of his pious humility. 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Rev. Mr. Valentine.

A Diary, marked 1781 and 1783, containing a Pious Meditation in the Summer-house at Streatham, &c. 5*l.* Thorpe.

His MS Prayers, seven in number (published by Dr. Strahan). 9*l.* 9*s.* Upcott.

His Letter of Thanks to the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, when the degree of M.A. was conferred on him by that University. 7*l.* Pickering.

Three Letters to Sir Joshua Reynolds, two relating to the application for an augmentation of the Doctor's pension, to enable him to travel; and the Original Draft of a letter to the Lord Chancellor on the same subject. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Johnsoniana, being Mr. Boswell's materials and memoranda in compiling his Life of Johnson. 9*l.* Pickering.

Other curious MSS. and autographs were added:

The Original Book of Subscriptions towards the Repaire of the Cathedrall Church of St. Paul, containing the Autographs of Charles II. Lords Clarendon, Southampton, Albemarle, and others. 5*l.* Thorpe.

Biographical Anecdotes of various Persons. 9*l.* 12*s.* Thorpe.

Papers relating to the Town of Stratford. [See Prolegomena to Malone's Shakspeare, vol. ii.] 16*l.* Harding and Co.

Licence for Sir Philip Sidney to travel for two years, accompanied by three servants, four horses, and one hundred pounds in money, or less, under the Sign Manual of Queen Elizabeth, 1572. 11*l.* Thorpe.

Office Copy of the Will of Elizabeth Milton, the Poet's Widow, and other Papers relating to her death. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Thorpe.

Three Receipts, with the Signatures of the Poet's Daughters, Anne Milton, Mary Milton, and Deborah Clarke and her husband, on receiving 100*l.* each from their Stepmother, Elizabeth Milton, as their portion of the Estate of their Father. 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Thorpe.

A Receipt, with the Signatures of Sir Philip Sidney, for one half-year's Fee as Cup-bearer to Queen Elizabeth, 1576. 8*l.* 3*s.* Ballard.

A bundle of curious Papers relating to the Office of Master of the Revels. [See Prolegomena to Malone's Shakspeare.] 20*l.* Thorpe. Boswelliana, a Collection of Anecdotes, Bon mots, &c. by James Boswell, sen. 18*l.* Thorpe.

One hundred and fifteen letters to Mr. Malone, in reply to enquiries respecting the Life of Dryden, &c. many from distinguished Literary Characters. 20*l.* Thorpe.

Twelve Letters of Rt. Hon. Edm. Burke to Mr. Malone, some of them relating to the inscription to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a memoir of him. 8*l.* 8*s.* Thorpe.

Twelve Letters of Rt. Hon. Wm. Wyndham to Mr. Malone. 3*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.

Ten of Dr. Farmer to the same. 2*l.* 5*s.*

Twenty-eight of Rev. Thos. Warton to the same. 4*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.

Forty-three of Geo. Steevens, esq. to the same, chiefly relating to Shakspeare. 9*l.* 9*s.* Thorpe.

Four of Bp. Percy to the same, one containing curious particulars relating to the Rowleian Controversy. 2*l.* 14*s.*

Three Letters from John Kemble, esq. to the same, and 25 from other Literary men. 10*l.* Thorpe.

Sixteen Original Letters of Dryden, addressed to his cousin Mrs. Stuart. 26*l.* 6*s.* Thorpe.

Five of the same to Wm. Walsh the Poet, and one to Chas. Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax. 10*l.*

A whole-length Drawing of a Lady (Mrs. Siddons) by Hamilton. 6*l.* 6*s.*

Portrait of Jas. Boswell, esq. copied by S. Harding in 1795 from a picture by Sir Josh. Reynolds, painted in 1789. 8*l.* 15*s.*

Crayon Drawing of Shakspeare, made in 1783 by Mr. Ozias Humphrey, "from the only original picture extant, which formerly belonged to Sir Will. D'Avenant, and is in the possession of the Duke of Chandos. The Painter unknown. EDMOND MALONE." 14*l.* Harding and Co.

A three-quarter-length portrait of James Boswell, esq. in oil. 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

A portrait of Dryden, in oil. 9*l.*

The Boswell family. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Shakspeare. 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lastly, the fine Portrait of Dr. Johnson, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the late Jas. Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck, was knocked down for 76*l.* 13*s.* to Mr. Graves, a hoperchant of Southwark.

The whole produce of the sale was upwards of 2000*l.* NEPOS.

HOUSE OF JOHN KNOX.

ONE of the most antique and remarkable houses in Edinburgh, is the structure at the bottom of the High Street, in which the celebrated John Knox is said to have resided, while exercising the functions of a preacher in St. Giles' Kirk. This is perhaps the oldest stone building of a private sort now existing there; for it was inhabited, before John Knox's time, by George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline and Arch-Dean of St. Andrews, who had to abandon it, as well as his more valuable dignity and office.

at the Reformation. The town granted the house to their pastor, *rent-free*, and were at some pains and expence in fitting up a "warm study" for him, of deal boards, in the chamber above the hall, probably the little place which looks out upon the High Street, by a window over the door, from which, says tradition, he preached to the populace assembled below. The said hall is now occupied by an intelligent tonsor, who, to the disgrace of a highly poetical and Jacobite name, professes himself a warm admirer of John Knox and his Reformation. Above his door, and extending even over his window, runs an ancient religious inscription, which is by far the longest to be found in Edinburgh*. Close beneath the preaching window, there has long existed a coarse effigy of the Reformer, stuck upon the corner, and apparently holding forth to the passers by. Of this no features were for a long time discernible, till Mr. Dryden, about three years ago, took shame to himself for the neglect it was experiencing, and got it daubed over in glaring oil-colours, at his own expence. Thus a red nose and two intensely black eyes were brought strongly out upon the mass of face; and a pair of white-iron Geneva bands, with a new black gown, completed the resuscitation. A large canopy of Chinese fashion, hung at the edges with tassels, was spread over the preacher's head, making him look much finer than he had ever done in his life-time, and a demure precentor was placed underneath his yellow pulpit, in order to prevent strangers from taking up an idea that our great Reformer, like the poor itinerant Methodists of modern times, had to direct the singing as well as the doctrine of his hearers. The precentor, however, was not very well used in his station, for, provoking only the laughter of the spectators, while the preacher excited their veneration, he was soon after taken down. There is a stone in the building, at a little distance from the diminutive pulpit, and pointed at by the preacher, bearing the name of the Deity in Greek, Latin, and English, carved upon it,

* This rubric is unfortunately covered over by the signs and placards of the present mechanical inhabitants, but, we understand, runs thus:—*LUKE. GOD. ABOVE. AL. AND. YOUR. NEIGHBOUR. AS. YOUR. SELF.*

from which rays seem to diverge upon the side next the effigy, and clouds upon the side most remote from his irradiating finger. Some ingenuity seems to have been exercised here, in painting the radiance of a bright saffron, while the reprobate clouds are treated with a villanous dark green,—a distinction of wonderful delicacy, considering what the rays and the clouds are intended to emblemize. The modern possessor, to whom the general thanks of Scotland are due, takes care to paint the whole piously over every second of May.—It is supposed that Bassendyne, the early Scottish Printer, resided and carried on his trade in this house*.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, July 4.

THAT a manifest incongruity exists in the passage of Shakspeare's *Henry VIII.* so frequently alluded to in your recent numbers, is incontrovertible; and that no satisfactory elucidation has been, or is likely to be given on the subject, is equally so. It may not, therefore, be irrelevant to conjecture what *ought to have been*, and probably *was*, the true meaning of the author:

By this Sin fell the Angels; how then *our*
man,
Made lower than the Angels, hope to win by't?
Yours, &c. E. T. PILGRIM†.

D. A. Y. informs S. R. M. (p. 294) that Thomas Bloundevill of Newton Flotman, esq. who was living 1586 and 1596, had two wives; by his first, Rose, daughter of — Johnson, who was living 1558, he appears to have had no issue; but by his 2d wife, Margaret, daughter of who died his widow in 1617, he had two daughters and co-heiresses: the eldest Elizabeth married Meyricke, esq. by whom she had Bloundevill Merycke and others; and Patience, who married Robert King, died in 1688. The above mentioned T. Bloundevill was the eldest son of Edward Bloundevill of Newton Flotman, esq. by . . . his wife, daughter of Thomas Godsalve of Norwich, esq. which Edward was the eldest son of Ralph Bloundevill of Newton, esq.

* We are indebted, for this description, to an interesting little work, now in the course of publication, entitled "Traditions of Edinburgh," edited by Mr. R. Chambers.
† The letter of I. J. on this subject is received; but we shall not again bear the cause till further evidence is received.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

107. *The Hermit in Italy, or Observations on the Manners and Customs of Italy; being a continuation of the Sketches of French Manners.* By M. de Jouy, Author of "L'Hermite en Prison," "L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. Whittaker.

THIS appellation, "Hermit," has been recently given to authors, who live in retirement, and notice the habits of their neighbours. The varieties of individual character are however given too often as manners and customs of the inhabitants at large, and such accounts are further subject to the mistakes hereafter mentioned.

The fact is, that polished life, in all the different parts of Europe, is very much alike, though there are certain broad features peculiar to each separate Nation. Thus, in Germany, there is more smoking, eating, and drinking, than in France or Italy. There are more musical entertainments in the latter, than in the former; and so *de cæteris*; but nevertheless, a German, French, and English gentleman, will meet in company, and their manners so assimilate, that scarcely any distinction will be perceptible. To a foreigner, who lives in either of these countries, a national character will however be visible in a very strong light, and yet the American and French publications concerning England, show that observers daily make the most flagrant mistakes. This is exceedingly common in all departments of life. Whoever examines the principle of tittle tattle about neighbours, will find it to be the presumption, that because a thing *can* be done foolishly, it *will* be done foolishly. This, however, is not the case in general, and the presumption becomes an unjustifiable slander. In books, therefore, of this kind, we hold a proper distrust to be commendable; and it will not injure the author, because real distinctions of national character are obvious, and therefore easy to be discriminated.

With regard to France, Dr. Moore is the best painter of manners; and with regard to England, Fielding; yet both of these writers mixed with the world; and it is a monstrous absurdity to suppose that a *Hermit*, i. e. a man

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who lives in a state isolated from society, is the person qualified to give an accurate account of it. Notwithstanding, these books may be made interesting and instructive; and so is that before us.

We shall extract concisely some curious particularities. Paving streets with small round pebbles destroys the beauty of the foot; for through Turin being thus paved, the women have rarely a handsome foot (i. 79).—In Italy it is an affront not to address a person of any distinction in the third person (i. 80). The unrivalled beauty of the inlaid floors, outshine the furniture of the Royal Sardinian Palace, though strikingly rich (81). The following anecdote of Napoleon is stated as fact.

"A room [in the palace of Staphis] was occupied by the pretty Madame —, attached to the household of the Empress Josephine. Napoleon, who had a pass-key, entered her chamber one morning about two o'clock; the lady however was not alone, but in company with an Aide-de-camp of the Emperor's. He had just time to escape under the bed, as Napoleon came in. After setting down the dark lantern, he lighted the candles, and perceiving some embarrassment on the part of the lady, he began to search, and found certain articles of dress, which could not belong to a lady's toilette. 'Aha,' says the Emperor, 'there is a man here. Whoever you are, Sir, I command you to come forth.' It would not do to disobey, and the poor Aide-de-Camp crawled forth. He dressed, and departed in great terror of his master's wrath the next day. No notice was ever taken of the misadventure." i. 98.

From p. 100 we find that the waters of the Doire are so skilfully managed, that it requires only a small quantity to turn twenty-two powder mills, which are built on a sort of staircase, so that the water, which turns the upper one, successively turns those below it. [Could not a similar use be made of many English streams?]

The following is the account given of an Italian dinner at Bobbio.

"First a sort of carpet of coloured wool was laid over the table; then came a table-cloth, and above that a parcel of napkins. The glasses were placed in a kind of stand, made of painted iron plates; the

bottles and the water-pitchers were placed on pieces of thin iron, in the same way : under each of these stands were placed leaves of the mulberry or vine. Two long thin pieces of board, covered with coloured paper, hung down from the beams above the table, and one of the servants was constantly swinging these backwards and forwards by means of a string, so that during the dinner they served us as fans, refreshing the air, and driving away the flies, which would otherwise have made very serious encroachments on our fare. The meal began with a glass of *vermouth*, a yellow bitter sort of liquor. The pottages consisted of *lasagna* (a thin broad paste, not unlike macaroni in taste) and of *vermicelli*. Then came the *fusilli*, without which no Italian can make a dinner; and after this the other usual dishes, which were by no means deficient in quantity or quality. The arrangement of the table was not very symmetrical; dish followed dish in slow succession, until the dessert. The plates and dishes were made of pewter, as they are throughout the mountains of Italy and amongst the monks of France. The dessert was sufficiently respectable, and the wine, though the production of the country, was not bad. Neither coffee nor liqueurs followed the repast. Coffee is drank only at breakfast, and liquors are rarely given, except during visits in the middle of the day." i. 124.

Italian dancing consists in the couple seizing each other firmly about the waist, and whirling themselves around in as large a circle as the room will allow; then separating and dancing opposite to each other—clapping their hands—pirouetting—seizing each other, and so repeating the affair over again, until one or both of them are too fatigued to persevere (p. 171). The kitchens alone are provided with fire-places, and in the sitting-rooms they use the *scaldino*, or a *brasiere* (ii. 94). Eight hundred snails were eaten in one morning by a Frenchman. They are made into a soup (262). The Princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon, was the model of the Venus Couchée of Canova. A Roman Lady expressed her surprize, that she could sit naked to the Artist; "Ah!" replied the Princess with great *naïveté*, "but there was a fire in the room (iii. 78)."

We shall now give some matters of a different character. A Miss Alessi, who was dancing before Napoleon, trod upon his foot by accident. He retired back a few steps, and said to her, "Ah! Miss, you compel me to retreat." "It is for the first time then," she replied. The whole even-

ing every one was praising her presence of mind, but nobody knew why it was thought necessary to remark the next day, that she appeared to be greatly fatigued with the ball (i. 77). In Italian education, the parents do not allow their children the slightest familiarity, and use the most formal modes of address. At the age of eight the boys are sent to school, where they learn Latin; and the girls are shut up in a convent, where they learn nothing. Those who are kept at home live in an apartment, assigned for their use. Strangers and even intimates in the family, rarely or never see them. They quit the table immediately after the dessert (i. 191). The consequence of the French Government in Italy was, it seems, this:—They paid three times as many taxes as before; the children of the wealthy were taken from them at twelve years old, to be educated in the Lyceum; and others at the age of twenty, by the Conscription (i. 218). Women possess by far too great a political influence. When their *cattolieri servienti* are employed in the service of the state, or the administration of justice, their subjection to female influence is the source of infinite abuses (ii. 129).

In conclusion, we shall give some extracts, which show the Author's talent. Speaking of melancholy songs, he justly says,

"Even to sing sad songs, it is necessary to be either gay, or at least free from care. If the most celebrated singers were really in the situations of the persons whom they represent, they would be unable to utter any other than false or imperfect sounds." ii. 104.

Concerning the influence of knowledge and the arts, he makes the following just remark :

"The Italian Nobility is in general distinguished by a taste for letters and the arts. These always introduce a spirit of equality, which repels the supremacy of a mere soldier in society." ii. 117.

Canova's straight-sided Venuses have been justly condemned, as deviating from the pure standard of Nature and Antiquity, in the correct female form from the bosom to the knee. His famous Hebe is also thus criticized by our Author,

"This statue has more of the coquetry than of the modest beauty about her. She looks like a Nymph of the Theatre, acting the part of Hebe, and not like Hebe herself."

self. It is a beautiful statue no doubt, but like those beauties who need the aid of the toilet and artificial lights, it displays all the refinement of art, which is very far from real genius. It is also very mannered, and its attitude is a posture, rather than a natural position." iii. 77.

The best account of Italy, so far as concerns satisfactory and profound explanation of its political and moral state, is that of Madame de Stael. It is there shown, how the craft of the Roman Emperors, by excluding the people from all political and military concerns, and inculcating luxury and effeminate arts, have, if we may so say, even altered the descendants of the ancient Romans in sex; at all events, have changed their characters from male to female. In the philosophical views of Madame de Stael, Italy is a study worthy the sage's contemplation; but, it does not follow, that because we have eagles, we should not have singing birds also; and lighter works may be interesting.

108. *The Works of the Rev. John Gambold, A. M. late one of the Bishops of the United Brethren. With an Introductory Essay, by Thomas Erskine, Esq. Advocate, Author of "Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion."* Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 300. Chalmers and Collins, Glasgow.

THE vanity of authors, which may be taken to a certain extent as the apology for many publications, is no plea for reprinting them. Editors are seldom enthusiasts, and their errors are those of judgment, not of partiality. To heap up an overloaded press by republishing volumes of moderate or doubtful value, is a real disservice to literature; but, as no sensible person buys a book without some previous knowledge of its contents, the evil would soon cease if it were not maintained by the negligence of purchasers.

Theological literature is of a nature peculiarly evanescent. It is inconceivable how many students, on completing their first course of divinity, think themselves bound to inform the world what they have only been learning from it. If any one were to calculate the number of "Family Prayers" and Treatises on the Sacrament, he would think that the authors imagined their predecessors to have been either idle or incompetent. Now, as nobody can afford to buy all books, and as every book possesses some ex-

ternal incitement, to put forth useless volumes is a weighty offence against the interests of the community.

These remarks, we are glad to say, apply but negatively to GAMBOLD'S WORKS. Gambold was a native of Puncteston, in Pembrokeshire*; successively a Servitor at Christ Church, Oxford, Minister of Stanton Harcourt, and a Moravian Bishop. He died in 1771†. This volume, though entitled "his WORKS," does not contain the whole of them, even on those topics which the publishers had in view. The others, we believe, are, "A Character of Count Zinzendorf," "Discourses on the Second Article of the Creed," "A Short Summary of Christian Doctrine," and a "Welsh Grammar," which earned him the title of a good critic from a competent judge now living. In 1742 he edited at the Oxford press the New Testament, after Mills.

The works included in this volume consist of, "Ignatius," a tragedy; "Poems;" "Sermons;" and "Letters." The tragedy would have borne revision, but, after an attentive perusal, it cannot fail to please: among the most striking parts, are, the description of St. John in his old age, the conversion of the soldier, and the dialogue between the two philosophers. It must be remembered, that, in his life and conversation, Gambold nearly approached the Fathers whom he has so well portrayed. His Letter to a Studious Young Lady ought to be copied in every common-place book; were it more known, it would tend to the renunciation of many unprofitable studies, which, as Adam of Wintringham observes, are only a refined sensuality. One of his poems, entitled "The Mystery of Life," we think it our duty to transcribe.

"So many years I've seen the sun,
And call'd these eyes and hands my own,
A thousand little acts I've done,
And childhood have, and manhood know:
O what is life! and this dull round
To tread, why was a spirit bound?

"So many airy draughts and lines,
And warm excursions of the mind,
Have fill'd my soul with great designs,
While practice grovelling far behind.

* Dr. Owen Pughe (Camb. Biog. p. 126) says, at Havertfordwest.

† Memoirs of this truly primitive Christian will be found in "Literary Anecdotes," by Nichols, ii. 219—222.

O what is thought! and where withdraw
The glories which my fancy saw?

"So many tender joys and woes
Have on my quivering soul had pow'r;
Plain life with heightening passions rose,
The boast or burden of their hour:
O what is all we feel! why fled
Those pains and pleasures o'er my head?

"So many human souls divine,
So at one interview display'd,
Some oft and freely mix'd with mine,
In lasting bonds my heart have laid:
O what is friendship! why impress'd
On this weak, wretched, dying breast?

"So many wond'rous gleams of light,
And gentle ardours from above,
Have made me sit, alike seraph bright,
Some moments on a throne of love:
O what is virtue! why had I,
Who am so low, a taste so high?

"Ere long, when sovereign wisdom wills,
My soul an unknown path shall tread,
And strangely leave, who strangely fills
This frame, and waft me to the dead:
O what is death! 'tis life's last shore,
Where vanities are vain no more;
Where all pursuits their goal obtain,
And life is all retouch'd again;
Where in their bright result shall rise
Thoughts, virtues, friendships, griefs, and
joys."

This volume is prefaced by an Essay from the pen of Mr. Erskine (author of some excellent treatises), but which requires a very forced transition to appear as an introduction to it.

109. *The Natural History of the Bible; or a description of all the Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects, Trees, Plants, Flowers, Gums, and Precious Stones, mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures. Collected from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged.* By Thaddeus-Mason Harris, D.D. of Dorchester, Massachusetts. 8vo, pp. 430.

THE Natural History and Botany of Antiquity, are from the want of specific appellations and characteristics, and of graphical representations, enveloped in obscurity and uncertainty. The only feasible method of correctly applying the ancient denominations, is by a modern investigation of the several animals and plants peculiar to a country, and then examining their conformities to the old descriptions. Until such a catalogue and such a comparison be made, there can be nothing beyond hypothesis. Our translators of the Bible have been obliged to commit errors; for instance, if potatoes had

been mentioned in the Bible, and had been unknown in England, they would have called them turnips, as they have made badgers of seals (see p. 29), and (p. 15) apples of citrons.

The work before us abounds with curious and profound learning; removes many but not all difficulties (for that was impossible), and well deserves the patronage of the publick. We think it is shown clearly, that the Crocodile was the Leviathan, and the Hippopotamus Behemoth; and as to the rest, every thing appears to have been done which the circumstances will permit, short of the mode which we have before mentioned. Interesting disquisitions often accompany the articles.

110. *The Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, A.M. with Funeral Sermons for Mr. and Mrs. Henry.* By the Rev. Matthew Henry, V. D. M. Corrected and enlarged by J. B. Williams, F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 466. With Portraits.

PROVIDENCE shows its approbation of action, according to reason, and of no other kind of action; and if other methods are proposed of securing the well-being of society, by incorrect interpretations of Christianity, the acts of God will only be made at variance with his Word, which every philosopher knows to be impossible, and therefore he attributes such variations to human misconception. There never was a period, when men ought to have been wiser and better, according to the extraordinary pains taken in inculcating religion, than in the reign of Charles I. and yet what is the character of that æra? Religion is a duty due to God, which ought to show itself by correct private life, and just and benevolent action towards man, and such a mode of professing it will always make men wiser and better. But when it is pretended that salvation is only attainable by certain mystical feelings; when such sentiments may be expressed even by pious men, as the following, "When we are called to duty, may we be sure it is always from the Spirit? Is it not possible that Satan may have a hand in the stirring of us up to prayer?" (p. 71) is it likely, that men will be the wiser? and is not their attention more directed to the cultivation of enthusiastic feelings and pharisaical observances, than to virtue, good sense, and philanthropy?

philanthropy? The religion of the work before us, consists in an incessant restlessness about the merest trifles, sinning in even temperate food, sleep, motion, &c. &c. as if it was consistent with the Divine wisdom purposely to create beings who should not be innocent or happy in any thing? Under such doctrines men must be always miserable, and He, whose tender mercies are over all His works, becomes the most cruel of all tyrants. Such doctrines are those of the Puritan, who hanged his cat on Monday, for killing a mouse on Sunday—and any attempt to tie men down to such superfluous ansterities, must from the constitution of their being, ever fail. The essential virtue which is made to constitute the superior character of the good and pious man before us, consists wholly of fears, doubts, and scruples, about harmless things, and the more of these a man possesses, the greater is his saintship. The active good which he is taught to regard as of sole value, is to make proselytes, and to be always preaching, but not to consider those capable of salvation, whose views of Christianity are not those of his own to a letter; and kneeling at the *Sacrament*, set forms of prayer, &c. &c. with him are serious infringements of Christian liberty, though if this plea be made with regard to his own doctrines, it is inadmissible. In short, we see nothing but straining at gnats, and inconsistency, in such characters of religion, which characters must make it a misery instead of a blessing.

The Editor, who evidently possesses great talents, has no right to complain of us for these remarks, for he himself animadvert on the statements of Dr. Wordsworth, pp. 446, 449, 461.

In short, Philip Henry appears to have been a good man, a good scholar, and a conscientious Clergyman; which conscientiousness is, however, made a claim to immortal fame, and apostolical holiness of character, partly because it dissents from the innocent forms and ceremonies of the Church of England, and partly because it places the perfection of Christianity in the irritability of the sensitive plant, and the consequent creation of endless disputings and factions, and acerbity of feelings. The Editor may be assured, that we neither hold him or his subject in disrespect, but if either of them lay down positions, which in our judg-

ment are unphilosophical, inconsistent with the evident laws of providence, and incorrect interpretations of Christianity, we shall from public motives express our hearty dissent from such positions. We ought, however, in justice, to add, that setting aside the tendencies of the doctrines reprobated, there are passages without number, relating to conduct in private life, which, stripped of their peculiar phraseology, are admirable lessons of piety and wisdom.

The volume is neatly printed, and is embellished with good Portraits.

111. *Christian Instructions, consisting of Sermons, Essays, Addresses, Reflections, Tales, Anecdotes, and Hymns on various subjects, for the use of Families, Schools, and Readers in general.* By the Rev. W. Morgan, B. D. &c. &c. In Two Vols. Vol. I. pp. 260. Vol. II. not published.

MR. MORGAN is a zealous and active parish priest, with the best intention as a pious and good man, that of making friends to the Church among the lower orders, by exciting Enthusiasm. The misfortune is, that there are only three orders of society, whom the lower ranks respect, viz. Fortune-tellers, Quack-doctors, and Fanatical Preachers; nor can any large bodies of them be congregated, but under the semblance of one or other of these characters. In a view of political necessity, the first step is to remove the people by knowledge, from such a contemptible taste; nor can any man be a friend to his country or to mankind at large, under the datum that Christianity, reason, and civilization, are connected, by supporting or encouraging errors of understanding. The popularity of the mode among the inferior ranks, has induced many of the educated Clergy, in self-defence, to adopt it from an honourable motive, that the Church is in danger.

For our parts, we think, that nonsense will not, and cannot approach modern Parliaments; and that the result of all this enthusiastic feeling, unwisely excited, will end in the doctrine of the Atonement saving all moral criminality; and making the educated Clergy endure the highest vexation, at ultimately seeing the error of their principle.

The newspapers already inform us, that the Criminal Calendar has increased; that Revivalists, Bryanites, Circum-

Circumcisionists, and all manner of strange persons, are brought into consequence, by exciting religious Enthusiasm; and that the result must be the serious political misfortune of embarrassing the Legislature, by making toleration a civil evil; and destroying the efforts of a wise, philanthropic, and regular Clergy, by a prejudice in favour of mere stage-exhibition.

All that is necessary in a Clergyman, is to be personally the father, friend, instructor, and visitor of the poor; and that more service can be done to them and society by this, than by any other mode, is, in our judgment, a point not to be disputed.

112. *The Constitution of Friendly Societies, upon Legal and Scientific Principles, exemplified by the Rules and Tables of Calculations adopted under the Advice and Approbation of William Morgan, Esq. F.R.S. and William Frend, Esq. M.A. for the Government of the Friendly Institution at Southwell; together with Observations on the Rise and Progress, as well as the Management and Mismanagement of Friendly Societies. By the Rev. John-Thomas Becher, M.A. Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, &c. &c.*

IT is impossible for us to enter into the details of this able business-written pamphlet; but the following extract will show one at least of its important objects.

"FIVE FARTHINGs saved WEEKLY will, according to our Tables, assure a member under the age of 25, the allowances of the first class [2s. a week during sickness, bed-lying pay, and 1s. a week, walking pay; a weekly allowance of 1s. after the age of 65; and 2l. on death]; and a daily reservation of one penny will purchase the privileges of the fifth class, 10s. bed-lying pay per week, 5s. walking pay, with an annuity of 9s. weekly, after 65." P. 12.

All the benefits of the first class may be obtained by a single payment of 3l. 14s. 3d. or the same sum by instalments, if the parties are under 20, and so in different ratios, according to age and class.

In a disquisition annexed to this excellent pamphlet, we find that the members of Friendly Societies were in 1815, 925,489, and supposing their attendance at feasts and funerals to be 15 times a year, their expenses at ale-houses, computed at 6d. each, are 347,039l. P. 49.

We have now, we think, said enough

to invite our public-spirited gentry and clergy to peruse Mr. Becher's Essay, and follow his laudable example. No object is more worthy benevolent attention, than the honest and hard-working labourer, and every feeling of religion, humanity, and policy, which binds society together in its strongest ties, ought to preserve him from neglect. Apathy on such a subject can only be a disease, engrafted on our nature by vice: for every good and reasonable man feels and says, "Homo sum," &c.

113. *The Human Heart. 8vo, pp. 370.*

THIS work is a *fasciculus*, generally speaking, of interesting and instructive tales, evidently with the view of rendering them vehicles of religious and moral instruction. We say definitively, that they are pleasing and good; notwithstanding, without relation to these Tales in particular, but to all novels and stories in general, we beg to make one observation. Society requires, as Providence also enacts, that folly and weakness should undergo suffering; and we do not like stories to be founded on silly conduct, for the subsequent display of heroism. We allude to the modern Lucrece. The law in cases of female violation, requires evidence of *screaming*; and nothing is more clear, than that if the ancient or modern Lucretia had thus, or by any similar means, invoked the aid of their household, neither Collatinus or Jaques de Grys could have boasted of their triumphs. The mischiefs of adultery, forgery, or murder, cannot be repaired; and to make vice a thesis, for displaying virtue, is not a good, but a bad exemplar; it is like advising people to commit a heinous offence, in order to show off by the grand style of their repentance; to make a Magdalen the portress of a Nunnery, or chuse a Judge or a Bishop from a Penitentiary. Tales founded on the principle reprobated, introduce wrong-headedness.

114. *A few Observations on some Topics of Political Economy. 8vo, pp. 89.*

THE object of the Pamphlet before us, is to leave Trade completely open. We have no objection to the principle, but shall only observe, that it may ruin the population, where one is an Agricultural Country only, and the other Mercantile. Our Author says, "Let

"Let every man carry his goods where he pleases, and bring back what he pleases."
P. 25.

But what says Dean Swift? if an Irish landholder has only corn, and sends abroad a hundred bushels, in exchange for wine, such wine is consumed not upon the support of the population, as the corn would be, but upon half a dozen friends of the importer. England trades with Ireland upon the footing of a free trade. It carries off necessities, and introduces luxuries. Between two nations, which export only surplusage, commerce is a mutual benefit, and a free trade may be good to both countries. Political Economy, which is the most fortunate species of sophistry ever known, will deny this; but Ireland will show the truth of our position. Paupers may not be able to obtain necessities where there are no poor rates to compel the landholder to furnish them: Suppose Ireland an independent nation, prohibiting manufactures imported till it had a surplusage, then the population would not suffer; and until a nation reaches that point, it should neither export nor import, because it should not destroy the stimulus for production.

We speak abstractedly of course; but we doubt not, that the old Barons and Gentry of England, who lived entirely upon native produce, and drank wine only as a cordial, laid a right foundation for the future well-being of the country, and comfort of the population; yet they acted upon no other rule than the utmost possible production of the soil, and domestic manufacture. A poor nation trading with a rich one for luxuries, is like a poor man selling his cloathing or food for gin, let Political Economists say what they please.

115. *The Two Mothers; or Memoirs of the last Century.* 12mo, pp. 259.

RELIGION is to us a sublime and holy principle, which breathes only glory to God and good-will to man. Every aspiration to the Omnipotent infuses a glow of delight, and every thought of him is Blessing. But by the miserable taste for misrepresenting the fall of man, first introduced by ignorant teachers in low life, we are filled with low and groveling notions; and the will of the sublime God of reason and benevolence, is, according

to these Faquirs, not that of beholding his reasonable creatures high-minded agents of his wisdom in the improvement of their fellow-beings, by science and philanthropy; but crawling, like toads, around his throne, and uttering only one monotonous croak, known by the vulgar appellation of cant.

In Gessner, Klopstock, and Handel, we adore the sublimity and blessedness of revelation; but in Fanaticism we feel that it is disgraced and insulted, by being made the mere regime of a gaoler with convicts. "Fear God and keep his Commandments, for that is the whole Duty of Man," was the good short Catechism of our grandmothers; but now, forsooth, according to the book before us, and many other such, the first principle of all good education is the weakness of Adam. In short, the tree of life is to grow out of a crab-stock. But we have always understood that the coming of Christ was to teach us the correct thinking and action in morals and religion, which was lost by the Fall, and his sacrifice to supply the imperfections consequent upon that Fall. We cannot see how the wretched means proposed in the books alluded to, can answer the end desired. The experiment has been made in Wales for more than a century; but has that country any moral or wise pre-eminence (for that is the result of *rational* Christian teaching) over its fellow provinces? We have known various religionists of this severe character; and we know that their feelings were cynical and uncharitable towards all mankind, but a few pulpiteers; that their dwellings were houses of correction and penitentiaries, and that even the pleasures of infants, which Paley says are direct communications of the Almighty, were studiously controuled, because it was sinful to be happy. But it is now the fashion to force these notions into educated and rational life, *if possible*; and for such a purpose, in the book before us, a Mrs. Selby, a woman of straw, like A. in a dialogue, is converted by the doctrines and conduct of Mrs. Grove, a Clergyman's wife, B. the communicative respondent, who however, p. 256, is made to acknowledge that it was *solely* done by faith alone. Now this we pertinaciously maintain is not sound doctrine. Every Tyro in Theology knows, that though we are to build

build nothing upon our own merits, yet we are to add our own exertions to those of the Divine favour. However, as we do not write to depreciate the book, only the principle upon which it is founded, we beg to say, that it contains in detail much useful instruction in regard to conduct. With respect to the effects of the *doctrine* on common life, we beg to abstract part of a letter, sent by a servant wanting a place, to a lady. 'She demanded liberty to attend meeting twice a day, and three times on a Sunday. She was not to be asked (though professedly a lady's maid) to make or mend *fal lals*, as she called ornaments of dress, because worldly vanities; and proceeded in a letter of three sides, to make as many other stipulations as occur in the preliminaries of a treaty of peace. The lady, an elderly one, and a firm friend to religion and morals, could not, however, endure this; and the letter was circulated among her friends as useful information of the effects of fanaticism.

nature depicted in so unfavourable a light. "Who am I?" resembles "The Sleeper awakened;" and "The Dead Rider" answers to "Dan Hew" and "Sir Thomas Erpingham." "The Dead Alive" is the most amusing, and possesses many of the features of Oulton's Farces. "The Merchant of Venice" is in effect the same as our play; but the underplot contains a different story from that of Portia and the Caskets. The rest may be ascertained by a perusal.

Cruikshank's designs are humorous where the subject admits, and in that he always succeeds; but his horrors are laughable, and he is judiciously sparing of them. This volume is nearly uniform with the "German Stories," to which it forms an appropriate companion. We are in expectation of more "Points of Humour," having recurred to them from a miserable imitation, entitled, "Points of Misery," in which the reader's situation was not considered as it deserved.

116. *Italian Tales. Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance. Selected and Translated from the Italian. With Sixteen Illustrative Drawings. By George Cruikshank. 8vo, pp. 258. C. Baldwin.*

THESE tales are translated from a variety of authors not generally accessible, and perhaps contain nearly all that a judicious publisher would dare to reprint. Some of them embrace the plots of Shakspeare, and others bear a striking similarity to the Oriental Novels imported by Galland. Machiavelli's Belpagor figures in this collection, with a risible drawing of the Infernal Parliament, in which the Secretary is a manifest plagiarism from Hogarth: this story is valuable as a piece of humour, and as a proof that Machiavelli's genius was not confined to history. Dr. Okeley observes, that, while we ascribe every thing fortunate to Providence, the devil is cheated of his due; in Belpagor the case is worse, for the Black missionary is treated in a manner which the least gifted of our species would hardly endure: as a satire, however, the story is excellent.

It may indeed be doubted, whether the Italian *Novella* were written for amusement or satire: at least, if the first was their end, the second was the means; and we can scarcely find human

117. *Idwal, a Poem; with Notes. 8vo, pp. 198.*

The narrative poem, which most interests men of high taste in poetry, is Spenser's "Fairy Queen." The charm is owing to that mighty perfection of our ancient heroes of English verse, the natural tissue of circumstances which attends their description. They do not search for sentiment, elegance, or figures; or abstain from that minuteness which is often so interesting because it is so natural.

Modern poetry is a shrubbery, from which, do what we will, we cannot exclude formality; but the ancient story and ballad have all the native wildness and romantic aspect of wood and forest. Where Narrative poetry assumes a higher class of subject (we do not mean Epic), the measure of Spenser is in our opinion a great advantage.

We do not conceive how a tune can be made out of mere tinkling, no more than out of the tolling of one solitary bell; and we think that the recurrence of the rhyme in decasyllabic couplets is a tinkling and nothing else. In fine, we like stories in verse, provided they are constructed upon the ancient model of natural description, and are full of imagination; and we like them still better, if they are in Spenserian

verse.

verse. A modern specimen, exactly to our taste, is the School Mistress of Shenstone.

The Poem before us is too refined for an exact conformity to our pattern, but it has frequently the delightful obsolete quaintness of the Spenserian style; and felicitous delineations of female character. The following is a good specimen; for the reader will observe, that even in narratory poetry, by a bad modern fashion, the sentimental part preponderates, and two-thirds of the story is thus converted into an essay. Sentiment is very rare in Virgil, always is very simple. To imagination there is never any objection.

"Ah, who can gaze upon a woman's tears
And not become a woman in his heart?
In love, in grief, in fondness or in fears,
Mistress of all beyond a demon's art.
Then can the feeling, thought and soul impart
[before;
To him, who scarce has thought or felt
From her own and her tearful glances dart
Lightnings, to rack the passionate gazers
more,
And bid him weep and sigh, or tremble and
implore." P. 22.

This Author does not care whether his verses walk, run, hop, hobble, or jump; but he should recollect, that critical drill serjeants and dancing masters do not admire the awkward motions and gestures of poetical or other clowns.

118. *Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism.* By the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, M. A. & B. D. 8vo. Murray.
(Concluded from p. 523.)

MR. WHITE'S examination of Catholicism is contained in five subsequent letters, addressed to the impartial among the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland. The subject of the first of these is an investigation of the real and practical extent of the authority of the Pope, according to the Roman Faith, and the consequent intolerance of its Church. He divides the Catholic writers into two classes, one writing for the Protestant public, the other for the Catholic adherents.

Among the former he places Mr. Butler, against whom he most satisfactorily establishes a charge of mis-translation, by which the sense of a passage is completely perverted; but

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the note in which it is illustrated is too long for extract.

Mr. Butler's definition of the prerogative of the Pope is this, "full power to feed, regulate, and govern the Universal Church, as expressed in the general councils and holy canons." This definition he chooses in opposition to those writers who have immoderately exalted the Papal power, and to those who have unduly depressed it. The first maintain the power of the Pope to depose Princes; while the latter, with the divines of the Gallican Church, deny it.

Mr. White, in a very convincing argument, exposes the pretended infallibility of a Church where such discussions are permitted; for it appears that *both* opinions are *tolerated*; and, however opposite, are *connected* by the definition of Mr. Butler, as taken from the Florentine Councils. With respect to the practical effect of such opinions he (Mr. W.) observes:

"The days are no more when the Pope, in virtue of his *full power to feed, regulate, and govern you*, might endeavour to remove a Protestant King from the Throne. The trial to which as British subjects and Roman Catholics you are still exposed, is perfectly unconnected with the *temporal* claims of your Ecclesiastical head; it flows directly from the *spiritual*. Hence the constant efforts of your political advocates to fix the attention of the public on the question of temporal supremacy, in which they make a shew of independence. Hence the irrelevant questions proposed to the Catholic Universities, which, as their object was known, gave ample scope to the versatile casuistry of those bodies."

The following question is then propounded as a proper one:

"Can the Pope, in virtue of what Roman Catholics believe his divine authority, command the assistance of the faithful in checking the progress of heresy, by any means not likely to produce loss or danger to the Roman Catholic Church; and can that Church acknowledge the validity of any engagement to disobey the Pope in such cases?"

This question is answered by historical example; for this was the situation of James the Second. His religion was opposed to his political duties. He asked, "whether the King could promise to give his assent to all the laws which might be proposed for the greater security of the Church of

of England. Four English divines who attended him in his exile answered without hesitation in the negative. The casuistry of the French Court was certainly less abrupt. Louis the Fourteenth observed to James, "*that as the exercise of the Catholic Religion could not be re-established in England, save by removing from the people the impression that the King was resolved to make it triumph, he must dissuade him from saying or doing any thing which might authorize or augment this fear.*" The powerful talents of Bossuet were engaged to support the political views of the French Monarch, and in the course of his argument, distinguished for its casuistic subtilty (the whole of which is given in a note), he draws a distinction between adhering to the erroneous principles of a Church, and the protection given to it "*ostensibly to preserve public tranquillity.*" Speaking of the articles of the Liturgy and the Homilies: "*he (the King) may ostensibly leave them a free course for the peace of his subjects;*" and herein lies the point as it respects the Catholic question.

"A conscientious Roman Catholic may, for the sake of public peace, and in the hope of finally serving his Church, *ostensibly* give a free course to heresy. But if it may be done without such dangers, it is his unquestionable duty to undermine a system, of which the direct tendency is, in his opinion, the spiritual and final ruin of men. Is there a Catholic divine who can dispute this doctrine? Is there a learned and conscientious priest among you who would give absolution to such a person, as having it in his power so to direct his votes and conduct in Parliament as to diminish the influence of Protestant principles without disturbing or alarming the country, would still heartily and stedfastly join in promoting the interest of the English Church?" * * * *

"The doctrine, that he who being able to prevent a sin, allows its commission, is guilty of that sin, and its consequences, requires no sanction from Pope or Council; it follows then with unquestionable certainty, that a Roman Catholic cannot, without guilt, lend his support to a Protestant establishment, but is bound, as he wishes to save his soul, to miss no opportunity of checking the progress of heresy; the most grievous of all moral offences, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church."

The dogma of intolerance has been branded by Mr. Butler as detestable. On this subject our Author has much

clear reasoning; but the following fact speaks volumes.

"Believe (says Mr. W.) a man who has spent the best years of his life where Catholicism is professed without the check of dissenting opinions, where it luxuriates on the soil which fire and sword have cleared of whatever might stunt its natural and genuine growth—a growth incessantly watched over by the head of your church, and his authorised representatives the Inquisitors.—Alas! 'I have a mother' outweighed all other reasons for a change in a man of genius (Pope), who yet cared not to shew his indifference to the religious system under which he was born. I too 'had a mother,' and such a mother, as did I possess the talents of your great Poet tenfold, they would have been honoured in doing homage to the powers of her mind and the goodness of her heart. No woman could love her children more ardently, and none of those children was more vehemently loved than myself. But the Roman Catholic creed had poisoned in her the surest source of affection. I saw her during a long period unable to restrain her tears in my presence. I perceived that she chunned my conversation, especially when my University friends drew us into topics above those of domestic talk. I loved her, and this behaviour cut me to the heart. In my distress I applied to a friend to whom she used to communicate all her sorrow, and to my utter horror, I learnt that suspecting me of Anti-catholic principles, my mother was distracted by the fear that she might be obliged to accuse me to the Inquisition, if I incautiously uttered some condemned proposition in her presence. To avoid the barbarous necessity of being the instrument of my ruin, she could find no other means but that of shunning my presence. Did this unfortunate mother overrate or mistake the nature of her Roman Catholic duties? By no means. The Inquisition was established by the Supreme Authority of her Church; and under that authority she was enjoined to accuse any person whatever whom she might overhear uttering heretical opinions. No exception was made in favour of fathers, children, husbands, wives;—to conceal was to abet their errors, and doom two souls to eternal perdition." Pp. 61, 62.

And be it remembered, that this is not spoken of a remote period; the same laws which excommunicated all who concealed a knowledge of the heretical opinions of others, are now in full force wherever the Roman Catholic religion prevails; and it is well observed, that if some of their writers assume the tone of freedom, which belongs to this age and country, they may thank the Protestant laws which protect them.

In the next Letter is examined the title to infallibility and spiritual supremacy, claimed by the Romish Church. The arguments on this point are extremely forcible and conclusive. After citing the passage on which this divine attribute is founded, and exposing its ambiguity for the purpose to which it has been employed, he alludes to the total silence of St. Peter himself, in his Epistles as to this extraordinary gift, and pertinently observes:

"I request you to observe, that the force of my argument does not depend upon the erroneousness of the Roman interpretation of the passages alleged for the spiritual supremacy; all I contend for is the *doubtfulness* of their meaning; for to suppose that the divine Founder of Christianity, while providing against *doubt* in his future followers, would miss his aim by overlooking the obscurity in which he left the *remedy* he wished to appoint, is a notion from which Christians must shrink! It follows, therefore, either that Christ did not intend what the Romanists believe about St. Peter and his Church, or that since he concealed his meaning, an obedience to the Roman Church cannot be a necessary condition in his disciples." P. 75.

The traditions of the Romanists, as having given rise to the doctrines which have so powerfully contributed to the influence of their Church, are ably exposed. A curious fact is related of the sale of Indulgences. The Spanish Government has two or three petty fortresses on the coast of Africa, garrisoned by a few soldiers; this is declared to be a perpetual war against Infidels, and for alms and contributions to this *holy* crusade indulgences even in the *mortal* sins of the Roman Church are given, and any property which has been obtained by robbery or extortion, which cannot be traced to the lawful owners, may be kept for a composition to this fund.

The fourth Letter treats of the asserted unity of the Roman Catholic Church, and its pretended unvariableness of faith. Of this boasted harmony, Mr. White exposes the fallacy by historical references to the disputes of rival Councils, and a *plurality* of Popes. He applies his acute mind to an investigation of the corruptions of Rome, and to its dogma, of infallibility of doctrine and profligacy in morals; and defines, with scriptural accuracy, the only doctrine of the unity of Christ's Church. Of this unity he finely says:

"Wherever men assemblable in the name of Jesus, there he has promised to be by means of his spirit, and certainly the works of that spirit are more or less visible in the Christian virtues, which never yet failed to spring up in these particular Churches, though mixed with the tares and other evils which are not separable from the 'Kingdom of Heaven' in this world. But there is a structure of sanctity in perpetual progress, towards the completion of which the Christian Churches on earth are only made to contribute as different quarries do towards the raising of some glorious building. The Churches on earth partake in various proportions of the attributes of the great Church of Christ, which is his body, the fullness of him that 'fillet all in all.' But the Church to which the great privileges and graces belong has characteristic marks which cannot be claimed by any one of the Churches on earth; for it is that Church 'which Christ loved and gave himself for, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish.' To become members of that Church, we should indeed endeavour to keep the 'unity of the spirit in the bond of peace;' but such unity is proposed as the effect of endeavour, and consequently of choice and judgment, not of blind submission to a silencing authority, which is the Roman bond of union. The true unity of Christians must arise from one hope of our calling. There is indeed for us one Lord, one faith, one baptism; but that faith is a faith of trust, a 'confidence which hath great recompense of reward,' not an implicit belief in the assumed infallibility of men, who make a monopoly of the written word of God, prescribe the sense in which it must be understood; and with a refined tyranny, which tramples equally on Christian liberty and the natural rights of the human mind, insult even silent dissent, and threaten bodily punishment to such as, in silence and privacy, may have indulged the freedom of their minds." P. 110.

The fifth Letter of this volume before us is devoted to an examination of the moral character of the Roman Church; and here Mr. White is as eloquent as he is triumphant; to the force of reasoning he adds the evidence of facts, and narrates with an affecting sincerity the defections of early clerical associates, driven by Catholicism from the path of virtue, and attributing their spiritual ruin to that refinement of Church cruelty, which had deprived them of their natural rights.

"The

"The cares of a married life, it is said, interfere with the duties of the clergy. Do not the cares of a vicious life, the anxieties of stolen love, the contrivances of adulterous intercourse, the pains, the jealousies, the remorse attached to a conduct in perfect contradiction with a public and solemn profession of superior virtue,—do not these cares, these bitter feelings, interfere with the duties of priesthood? I have seen the most promising men of my University obtain country vicarages, with characters unimpeached, and hearts overflowing with hopes of usefulness. A virtuous wife would have confirmed and strengthened their purposes; but they were to live a life of angels in celibacy. They were, however, men, and their duties connected them with beings of no higher description. Young women met before them in all the intimacy and openness of confession. A solitary house made them go abroad in search of social converse. Love, long resisted, seized them, at length, like madness. Two I knew who died insane; hundreds might be found who avoid that fate by a life of settled systematic vice." P. 134.

With a powerful, yet delicate hand, he describes the miseries of cloistered females. Innocent girls of sixteen lured by the image of heroic virtue, and a pretended call of their Saviour, to promise they know not what, and make engagements for a whole life of which they have seen but the dawn.

"To place the most sensitive, innocent, and ardent minds under the most horrible apprehensions of spiritual and temporal punishment, without the clearest necessity, is a refinement of cruelty which has few examples among civilized nations. Yet the scandal of defection is guarded against by fears that would crush stouter hearts, and distract less vivid imaginations than those of timid and sensitive females. * * *

"I saw my eldest sister at the age of two and twenty slowly sink into the grave within the walls of a convent; whereas, had she not been a slave to that Church which has been a curse to me, air, amusement, and exercise, might have saved her. I saw her on her death-bed. I obtained that melancholy sight at the risk of bursting my heart, when in my capacity of priest, and at her own request I heard her last confession—when shall I forget the mortal agony with which, not to disturb the dying moments of that angelic being, I suppressed my tears in her presence? * * *

"I saw my sister no more; but another was left me, if not equal in talents to the eldest, amiable and good in no inferior degree. To her I looked up as a companion for life. But she had a heart open to every noble impression, and such among Catho-

lics are apt to be misled from the path of practical usefulness, into the wilderness of visionary perfection. At the age of twenty she left an infirm mother to the care of servants and strangers, and shut herself up in a convent, where she was not allowed to see even her nearest relations. With a delicate frame, requiring every indulgence to support it in health, she embraced a rule which denied her the comforts of the lowest class in society;—a coarse woollen frock fretted her skin; her feet had no covering but that of shoes, open at the toes that they might expose them to the cold of a brick floor; a couch of bare planks was her bed, and an unfurnished cell her dwelling. Disease soon filled her conscience with fears, and I had often to endure the torture of witnessing her agonies at the confessional. I left her when I quitted Spain, dying much too slowly for her only chance of relief. I wept bitterly for her loss two years after; yet I could not be so cruel as to wish her alive." P. 140.

From these affecting details, which speak volumes, and outweigh a "hundred homilies," we proceed to the last division of Mr. White's examination, which is, "Rome the enemy of mental improvement; the direct tendency of her Prayer-book, the Breviary, to cherish credulity and adulterate Christian virtue." The first of these positions is sustained with much felicity of illustration and force of argument; and to those who would appeal to the many Catholic worthies, to the splendid monuments of Catholic piety, and the rich endowments of her universities, we would reply with Mr. White, that the illustrious writers whom the Catholic communion boast, were so, "not in accordance with the influence of the Romish Church, but in the very teeth of its spirit; that if they who founded our Universities had suspected the direction which the human mind would have taken from the excitement of these mental stimuli, they would have doomed poets, orators, and philosophers to the flames, and flung their endowing money into the sea."

We call our readers' attention to the following spirited passage.

"But has not the influence of Roman Catholic infallibility, even in the less oppressed countries, disturbed the best efforts of the human intellect, closed up many of the direct roads to knowledge, and forced ingenuity to skulk in the pursuit of it like a thief? Sound the antiquary, the astronomer, the natural philosopher of Italy; and the characteristic shrug of the shoulders will soon tell you that they have gone the

the full stretch of the chain they are forced to wear. What if the chain be already swept at every link, and kept together by threads? Reason if you can the struggles, the sighs, the artifices, the perjuries which have brought it to that state. Look at Galileo on his knees. See the commentators of Newton, prefixing a declaration to his immortal *Principia*, in which by a solemn falsehood, they avoid the fate of the unhappy Florentine astronomer. Newton, say the great mathematicians Le Seur and Jacquier, assumes in his third book the hypothesis of the earth's motion. The propositions of that author could not be explained, except through the same hypothesis. We have therefore been forced to act a character not our own; but we declare our submission to the decrees of the Roman pontiffs *against* the motion of the earth." The same sacrifice of sincerity is expected at the Spanish Universities. Science indeed has scarcely ever made a step without bowing, with a lie in her mouth, to Roman infallibility. Mankind has to thank Lord Bacon, as he might thank the intellectual liberty which the Reformation allowed him, for that burst of light which at once broke out from his writings, and spread the seeds of true knowledge too thick and wide for Rome to smother them." P. 148.

But we must close our account of this instructive Volume. The latter part is occupied with citations from the Breviary—that spurious record of miracles performed, and sufferings sustained; of disgusting fraud and impious credulity; but as it is a book to which every reader may refer for *further particulars*, we abstain from quoting it.

In conclusion, we are not without sanguine hope that this Volume may, under the Providence of God, be the means of opening at least the eyes of such members of this deluded Church as may safely, under Protestant protection, indulge a natural passion for truth, without endangering one of the many ties which Mr. White sacrificed for its sake.

Nor can we sufficiently praise the calm and unimpassioned appeal which he who has suffered so deeply from the inflictions of an oppressive task-master, has made to the sober judgments of those who may hitherto have surrendered themselves, tied and bound, the willing slaves of an unhesitating credulity. Prejudice may select an occasional harshness of reproof, wrung from a feeling heart on the remembrance of injuries long endured; but the general tone of the Volume is dig-

nified, manly, temperate, and sincere; such only as a scholar of the first order could indite—such only as a heart grateful for its Christian liberty, and anxious to dispense the blessing, could have the courage to put forth. May it be as successful as its accomplished author could wish!

119. *Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Anstria, Saxony, Prussia, Hanover, &c.* By J. Holman, R. N. & K. W.
(Concluded from p. 528.)

MR. HOLMAN says that "there are few people in the world more influenced by superstitious feelings than the Russians, either as respect their religious constitution, or the more ordinary occurrences of private life." Indeed! Mr. Holman. We believe no country in the world could be mentioned, in the same grade of civilization as Russia, which does not exhibit equal if not more flagrant instances of besotted bigotry than those he relates of the Russian peasantry. Were not the common orders of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, with all their national philosophy, imbued with the grossest fanaticism? Is the Catholic rabble of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Ireland, better? Is not even our own Protestant country, which claims so high a grade in the scale of rationality, occasionally degraded by the most deplorable instances of blind and ignorant fanaticism? witness the present disciples of Joanna Southcote, the Revivalists, the Circumcisionists, &c. However we shall quote the following instances as detailed by our Author. They only add further melancholy proofs of the folly, credulity, and stupidity of ignorance, when labouring under religious phrenzy; but they bear no comparison with Spanish and Italian bigotry*.

"The following instance has, perhaps, scarcely a parallel, except in the fanaticism of the disciples of Joanna Southcote. About three years since, a girl, aged 18, commenced digging with her hands under a tree near the Church of the village of Goseiver, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, in consequence of communications said to have been received in various dreams, that she would find, in the first instance a candle; secondly, a post; then an image, which was to be placed in a niche of the Church

* For a fair sample of Catholic fanaticism and credulity in Spain, see p. 686.

left purposely for it; and, lastly, a spring of water, that would become the source of a mighty river. The nature of this supernatural communication becoming known, immense crowds flocked to the spot, to witness the results of her labours; amongst whom were many sick people, who expected to be relieved from their infirmities by drinking, or washing their sores with the muddy water that collected during her operations, the ground being composed of argillaceous strata, with much moisture from rain. In the course of her proceedings, the candle and post made their appearance; but the police then interfered, and prevented the continuation of the farce, in consequence of the discovery of collusion between her parents and the priest and clerk of the village, who had devised this extraordinary mode of giving celebrity and wealth to a poor country church. It is generally thought that the affair terminated in all the parties, including the priest, being knouted and banished to Siberia.

"Another instance of the superstition of the Russian peasantry occurred about the same time. The Countess Bobrinski having directed the felling of an old oak tree on her domain, the workmen, after a few blows upon its trunk, observed, to their astonishment, a reddish liquor flow out. This they conceived to be blood; the report soon spread throughout the neighbourhood, and thousands flocked to the spot, who, regarding the phenomenon as a miracle, proceeded to hang the tree with garlands and images; the sick were brought to it to be healed, and various portions of the wood carried away as sacred relics. The Countess persisting, notwithstanding the sanctity of this venerable oak, in her determination to have it prostrated on the ground, the peasants (for superstition will give courage even to slaves) determined to oppose the execution of her orders; and it was not until a body of soldiers were called out to disperse them, that the tree was cut down, and tranquillity restored to the neighbourhood."

The different traits of Russian worship and superstitious observances are well detailed, and are very amusing.

"In their worship, the Russians profess not to address any image that is carved or graven, but only such as are painted in oil-colours on wood, the artist lying prostrate on his face while engaged in the divine occupation. There is something very ludicrous in the mode of obtaining a saint from the manufacturer; they do not purchase him, but call it making an exchange, or buying the gold and silver with which it is ornamented; these holy personages, however, are regularly exposed like other wares of trade. The manner in which the affair is conducted is as follows: The person who

wants a saint, after making his selection, lays on the counter what he thinks an adequate sum, which, if the manufacturer does not consider sufficient, is put back to him; he then, from time to time, makes additions, until the other is satisfied. Such is the requisition in which these images are held, that no apartment, not even a stable, is without its patron saint.

"Much deference is paid to omens. The Russians having their lucky and unlucky days, few of them will commence a journey, or undertake any business of importance, on a Monday. Friday is also with them a black day. If, on leaving home, the first person a Russian meets happens to be a clergyman, it is ten to one but he turns back, to obviate the ill-luck of passing him; or, if he happens to have passed previous to seeing him, he immediately turns round, and spits three times on the ground.

"If a hare crosses his path, or pigeon flies athwart his window, it is an ill omen. Many families will not allow salt-cellars upon the table, lest the salt should be spilled, but have the latter placed on the cloth in a pyramidal form. I discovered this omen one day at dinner, by finding my bread very salt.

"On a Russian changing his residence, he assembles his family and servants, when they all sit down in a circle, and rise at the same instant: this is considered as taking leave of the house. On entering into possession of a new house, or on returning to it after a long absence, his friends send him a present of bread and salt, as a welcome: nay, even the governors of provinces are in this way received on taking possession of their governments. A friend of mine one day, after a sumptuous dinner, was, during the dessert, invited to partake of a black loaf, which was placed on the table, with a salt-cellar upon it: he naturally declined to uninvite a morsel; but his host insisting on his compliance, he was agreeably disappointed by finding under this form, a delicious sponge-cake that had been sent by the landlord of the house to his tenant, in conformity with the above custom."

Our traveller enters into a brief description of Moscow. Of the Kremlin he remarks,

"That part of the town which is termed the Kremlin is its more important division, and the object of the most reverential feelings of the Russians. It was the nucleus round which the bulk of the city was formed; it is also the depository of the imperial diadems, and the crowns of many conquered kingdoms,—in short of every thing connected with the historical illustrations of the empire. Here the rites of the Greek Church are celebrated by its chief dignitaries in the great national temple, open alike to the emperor and the meanest of his slaves. In it repose the bones of temporal sovereigns

and spiritual patriachs, (scarcely in their time less powerful,) and not a few of the undecomposed corpses of these saints still remain, as standing miracles, for the establishing of faith, and the confounding of scepticism.

"The Kremlin is surrounded by a high crenated wall flanked by lofty towers; it has four principal gates, over each of which is an elevated tower or spire of modern date, not very unlike some anomalous Gothic steeples which are to be met with in England. As a fortress, it might have served sufficiently to resist the incursions of the Tartars; but could make only a weak defence against the cannon shot of an European army.

"On the eastern side of the Kremlin, is the Khitaï-gorod or Chinese Town, surrounded by a wall, and flanked at moderate distances by towers."

On arriving at Tobolsk, on the confines of Siberia, Mr. Holman presented his letters of introduction, and being kindly received by different families, he remained there for some days to recover from the effects of his preceding fatigues. He there met with Capt. Cochrane, the celebrated northern traveller, and other individuals of similar dispositions to his own. These circumstances afforded our traveller peculiar gratification, as he was necessarily anxious to obtain all the information he possibly could respecting the country he was about to visit.

"After occupying the day (says he) in writing letters to my friends in England, I passed the evening at the house of a gentleman who was intimately acquainted with the most distant parts of Siberia, and who gave me much interesting information respecting them. This gentleman had discovered a considerable island in the Frozen Ocean, which, with the permission of the Emperor, he named New Siberia. He had accomplished the hazardous task of making a circuit of this island, which he effected in sledges drawn by dogs. I examined at his house various skeletons of the heads of an unknown animal, which had been brought from the shores of the Frozen Ocean; I afterwards learnt that they belonged to the sea-cow. He had also some curved horny substances, about two feet in length, which he could not determine whether they were the claws or horns of an incognitum; I was decidedly of opinion they were the latter."

"The city of Tobolsk has few public buildings; the handsomest is the one appropriated to the post department, built of brick, and stuccoed. There is another, named the Arsenal, which I visited; my imagination, however, could scarcely acknowledge it as a place of arms, but rather depicted it as a stable, the floor being very

irregular, and every where strewed over with hay. Here was exhibited the portrait and armour of Yermack; the former a miserable daub; the latter consisting chiefly of a chain shirt, so heavy that one cannot wonder at his going irretrievably to the bottom, when, in his last battle, he stepped short of the Tartar king's galley, and fell into the water. Whether the history of this banditti leader be fabulous or not, it is at least interesting; and tradition has now established the present Cossacks of Siberia as descendants of his followers; and from the different native tribes to the exile, all hold them in terror. Their children are necessarily all soldiers, and expected to serve from the age of sixteen to sixty. They are valuable troops, so that it is said Siberia would be lost without them. These troops, officered from among themselves, are at the free disposal of the government, who call them out in their turns; those who are not on duty being left at home to cultivate the lands allotted to them, and which constitute the sole remuneration for their services, as they receive neither pay nor clothing. Two regiments of these troops are stationed at Tobolsk, two at Irkoutsk, one at Tomsk, and one in the government of Crasno Yarsk.

"The streets of Tobolsk are almost entirely laid with planks. For this purpose, trees are sawn longitudinally in two, and placed lengthways, with their convex surfaces downwards; the consequence of which is, that when the edges are a little worn, the wheels of the carriages break through them, and sometimes get broken thereby."

On leaving Tobolsk the miseries, inconveniences, and privations of a Siberian climate were encountered, without one ray of pleasure or gratification to make amends. The post-houses afforded the most wretched fare, and to a person accustomed to travelling in England, must have been comfortless and even appalling. The following description is a sample.

"I was ushered into a room which impressed me with the character of a den of thieves; nor do I believe the supposition was far from the truth; the place was full of fellows of the most ruffian-like description. The furniture of the room seemed to correspond with its inhabitants, every thing being crazy and disgusting in the extreme, with dirt and rage lying in all quarters of the apartment. It was long before I could procure water for my tea, and at length was obliged to boil it in a broken earthen vessel, as a substitute for a more proper one. I preferred, however, getting my tea in this uncomfortable manner to foregoing it entirely, as I always find it, when on my travels and overpowered with exertion, the most agreeable and refreshing beverage."

inasmuch that, although well provided with both wine and spirits, I had not tasted either of them, on the road, since the time of leaving Moscow."

When our author arrived at Irkoutsk he was mistaken for an impostor who had been recently begging at various houses in the town, under the assumed character of an Englishman, and who was suspected of robbery. At one house where Mr. Holman called in the evening the door was suddenly shut in his face, and his visit caused so much alarm, that the house was reported to have been attempted by robbers. Another circumstance, it seems, also contributed to this awkward misunderstanding; the sister-in-law of the lady on whom he called had died suddenly of apoplexy on the preceding evening; in consequence of which the family was in so melancholy a mood, that there being no clock or other machine to measure time by, the domestics supposed it to be eleven o'clock at night, when it was not actually eight.

After an *eclaircissement* had been effected, our traveller was received with kindness and hospitality. His visit afforded him the opportunity of witnessing the preparations and ceremonies attendant on a Russian funeral, which it seems is rather expensive. Funerals, in truth, appear to be the Saturnalia of the Russians. The festivities connected with them are perhaps intended to dispel the gloom that necessarily accompanies the loss of friends.

"The funeral of the lady before mentioned took place this evening; it being the custom in this country to bury the corpse within forty-eight hours after death. As soon as the person has expired, men are hired to read prayers continually over the body, until the period of interment arrives; and for this purpose priests are not necessary: cooks are also put into immediate requisition to prepare the funeral feast. When the melancholy day arrives, the relatives and friends of the deceased, attended by numerous priests, assemble in the room where the body is laid, which is then, after a short prayer accompanied by the burning of incense, carried in procession to the church, where the funeral service is performed, after which it is conveyed to its last earthly abode. The party now returns to the residence of the deceased, where, after a repetition of prayer and the burning of incense, they sit down to a sumptuous dinner, from which many of them, particularly the clerical gentlemen, frequently retire in

a state of inebriation. This *mourning* activity, however, is not confined to the higher department of the family, the servants and poor are entertained with dinner, spirits, tea, &c. in the kitchen and offices, and it is by no means unusual, on the succeeding morning, to find a variety of napkins, knives, spoons, or other articles, missing. On the fourteenth, twentieth, and fortieth days from the decease, a similar dinner is given, and also at the end of the sixth and twelfth month; and if the friends are opulent they are expected to send donations of money to the convent, and all the churches, prisons, hospitals, and alms-houses, together with provisions to the three latter; and which are to be repeated on the various dinner-days above mentioned."

At length the day arrived when Mr. Holman's hopes of visiting Kamschatka, and perhaps crossing the Pole, were blighted by a feld-jager's commission from the Emperor Alexander. Though the officer's instructions were evidently a peremptory order to prevent our traveller's proceeding, still considerable delicacy was shown to him on the occasion.

"Jan. 2, 1824.—I was this day sitting with the Governor-general, after his dinner-party had retired, when our conversation turned upon some news that had just arrived from St. Petersburg by a lieutenant of the feld-jagers, when his Excellency greatly surprised me by communicating that the Emperor had sent that officer for me, adding, that his Imperial Majesty would not consent to my embarking from, or even proceeding to Kamschatka, and was much concerned that I should have advanced thus far into Siberia, without that attendance which my affliction made necessary, or any knowledge of the language; he had, therefore, sent this officer for my protection, and directed him to accompany me on my return to Europe."

Thus (says Mr. Holman) was I "disappointed in my views of accomplishing the *tour of the world*." But still having a lingering desire to effect his purposes, or at least to indulge in minor perigrinations, the patience of the feld-jager became exhausted; and the Governor at length imparted the "fixed resolve" of the Russian autocrat. On the 14th of January he was sitting with his Excellency, when he inquired whether he was prepared to set out with the feld-jager, as he could not remain any longer; "to which (says Mr. H.) I replied that it was not my intention to return at yet,

unless I was compelled to do so. He then said, "You are compelled;" and compulsion was eventually resorted to. After this he travelled to the southern confines of Russia under the directions and surveillance of the police officer. It was pretended that he was not a prisoner, but that a guard was placed over him for his own safety; but of this Mr. Holman bitterly and indignantly complains. Shortly after quitting Irkoutsk, on his way to Ekaterinburg, he discovered that he was not his own master, and says,

"I now met with the first marked indication of the hypocrisy of the Government in professing not to consider me in the light of a prisoner. As we approached Ekaterinburg I was particularly anxious, instead of proceeding to the town, to have rested at the house of my estimable friend Mr. M —, where I had received so much kindness on a former occasion, and whom I had promised to revisit should I return that way. This, however, was not permitted, and I was compelled to drive past his house without so much as being allowed to enter it. This was truly painful to me, and a violence inflicted on both my person and feelings, for which I know not how to offer the slightest palliation or excuse."

So impatient was the officer to arrive at their journey's end, that they travelled nine days and nights in succession, with only one night's repose at Omsk. During that period they proceeded 1,500 miles from Tomsk to Ekaterinburg, under such an intensity of cold that the thermometer seldom indicated less than the freezing point of Mercury. A description of the personal equipment for so formidable a journey may be interesting to the English reader.

"In the first place, I wore two pair of woollen stockings, with two pair of fur boots, which came above my knees, the inner ones made of the skin of the wild goat, the outer ones of leather, lined with fur, and having thick soles to them; added to these, my legs were enveloped in a thick fur cloak. The body, independent of my ordinary clothing, was covered over with a thickly wadded great-coat, over which I wore an immense shube, made of the skins of wolves, while the head was protected by a wadded-cap."

After much mortification, fatigue, and chagrin, Mr. Holman arrived at Poland, and gives the following interesting account of the salt mines of Wieliczka.

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"A short distance from Cracow are the celebrated Salt Mines of Wieliczka, which have now been worked for nearly six centuries. These mines, for depth, extent, and internal beauty of arrangement, are unequalled by any others in the known world. There are two ways for entering them; one by a spiral stair-case, with a landing or resting-place at every ten steps; the other by means of a rope and windlass, worked by horses; the latter is generally preferred, as being less fatiguing. Several persons may attach themselves to the hanging seats of the cable, and which being arranged, the descent commences. In about two minutes you arrive at the first story of the mine, when its various parts are exhibited, and the stranger must here be particularly careful not to separate himself from his company, as he may get lost within the numerous corridors, which form a complete labyrinth. Here you witness the cutting-out the masses of salt in large blocks, by means of levers, wedges, and other instruments, and sometimes it is blasted off with gunpowder, the report of the explosion of which, as re-echoed through the numerous and immense caverns, resembles the firing of cannon. Upwards of a thousand miners are employed in the various departments of the mine, who work eight hours every day, by the light of lamps.

"On the first floor the stranger should notice the Chapel of St. Anthony, where the pillars, pulpit, altar, and statues of the saints, are cut of solid salt. There is also a statue of Augustus the Second, formed of one piece of crystal salt, which is well deserving of inspection.

"The waters of the mine are conducted by canals to a spacious cavern, where they accumulate into a considerable and deep lake, over which a stranger is ferried in a flat-bottomed boat. This water is fully saturated with salt, and might, if necessary, be rendered very productive, by exposing it to evaporation. The excess of water is drawn out by hydraulic machinery, which is kept in action both day and night.

"Under the first story are two others, the whole extending to the depth of a thousand feet, and forming one of the most stupendous works of art ever witnessed, and comprising numerous galleries, corridors, and immense apartments, supported by massy columns of salt-rock."

Our traveller being now free from the surveillance of the feld-jäger, proceeded more at his ease through Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, Wittenburg, Berlin, Hanover, &c. making some very interesting observations during the journey, and arrived at Hull on the 20th of June, 1824.

190. Chas-

120. Dr. KITCHENER always publishes useful and curious things, and though the necessity of appearance in many classes of life, is the bitterest enemy which economy has to encounter, yet the *Housekeeper's Ledger* proposes very wise remedies for diminishing much of the evils of unavoidable expence.

121. *Characters and Opinions* profess to be the contents of a lady's Album, and Mrs. HONORIA BLUE is the ostensible editor; but no doubt the effusions of some common-place canter.

122. Mr. NEWTON's *Appendix to Euclid's Elements* contains exercises on the propositions, which must of course be useful.

123. We have been highly amused with the *Peep at the Pilgrims*. The elegant simplicity and delicate maidenism of the pretty Miriam Grey, whose very prattlement abounds with wisdom and grace; the arch wit of Peregrine White, a character admirably supported; the cant of the Puritans and their uncharitable bigotry, make this novel a literary pigeon-pie excellently seasoned with discriminations of character.

124. Mrs. TAYLOR's *Itinerary, or Picture of a Traveller in the Wilderness* is eloquent, and often beautiful; but we warn her against destroying the effect of her powers by common-place and cant about the *burden of sin* (see p. 24, &c.) the meaning of Christianity being simply this philosophical fact, that under our material corrupted conformation, we cannot be perfect, and that where there is passion, there will be vice. Before the fall, the passions were less potent, and the abstract feelings far more pleasurable, so that man could not err.

125. Mr. POWLETT's *Christian Truth* may be read with edification. His letter on Predestination, and his just remark, p. 217, that "Predestination is not Fate," and that "St. Paul's Predestination is not Calvin's Predestination" (*Ibid.*) we particularly distinguish.

126. Mr. MORISON's *Important Advice to the World* is intended to recommend certain pills, &c. which he vends. To say more, it would be necessary for us to take the pills; but this we decline, because it is a rule with us not to take one drop more physic than we can possibly help. The advice given in the book showing how we may avoid disease must tend to a good purpose. It is often very judicious.

127. Concerning Mr. STEWART's *Discourses on the Advent*, we have only to say, that he is very zealous, and quite (in the modern phrase) evangelical. Mr. S. page 310, applies the "end of the world," in

Isaiah lxii. 10, 11) to the British Isles, and deduces from the text an obligation to support the Bible Societies, &c. For our own parts, what others would do by such means, we should do by religious and moral education.

128. Mr. STEVENSON's *Manual of Family Devotion* is judiciously compiled, (in the main, from the Liturgy) and the work is well executed.

129. Mr. PICART's Novel, entitled, the *Novice, or Mon of Integrity*, is written in the manner of Le Sage, to expose the mean selfishness of unworthy relatives, who use their kindred as the Parasitical plants do timber trees, gormandize upon them when they are thriving, and lend them no support under decay. The Novice is a good man, whom nothing can divert from uprightness, and, in the end, he finds more happiness than his designing connections.

130. *Isabella, or the Orphan Cousin*, by the daughter of a Clergyman, is an excellent model for the formation of an amiable character in girls. Cornish too is a fine manly boy. This authoress is happy in drawing characters.

131. Mr. PORQUET's *Tresor de l'Ecolier Francais* verifies what it pretends to, viz. to be a work answering in a great measure the purpose of a Grammar, Exercise-Book, Vocabulary, and Dialogue.

132. *Tales of the Ardennes*, by DERWENT CONWAY, is supposed to be written by Mr. D. H. INGLIS, who, we understand, delivered a course of lectures at the Music-hall, Leeds, on the Literature of Modern Europe, including notices relative to the arts of music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. These Tales are nine in number, and are inscribed in gratitude "to the gentle spirit of Lawrence Sterne." One of them, containing a defence of suicide, is absolutely disgusting; but which the author consoles himself will do no harm. The last tale, "Camille-du-fay," is in our opinion the best. The progress of attachment to gaming is strikingly exhibited; but there is not a sufficient moral or finale either to this or any of the other tales to render them interesting.

133. *Hints to Churchwardens relative to the repair and improvement of Parish Churches*, is a satirical little work, the design of which is more meritorious than the execution. It displays with some degree of humour in twelve coloured plates, with accompanying remarks, the *chef-d'œuvres* of that tasteful race, the guardians of our sacred edifices. The design is good; but the author's amateur pencil has churchwardenized even what he intended to represent the productions of earlier days.

LITERA-

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, June 24.

Sir WM. BROWN'S gold medals were last week adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode.—W. Selwyn, St. John's College.

Latin Ode.—Robert SNOW, St. John's College.

Epigrams.—B. H. Kennedy, St. John's College.

Subjects:—*For the Greek Ode.*

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πασα γη ταφος.

Latin Ode.—Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata.

Greek Epigram.

Περὶ σοὶ πάντες οἱ ἔμμεν λόγοι.

Latin Epigram.—Summum jus, summa injuria.

MANUSCRIPT OF HOMER.

The ancient manuscript of Homer in the possession of Mr. W. Bankes (see p. 449) is written on papyrus of the usual yellowish colour, in capital letters, most beautifully and carefully formed, of the make and figure common towards the latter end of the Ptolemaic Dynasty in Egypt; there is no separation between the words, which is the same in all the most ancient MSS.; but the verses are all kept distinct, and arranged in columns, with a large margin between them, each column containing from forty-two to forty-four lines, occupying the breadth of the roll, with the exception of a small margin at the top and bottom. The roll (being the last, doubtless, of twenty-four distinct rolls or volumes) never contained more than the last book of the Iliad; of this (the outermost part having been destroyed by use and time) the first hundred and twenty-six lines are wanting, and the marks of the thumb in unrolling the volume are visible in some of the other folds or pages, and have obliterated a few words: the remainder is quite perfect to the end of the book.

APPARATUS FOR AVOIDING SUFFOCATION.

At the late distribution of rewards by the Society of Arts, the large silver medal, and 50 guineas, were granted to Mr. J. Roberts, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, a working collier, for his apparatus to enable persons to breathe in air loaded with smoke and other suffocating vapours. This very ingenious and useful instrument has already been described in different periodical works. It consists of a covering for the head, with glasses for the eyes. The breathing part is a sort of proboscis, the extremity of which is filled with sponge; this being wetted, corrects the air as it enters. The Secretary stated, that he and other members of the Society saw the inventor use this in-

strument. Armed with it, he fearlessly entered, and remained in places, where, if not so provided, he must have been suffocated. He remained in those places without feeling any inconvenience, except that which arose from the heat. This discovery would enable firemen, and others, to go into rooms which they otherwise could not enter—and it would be of especial service in checking fires on board ships. It would also be useful, in preventing persons employed in various manufacturing processes, from inhaling dust, or particles prejudicial to health.

NEW METAL.

A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, an able chymist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.

HUMAN TIME PIECE.

The following singular account appears in a recent number of a valuable French work, the *Bibliothèque Universelle*. J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged 66, has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells, and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations or sounds produced. Being on board the steam-boat on the Lake of Geneva, on July 14, 1823, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a conversation the most diversified with those standing by; and farther, to indicate by the voice, the moment when the hand passed over the quarter minutes, or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of it is thus given: "I have acquired by imitation, labour, and patience, a movement which neither thoughts nor labour, nor any thing can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space.

space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually."

HYÆNA CAVES IN DEVONSHIRE.

Professor Buckland has lately examined two caves in Devonshire, in both of which he found, in a bed of mud beneath a crust of calc-sinister, gnawed fragments and splinters of bones, with teeth of hyænas and bears. There were no entire bones, except the solid ones of the toes, heels, &c. as at Kirkdale, which were too hard for the teeth of the hyæna. They appear simply to have been dens, but less abundantly inhabited than that of Kirkdale. In the same cave Professor Buckland found one tooth of the rhinoceros, and two or three only of the horse.

SURGICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Hickman, of Shiffnall, has published a letter, in which he endeavours to prove that a man who is to undergo any painful operation, may previously, and with safety, be rendered torpid, or be subjected to a temporary suspension of animation, by artificial means, and that whilst in this state the requisite operation may be performed on him, unattended with the ordinary suffering, or any hemorrhage. Dr. Hickman, in support of his theory, details eight experiments which he has made on animals, and says he should not hesitate a moment to become the subject of the experiment he recommends, if he were under the necessity of suffering any severe operation.—Notwithstanding Dr. H.'s confidence, it may be doubted whether the pain of his operation, and especially in the recovery, would not equal, or perhaps surpass, that experienced in the usual mode of operation.

SUSPENSION RAILWAY.

A line of railway, nearly a mile long, on the suspension principle, having been constructed at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, by Mr. Gibbs, of that place, it was lately opened for inspection before a numerous assemblage of spectators. The railway consists of a single elevated line of surface, supported upon posts of wood, at the distance of about ten feet from each other. The average height of this road above the ground is from two to three feet. The carriage has two wheels, one placed before the other; and two receptacles for goods, which are suspended, one on each side, the centre of gravity being below the surface of the rail. At two o'clock seven carriages were put in motion, each carriage containing an oblong box, suspended on either side of the rail line, in which three of the company were seated, with a quantity of bricks stowed beneath the seats for ballast; thus one horse drew 40 passengers, besides an immense

weight of bricks. The experiment answered in every respect.

A NATURAL EOLIAN LYRE.

Near Tryberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, there is a chasm in a mountain, not only remarkable for the romantic nature of the scene, but for the extraordinary sounds which occasionally issue from it. This latter peculiarity was first observed at the end of the seventeenth century, by some soldiers stationed on the adjoining heights, who heard melodious tones resounding from the tops of some fir-trees, which grow beside a water-fall in a neighbouring wood. The current of air ascending and descending through the chasm, receives a counter impulse from an abrupt angle of rock, and acting on the tops of the trees and shrubs, forms a natural Eolian Harp, the tones of which are accompanied to the gurgling of the neighbouring waterfall. The religious spirit, which was the prevailing characteristic of the age, led the soldiers to regard this phenomenon as the result of supernatural agency. On approaching the spot whence the music issued, they found affixed to the tallest of the group of fir-trees, a wooden image of the Virgin, holding the infant Jesus in her arms. This image was fixed up in the year 1690, by Frederick Schwab, a citizen of Tryberg, as a memorial of his having been cured of leprosy by the water of the mountain spring. The soldiers, however, conjectured that the image had been brought thither by Angels, and that the aerial music which had attracted them to the spot was the singing of a celestial choir, in the praise of the Mother of God. They placed a tin capsule over the image, and inscribed upon it the following words: *Sancta Maria, patrona militum, ora pro nobis*. Near the image was placed a box for the reception of offerings, which soon became sufficiently numerous to defray the expences of erecting a wooden chapel on the spot.

SALE AT EVANS'S.

There are no bounds to the rapacity of collectors of books and manuscripts, nor any reasonable limits to the prices which articles of any curiosity relating to literature obtain at the present day. At this sale three manuscript romances on vellum, viz. *Le Roman du Roy Artz*, *Le Roman de Lancelot du Lac et de San Gréal*, and *Recueil d'Histoires Sacrées et Profanes*, were purchased by Mr. Thorpe for £15*l*. Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, illustrated, was bought by Mr. Soane, for 180 guineas. The Marlborough Gems were purchased by Mr. Pottigrew, to enrich the splendid library of the Duke of Sussex, for 57*l*. 15*s*. A Collection of Original Notes on the Greek Anthologia, in manuscript by the poet Gray, was sold to Thorpe for 63*l*. 11*s*.

11s. Rogeri Baconia Opuscula, an ancient manuscript upon vellum, with the autograph of Sir Kenelm Digby, produced 51l.; and Procli Expositio in Platonis Opera, a very ancient manuscript upon vellum, apparently of the twelfth century, with the autograph, likewise, of Sir Kenelm Digby, were, we believe, bought by Thorpe for the Bodleian Library, since it would appear, by the inscription in each, that Sir Kenelm intended to bequeath them to that institution—they cost 82l. 10s. Camden's Britannia, enlarged by Gough and illustrated, produced 190l.; and Col. Bagwell gave 68l. 5s. for Butler's Hudibras, by Gray, illustrated. Other works were sold at equally extravagant prices. The six days' sale realized between four and five thousand pounds.

ROMAN GOLD COIN.

Some days since, as a farmer was ploughing a field a little distance from Exeter, he turned up a beautiful gold coin of Domitian, the Roman Emperor, in the highest state of preservation. The inscriptions on the legend are as follow, viz.:—Obverse, CAES. AVG. F. DOMIT. COS. III. (with a laurel head). Reverse, PRINCEPS JUVVENTUT. (with an elegant full-length female figure). This curious and ancient coin, weighing 113 grains, is now in the possession of Mr. Shirley Woolmer.

The Councillor Skovtsoff, in a tour of in-

spection which he recently made in the mountains beyond the lake of Baikal, in Siberia, having occasion to explain to the eldest of the tribes of Bouriatas, on the banks of the Selenga, the most simple mode of teaching their children to write, he was much surprised to learn from them that their ancestors were in the habit of using boards covered with sand in teaching arithmetic to their pupils, and that this method had been originally borrowed from Thibet.

Matthew Broemark, a learned Danish mathematician, has invented a new Steam Carriage which can be easily guided, and travel, it is said, fourteen leagues in an hour. The first experiment was made sixty leagues from the capital. The carriage loaded with passengers, set out half an hour past eleven from the place where it was built, and arrived at the gates of Copenhagen at a quarter before five. Mr. Broemark intends to make a journey to Paris.

It has been thought that glass was permeable to water—the fact was verified in a voyage to South Africa; two empty spherical bottles, hermetically sealed, were made use of; which, with the assistance of leads, were sunk 900 fathoms into the sea;—ten men were a quarter of an hour raising them; at that depth the pressure was equal to 36 atmospheres nearly (the weight of an atmosphere 15lbs. on a square inch, or 2,160 pounds on a square foot) and they were found to be full of water.

SELECT POETRY.

HERO AND LEANDER.

"NAY, Dearest, steal not thus away,
Unless some other Love attends;
Wait, 'till the near approach of day
Shall call you to your home and friends."

The maiden thus with tears address'd
Him whom she long had lov'd so dear;
Her head reclin'd upon his breast,
All moisten'd with the gushing tear.

Encircled by her snow-white arms,
Leander press'd her to his heart,
Then gazing on her heavenly charms,
"Too soon my sweetest Love we part."

"Yet part we must;—the cruel feud
Which calls me hence by wayward fate,
But lately was again renew'd,
In terms of anger, scorn, and hate."

"Think, should thy Father find me here,
Small chance I'd have of longer life,
My heart's-blood, nay Love, thine more
dear,
Would scarce obliterate the strife."

"Yet think not I forget the vows
By which thou'rt sworn to be my bride,
Needs no reproaches to arouse
Affection for my own heart's pride."

"Wait till to-morrow's twilight calls
Night's bird to leave her lonely nest,
And far from these thy father's halls
I'll clasp thee, Hero, to my breast."

"One kiss, another, now adieu,
To-morrow will I claim my bride."
He tore himself away, and threw
His stalwart limbs into the tide.

Heard ye the bitter'n's awful scream
Join'd to the ocean's troubled roar?
Saw ye not by the pale moon's beam
A lifeless corse upon the shore?

'Twas thus Leander found his death,—
Not long his Love surviv'd his doom,
She sickn'd, droop'd, resign'd her breath,
And met her lover in the tomb. H. W.

DESULTORY THOUGHTS.

Membra disjecta Poetae.

SICK of the vain pursuits that charm the
crowd,
Fain would I wake the solemn song, like him
The sojourner at Welwyn, who of yore,
When wearied Nature sunk in deep repose,
Beneath the sable canopy of Night,

Took

Took pillowless his contemplative round,
 Commencing with the stars; close to whose
 side

Appear'd Urania, daughter of the skies,
 Prompting his moral musings; she sublim'd
 Th' admonitory strain, and gave to paint
 The pigmy pomp of perishable man.
 Supremely gifted Bard, my high emprise
 Resembles thine—Oh, had I but the power
 To frame, like thine, my disconnected lay!
 Arduous th' attempt;—yet haply through
 the maze

Of "Desultory Thoughts" may be descry'd,
 Some happy line to please the tasteful mind;
 Some useful truth to mend the chasten'd
 heart:—

The cause I advocate demands a pen
 Dipp'd in Messiah's reservoir of Life!—
 Jehovah claims the firstlings of my song,
 Author of Light and Life; who being gave
 To me, the humblest of his works below!
 But weak the touch of sublunary harp
 To sound th' achievements of Omnipotence!
 Meet theme for seraph lyres in realms of
 bliss

Vocal with Hallelujahs!—strains divine,
 Such as angelic choirs unceasing sing
 In countless myriads round his burning
 throne!— [Power

Before the birth of Time, his sovereign
 Created Heaven and Earth—his Spirit mov'd
 Upon the Waters. Earth was formless then,
 And void, and darkness brooded o'er the
 deep,

"Let there be Light!" th' Almighty said—
 and Light

From Heaven's bright portals issuing, bared
 to view

The realms of Chaos. Dust assume a form
 Meet for a soul celestial! thunder'd forth
 The Word Omnipotent! and instant Dust
 Sprung into life—frail, disobedient Dust.
 Plac'd in the blissful bowers of Paradise—
 Of each delicious fruit allowed to taste,—
 Save one—one only interdicted tree;
 A test of gratitude for gifts bestow'd
 Surpassing power of payment—debts in-
 curr'd

For Happiness and Life unknowing end.—
 The Tempter triumph'd—Adam death en-
 tail'd

On all his race—obnoxious to the pang,
 Of mental and corporeal ills; Despair,
 The Child of Gloom, and every form of woe
 That haunts the regions of mortality!—
 Whom God's eternal Justice would consign
 To Hades' depths and ever-during pain—
 Did not his more transcendent Mercy stay
 Th' uplifted Thunderbolt—and bid him live:
 Repentant live, by God's own Son redeem'd!
 Oh, thou kind Father to a thankless race!
 Teach me Thyself! thy ways unsearchable,
 Give me t' adore in mute astonishment!
 With thee begin—with thee conclude my
 song—

And never—never—let me stray from Thee!
 Bath, June 8. D. CABANEL.

ESTO PERPETUA.

CHILDREN of battle! ye who fearless
 bled, [strife;
 Or crown'd with vict'ry, or in doubtful
 Oh might ye yet again those regions tread,
 Which first beheld your earliest dawn of
 life!

Vain the desire: the Immortal Mind,
 When heroes yield their latest breath,
 Leaves war, and toil, and woe behind,
 With kindred spirits join'd in death.
 Nought, save the powerful call
 Of Him who form'd us all,
 May bid these mould'ring ashes live;
 Again inspire the heavy clay,
 Again dart down the ethereal ray:
 And to an earthly frame a Godlike spirit give.
 But yet, though upward through you azure
 skies,

The warrior's and the hero's blest retreat,
 No eye may pierce, nor mortal pinion rise;
 While this dull soil retards their weary feet;
 Though numerous worlds divide
 The sons of heaven and sons of earth;
 Yet oft they meet, and own with pride
 Their high illustrious birth.
 From Him the Eternal source
 Immortals hold their course;
 To Him their great Original they tend;
 Let dust to dust return
 Laid in the monumental urn;
 The breath of Heaven shall still to Heaven
 ascend.

What wonder, then, when sleep
 O'er all her gloomy away extends,
 If souls with souls hold converse deep?
 Nor death avail to sep'rate friends.
 Where rest the brave,
 Who now to calm repose their senses yield—
 Perchance, while stems their bark old
 Ocean's wave,
 Or floats their banner on the tented field;—
 There shadowy forms descend;
 Both sea and land proclaim their care;
 No storms the billows rend,
 No breath disturbs the air.
 Again we hear the well-known voice,
 While in the much-lov'd form again our eyes
 rejoice:

"Sweet be thy sleep! and may the bed of
 heather,
 Nature's own couch, more grateful be,
 Than if the downy feather
 Were strew'd beneath for thee!
 Their watch thy friendly band have set;
 Sleep on; fatiguing cares forget;
 Still from above propitious smiles Heaven's
 Lord,

On him who draws the sword
 Obedient to his country's call.
 For her their lives who give;
 Whose voice in death is heard—'May she
 for ever live!'
 Shall rise to starry realms by such a glorious
 fall.

Sleep on! to-morrow's morn shall view
 Wat's clouded front, and helms laid low—
 Succeeds

Steeds through press all madly rushing—
The headlong charge—the desperate
stand—

The flashing eye—the uplifted brand—
The life-blood red in torrents gushing!
Sweet be thy slumbers! seek thou not to
learn

For whom the fates the victor's wreath
shall twine;

No mortal eye the future may discern;
Enough for thee, an envied lot is thine.
Straight lies the hero's path through foes
opposing,

Still where the ranks are thickest, hew
thy way;

Round the sun's orb when the dark clouds
are closing,

Oft brighter streams the ray.

Now part we: vainly wouldst thou know,
Or whence I come or whither go,
Time, soon or late, shall prove

That souls in life allied,
By virtue join'd, and valour tried,
Shall meet in death, nor aught again di-
vide

The strong eternal chain of love."

B—d—m.

C. A. G.

TO THE MOON.

Written at Midnight.

'TIS night! and solemn silence reigns,
And no intrusive sound
Disturbs the meditative hour,
With tranquil beauty crown'd.

Night's ebon curtain drawn o'er all,
The moon's full orb unfurls;
Which sheds a ray of cheering light
On other distant worlds.

Attendant on her silent course,
Ten thousand stars appear;
In silent sacred majesty,
Around her rolling sphere.

O beauteous orb, that from afar
Diffuseth light below;
Direct my thoughts to Him on high,
Who driest the mourner's woe.

Then will this silent midnight hour,
Be sacred made to me;
An emblem of that peaceful state,
The blessed only see.

For by Jehovah's first command,
You cheer'd night's chaos gloom;
And so our faith in Jesu's name
Sheds light beyond the tomb.

Yon passing clouds like sin and grief,
Which darken souls below;
And oft o'er shade Hope's steady beam
With transient tints of woe;

Pass briefly o'er my radiant course,
And melt in light away:
Even so shall melt our earthly griefs
In Heaven's eternal ray!

May, 1825.

T. N.

LINES FROM ARIOSTO.

*La Virginnella come la rosa
Scoprir non osa il primo ardore. Ariosto.*

THE modest virgin, blooming as the rose,
Within whose breast sweet innocence
flows,

Fears to betray soft love's pure stream,
When first she feels its rising gleam.

The fragrant rose, to Nature true,
Assumes its wonted crimson hue,

When blooming on a Summer's day,
And lighten'd by the Sun's bright ray.

Even as the Maiden blush doth prove
The powerful charm—the spell of love,

When stands before her dark bright eye,
The youth who vows her constancy.

The rose is fair, as is the maid,
When her fair virtues are display'd,

The rose doth oft repose in rest
Upon her fair and ivory breast.

Then do her charms controul the heart,
'Tis then that Nature shines apart,

'Tis then two flowers divinely fair
Do breathe alike the ambient air.

They both are fair when in their bloom,
They both oft droop, alas! too soon,

They form a spotless simile,
They both are doom'd to fade and die.

J. H. B.

CANZONE.

SWEET Lady, do but deign to smile

On one who loves thee dear,
Look but on me, my love, awhile,
While now I seek thee here.

The locks which play around thy brow,
Are darker than the raven's hue;
Thine eye which shines so brightly now,
Is lovelier than the sapphire's blue.

Oh! now I feel within my breast
A secret rising power,
Which swells my heart, dissolves my rest,
And kindles every hour.

Sweet Lady, do but deign to smile
On one who loves thee true,
Look but on me, my love, awhile,
I breathe—I live for you.

J. H. B.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

FILL up again the sparkling bowl!

Laugh sober care away!

Bacchus alone shall me controul,
To him I'll homage pay.

Under thy banners I will stand,
A God who knows no sorrow;
For with thy goblet in my hand,
I care not for to-morrow.

In love we may expect a frown,
At most may gain a sigh;

The marriage bed may be of down,
Yet babes will surely cry.

Then let us drink, for death will take
The sober and the merry;

We all must pass that gloomy lake,
In dull old Charon's ferry.

EROMYX.
RISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

Mr. *Hume*, after making a variety of observations on the present state of the CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND, and on the corruptions to which it gave rise, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland, with a view of ascertaining whether the services performed were commensurate to the salaries received by the members of that Establishment. The Hon. Gent. stated that it appeared by the official returns, that the Church had annually at its disposal two millions of money: and he was satisfied that the hundredth part of that sum would sufficiently remunerate the clergy for discharging their functions. The average value of each benefice was 500*l.*; and, by the returns, it appeared that Ireland contained 1,369 benefices; and out of that number there were 531 non-residents, dignitaries included.—Mr. *Canning* contended that to accede to the motion would be a violation of one of the articles of the Union, which was to the effect, "that a complete union should be established between the Churches of England and Ireland in doctrine and discipline." Parliament had not the right of dealing with the property of the Church, so as to make it available for public purposes. If there was one species of interest more than another that should be held sacred, it was that with which the resolution of the Hon. Gent. proposed to tamper.—Sir *F. Burdett* spoke in support of the motion.—Mr. *Peel* strenuously opposed it, saying that he would never consent to principles which sanctioned the violation of the lawful rights and possessions of the Church. On a division the motion was lost by a considerable majority.

June 16. Mr. *Brougham* presented a petition from an individual named Bishop *Burnett*, complaining of various acts of oppression by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and praying for inquiry. The Hon. Gent. said, if the allegations in the petition were true, the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset merited impeachment. The petitioner had memorialized the Governor respecting grievances under which he suffered; but his Lordship denounced that memorial as a libel on himself, violently seized his papers, and banished him the colony. The author of the foul charges was in reality a Mr. *Jones*, a surveyor of

lands, and the Learned Gentleman declared that person to be no other than "Olive the Spy," and he had no doubt that Edwards and Mitchell were also there. With respect to the conduct of Lord Charles, if these facts turned out to be true, he himself would move his impeachment. The Learned Gentleman then moved that the petition be printed.—Mr. *W. Horton* desired the House to suspend its judgment, not doubting that many of the charges resulted from conspiracy.—Mr. *Hume* dwelt on the abuses of the Government at the Cape, and said he had within a few hours seen a person who bore out all the charges in the petition against Lord Charles Somerset now before the House. Some change in the system of Colonial Government was peremptorily called for.—Mr. *Brougham* said that he should at a future time refer the petition to a Select Committee.

June 17. The House having formed a Committee of SUPPLY, Mr. *Huskisson* explained the alterations which he had made since the recess in the Resolutions which he had proposed to Parliament before Easter, for the reduction and abolition of prohibitory or import duties on articles of foreign growth, or manufactures. These alterations consisted chiefly in making some of the reductions progressive instead of immediate. He also announced some new ones. The duty on books printed 20 years ago was to be reduced from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.*; that on books printed since that period from 7*l.* to 5*l.* The duty of 50*l.* per cent. on all foreign vessels broken up in this country was to be given up altogether, and that *Java* pepper reduced from 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound to 1*s.*—The Linen Duties were to continue for eight years longer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

Earl *Grosvenor* presented a petition from a person named *Gummon*, complaining of the DELAYS IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY, and of a rule of Equity which refuses the interest of unpaid annuities chargeable upon estates in that Court. The petitioner stated that he was an annuitant on the late Duke of Queensberry; that that estate had been for ten years in Chancery, and that he had been all that time deprived of his annuity, with the assurance that if ever he recovered it, he should receive it without one farthing interest.—The Lord Chancellor said that this case was a full illustration of the justice of

of the complaints made against the Court of Chancery. The fact was that the estate of the late Duke of Queensberry was so complicated between English and Scottish claims variously determinable in the Courts of the respective countries, that the Court of Chancery was obliged to hold over the bulk of the funds in its hands to await the final decision of the Scottish Courts, which had not yet been made, and which, if a judgment might be formed from the conflicting nature of the interlocutory decisions of some of the Scottish judges, was not likely to be made in a hurry. With respect to the rule refusing interest upon annuities in arrear, his Lordship said he felt that he had nothing to justify, as that was a rule of law above his power to alter; but he would not conceal he entirely approved of it.—Lord Redesdale confirmed the Learned Lord's opinion with respect to the rule in question, and animadverted with just indignation upon the conduct of the Solicitors in Chancery, who were, he said, the sole authors of whatever culpable delay existed in the practice of the Court.—Earl Grosvenor expressed a hope that the labours of the Chancery Commission would lead to an amendment of the system.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 28.

Mr. Buxton introduced a motion upon the subject of the abominable anti-Christian persecution of Mr. Shrewsbury, a missionary on the Island of Barbadoes. After citing a multitude of irrefragable testimonials to the purity of Mr. Shrewsbury's character, and the strict disinterestedness of his conduct, the Hon. Member proceeded to detail the history of his sufferings, from the little vexatious tricks employed to disturb his congregation at first, to the open and outrageous destruction of his chapel in the middle of the day, by a mob headed by Magistrates and Lawyers, the demolition of his dwelling-house and furniture, and his forcible expulsion from the Island, under the threatened penalty of death by the halter. These atrocious proceedings, Mr. Buxton said, had all occurred under the eye of the Governor, without the slightest interruption by him, and up to this hour they remained unpunished. He then detailed a number of the most insolent measures which the planners had adopted after their victory over Mr. Shrewsbury, such as forming committees of exclusion, sending ambassadors, and issuing proclamations against missionaries, in the name of "Captain Rook," and concluded by moving that the Missionary Church should be rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of outrages like that by which it had been destroyed.—Mr. W. Horton thought a more conciliatory measure than that proposed would be advisable.—Mr. Butterworth said,

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the Wesleyan Methodists had been of infinite service in extending religious instructions among the slaves in the West India. —Mr. Canning said, only one opinion could be formed as to the act in question—it was wholly unjustifiable in itself. He did not wish to speak in disparagement of the Wesleyan Methodists, but he must say, he preferred the Established Church, and he thought that a milder course might be advantageously pursued. As an amendment he would move, "that the House, having taken into consideration the papers relating to the demolition of the Methodist Chapel in Barbadoes, declare their utmost indignation at that scandalous and daring violation of the law; and having seen the instructions sent over by his Majesty's Secretary of State to the Governor of Barbadoes, to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage, express their concurrence in any measure his Majesty may deem necessary to secure the most ample protection and religious toleration to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in that colony."—Mr. Brougham approved of the amendment, but pledged himself that in the next Session, unless something substantial should be previously done, he would bring in a Bill for gradually and safely preparing for the final emancipation of the Negro Slaves.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

On the motion for the third reading of the "Equitable Loan Bank" Bill, the Lord Chancellor opposed the measure in a speech of some length, in which he pointed out the dangers likely to result from the establishment of a Company, whose numbers rendered it irresponsible to any penal prosecution; while, from its structure, it might, in a little time, obtain a monopoly, not only of the Pawnbroking trade, but of the whole trade of the country, and of the mortgage of all impignorated lands, and without fear of control practice the most extensive usury. In conclusion he moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read in six months.—Lord Dacre defended the Bill, and treated the Lord Chancellor's objections as merely technical.—The House then divided, when the amendment was carried (and the Bill of course rejected) by a majority of 27 to 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

On the motion of Mr. Wallace, the House went into a Committee on the COMBINATION LAWS. He took the opportunity to read from the evidence delivered before the Select Committee, to which the subject had been referred, several extracts, showing the formidable extent to which the confederated labourers engaged themselves, in some instances even to the commission of murder, should murder be thought necessary to advance the interests of the body in which they were incorporated. He also cited some

CHAMBERLAIN

cases in which this dreadful system had been put into operation.—Mr. Hume defended the workmen, and imputed the chief part of the blame of the late disorders amongst them to their employers. A conversation followed upon the clause being read for rendering workmen liable to punishment, who by threats, intimidation, molestation, or insult, prevented men not associated with them, from working for the proscribed masters; in which the *Attorney-general*, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Hume, &c. participated. With respect to the word "insult," the words "molestation and obstruction" were substituted by the *Attorney-general*, and the clause was carried by a majority of 90 to 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the FRIVOLOUS WAITS OF ERROR ABOLITION BILL.—The Lord Chancellor, without wishing to obstruct the progress of the measure, professed to entertain an opinion that it either went too far, or did not go far enough. He apprehended that the first ill effect of the Bill in its present form would be, to make defendants, who now for the sake of gaining time, suffer judgment by default, and sue out writs of error, pursue the same object by pleading the general issue, an equally dilatory and much more expensive process; and, secondly, it would compel plaintiffs to follow up at a great ex-

pense suits which they might institute solely to try the effect of intimidation.—In order to provide against these evils, and also to render the measure complete, his Lordship said that some provision ought to be made to compel defendants to substantiate their pleas. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

The House was occupied during nearly its whole sitting with the COMBINATION LAWS. Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Hume were the chief opponents of the new Bill. On one occasion the Honourable Gentlemen divided against all the other Members present. In the end the Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

The SPRING GUNS' ABOLITION BILL was lost, on the third reading, by a majority of one; the ayes being 31, the noes 32.

June 30. The Bill respecting the COMBINATION OF WORKMEN, was read a third time, and passed, after the insertion of three clauses—the first, that prosecutions under the Bill must commence within six months after the commission of the offence; the second, to limit the term of imprisonment of refractory witnesses to three months; and the third gives the individual convicted a right of appeal to the Quarter Sessions; but upon conviction at the Quarter Sessions, the offender is to pay the costs.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A terrible accident happened at Rheims on the 19th May. As some soldiers of the garrison were preparing fire-works for the celebration of the coronation, a spark fell on the powder in the apartment. The explosion was dreadful. The roof of the house was thrown across the river, the trees of a public walk were torn up by the roots, the windows of the neighbouring houses were shattered at the distance of 300 paces, and about 60 of the artillerymen were killed or wounded. The bodies of four or five were buried under the ruins. Some were saved in an extraordinary manner, being thrown into the air, and alighting on their feet with slight injuries, in the neighbouring river, in gardens, in the streets, and on the tops of houses.

At a convent at Caen, in Normandy, they keep an exact terrier of all the lands which formerly belonged to the Monks of their order in England, in hopes it may be one day of use to them.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

We are informed by the *Almanach du Clergé* that there are already 19,000 nuns (religieuses) in France, and the law which is to be discussed will permit an indefinite extension to this number. But the

communities which are to have a legal existence have made a much less rapid progress than Associations of Laymen under the colour of religion, but whose object is to re-establish the Jesuits, and propagate their maxims. These Associations have various names in the different departments, and in different towns, which concert the bond of union common to them all. The *Société des Missions de France*, established at Grenoble, has a particular organization, which we know from the papers of one of its members, who died in 1834, and from it an idea may be formed of what such Societies are in other places. This Association divides the town of Grenoble, which hardly contains 20,000 souls, into 20 sections; each section is to consist of forty members at least, taken from both sexes, and among all classes of the population. Each section is under the authority of an elder or dean. The whole society acknowledges two chiefs, one with the title of Ecclesiastical Rector, one of the *curés* of the town; the other with the title of the President of the Association, and this dignity is generally conferred on one of the Judges of the *Cour Royale*. Besides these two chiefs, the Association has other office-bearers, and a Central Council, one of its members being

no less a person than an Advocate-general. The members of all the sections meet on fixed days; the Deans of each section also meet under the Presidency of the Political Chief, and it is by their means orders are sent to the sections and the members. The Association acknowledges as its head the Superior-general of the Missions of France at Paris; but this is only a nominal thing, and only serves as a communication between the Association and the Jesuits. The Association has a church, and performs its devotions there; but the doors are shut when they are engaged in any particular business, which must be concealed from the profane. The members attend at processions, and practise all the rites of religion. The members are adopted by scrutiny. After a previous inquiry, the church doors are shut, the candidate is presented at the altar by two sponsors, mass is celebrated, he receives the sacrament, and takes an oath which obliges him to secrecy, and to obey the laws of the society. On the oath being taken, the members repair to the Sacristy, where the Political President addresses the new member on his duties to the society, one of which is, to give an account of every thing which he may hear or see, contrary to religion and the Monarchy. When an Ecclesiastic has found in any infant under his care a proper disposition, he presents him to the Society, which takes him as a novice: if he afterwards gives proofs of a wish to persevere, he is admitted a member. It is particularly among Schools, and at Universities, that they recruit their numbers by these youthful novices. The Statutes of the Society oblige the members to preserve in their behaviour the semblance of religion by fasting, and by eating on proper days no meat. They must hear mass every day, receive the sacrament frequently, and never go to a theatre. The influence of the Association has been remarkable, and some members who have hitherto lived in forgetfulness of all the duties of religion, have suddenly begun to practise all its ceremonies. Each member pays a certain sum per month, the minimum is fixed; and the money is all put in a chest, and is never taken out but for some object of general utility. It is said that at present fifty millions (francs) are levied in this manner in France. When the Society wants any money it implores the charity of its members, or makes a collection. The greater part of the members, particularly the females, are of the lowest classes, and only know of the Association as having a religious object; but those who give proofs of their devotedness are advanced to a higher rank, which initiates them into the secret. At Grenoble, as well as in the other parts of France, the members of this Society obtain the best employments; so that all those who look forward for promotion become members of this Society. The Society has

three establishments; one of them, the *Bibliothèque Religieuse*, is under direction of an Ecclesiastic, and contains from eight to ten thousand volumes. The journals and pamphlets suited to the particular party are to be met with there; and the books are sent to the inhabitants who wish to have them to read. Under the pretence of placing young women out at service, the ladies of the Society form a distinct branch, having for their object to learn all the secrets of private families. The third establishment is a Society of Bonnes Etudes, at the Ecole de Droit. Young men are inveigled into this establishment by the promise of advancement in the professions, and by the attractions of pleasure. For them a billiard table has been placed in one of the halls of the *Bibliothèque Religieuse*.—Such is the society at Grenoble; and by it we may form some idea of what the others are. The system is closely formed, and extends over the whole of France. Full of divisions, without dignity and without power, her institutions perverted, and even menaced with ruin, France already testifies to the evils of this system; but the future has in store for her some still severer lessons.

SPAIN.

The military executive commission of Spain has condemned a man to the galleys for ten years for having said that the Holy Virgin of Monserato was made of wood; and his counsel, for asserting the same opinion in his defence, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The following anecdote conveys an instance of besotted credulity and Catholic bigotry almost unparalleled in modern times.—During the great drought of last summer in Spain, prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst others in that of the village of *Las Cabezas de San Juan* in Andalusia, where the unfortunate Riego proclaimed the constitution. But it was in vain that the patron Saint Nicholas was worried with prayers: he was, it seems, not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell. However, on a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it, but though Saint Nicholas de las Cabezas de San Juan is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it. The Curé being informed of the circumstance, came in full canonicals to the Saint, and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the Saint, by lowering his hand acceded to, and the Curé took the mission, and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:—“Abodes of the Blessed, May 1, 1824.—My beloved Nicholas

has—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country. You have no doubt forgotten the crimes with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now afflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else from your affectionate, (signed) THE ETERNAL FATHER." This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia but all over Spain.

PORTUGAL.

An Edict of the King of Portugal, repealing the whole body of prohibitory laws by which the trade of that kingdom has been hitherto confined and crippled, and substituting a duty of 30 per cent. has been published. Another instrument of the same date makes a considerable reduction in the export wine duty; the reserved revenue amounting to but two fifths of that formerly payable on the article.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The statements respecting the Greeks are contradictory. In one account, said to be official, brilliant success is claimed for them over the Egyptian fleet at Modon. The Greeks attacked with their fireships, and the result was the destruction of twenty vessels, which were anchored under the guns of that fortress. Of these, two were frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. The conflagration is stated to have communicated itself to the fortress; and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, at the end of which a terrible explosion took place.

Letters from Trieste, dated June 10, mention the intelligence of the fall of Navarino. The letters also state that great dissension and disunion prevailed amongst the Greeks.

AFRICA.

The African Slave Trade still flourishes, under the French flag. The boats of one English frigate, the *Maidstone*, boarded, in 11 days of June, 1824, no less than ten French vessels, at a single spot upon the coast of Africa, the measurement of which vessels was between 1,400 and 1,600 tons,

while they were destined for the incarceration of 3000 human beings! *La Sabine*, a vessel of only 269 tons, was inspected by the British officers, who were, by the smooth-faced ruffians that manned her, shown through every part of the ship, and found to be prepared for packing together 300 male and 200 female Negroes! The publicity and impunity with which the French flag is thus made the cover for unheard-of crimes, Commodore Bullen declares to be an evil which has a tendency to aggravation every hour.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

CANADA.—Great rejoicings appear to have taken place in the British North American possessions, on receiving the intelligence of the Free Trade Acts lately brought into Parliament. At Halifax, and other places, the inhabitants waited upon the Governor with congratulations, and celebrated the news by entertainments of every description.

BUENOS AYRES.—According to a report drawn up by a Committee of British Merchants on the past and present state of the Trade with the Rio de la Plata, the improvement of the trade of Buenos Ayres, since its separation from Spain, has been very remarkable. In the year 1796 the exports from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres amounted to 2,800,000 dollars, and the imports to Cadiz from Buenos Ayres to 5,000,000 dollars, which, as Spain possessed an entire monopoly, may be stated as the whole trade of that Viceroyalty. In the year 1822, according to the returns of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres, the imports are estimated at eleven million dollars, of which nearly one half were received from Great Britain direct. In the same year the exports from Buenos Ayres are estimated at 6,700,000 dollars. The increase in the trade of Buenos Ayres will appear far more striking when it is stated that under that name was returned to the Spanish Government the whole trade with Paraguay and Upper Peru, which is now from political causes wholly suspended. It is estimated that while the Colonial System existed all manufactured and other European goods sold for *three times their present prices*, while the produce of the country was given in exchange for a *fourth part* of what is now paid for it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 9. — At Holyrood-house, Lord Strathallan was elected one of the Representative Peers of Scotland, *vice* Balcarras.

LYMINGTON, June 18.—That part of the New Forest which adjoins a place called *Shirley Holmes* (about three miles from this

town), indicates that it was, at some remote period, not only thickly inhabited, but strongly fortified in that peculiar manner which the early British adopted to secure themselves against the inroads of their enemies. The principal encampment or town is surrounded by double and treble banks and ditches, and situated on the point of a gently

gently sloping hill. There are innumerable banks branching off in various directions, and to a considerable distance from the camp varying in size and strength, as the liability of the situation to assault required. About 300 yards from the inclosed area are several tumuli, encompassed, as is generally the case, by small banks forming different angles. One of these barrows measures 140 yards in circumference, and has been 12 or 15 feet high (part being removed), encircled by a fosse. There are others of small dimensions, two of which were some years ago opened by Mr. Warner, author of the History of Lymington. Another, which is within a few yards of the latter, was left untouched, and it is probable it might have been overlooked at the time from its being so much depressed, it not being more than 18 or 20 inches above the natural soil. This barrow was about a week since opened by two gentlemen who are connected with Messrs. Greenwood and Kentish in a new survey of this county. On removing part of the barrow an urn was discovered, which was placed in an inverted position in a cist, or cell, formed in the natural soil, deep enough to receive the urn, about three inches only appearing above the level. Its contents were wood ashes intermixed with a portion of sand and small pieces of bone highly calcined. The urn was nearly decomposed, and required great care to extract it: its depth was about 16 inches; diameter at the top, 11 inches; bottom 4 inches; and the greatest diameter in the middle, about 13 inches. The urn was surrounded by a quantity of black earth and sand, which had evidently undergone the action of fire. Over the urn was a thin covering of fine white sand, in which pieces of charcoal were found. The whole was then protected by the gravel and heath soil which formed the barrow. No pieces of warlike implements, coins, or trinkets, were found. The urn was made of very coarse clay, unburnt, and of the simplest workmanship. Taking these circumstances into consideration, there can be little doubt, if any, but this is a truly British work. Its contiguity to Buckland Rings is no proof that it is either Saxon or Danish, as some have imagined.

Organic Remains.—The bones and teeth of a gigantic species of crocodile, together with bones of various species of animals of the order of Sauriens, or lizards, have recently been discovered near *Cuckfield*, in Sussex, under the stratum called green sand, which lies under the chalk in that county. One of these animals appears, from its bones, to have been of a most enormous size, not less than sixty feet in length, its bulk and height were equal to those of the elephant. It belongs to a species hitherto undescribed. —The form of the teeth indicate that it lived upon vegetables; the celebrated anatomist, Baron Cuvier, who has seen speci-

mens of these teeth, is decidedly of this opinion. In this respect it resembles the American lizard, called the *Iguana*, which is herbivorous, and lives principally in trees. It also nearly resembles the *Iguana* in the structure of its bones, and from this resemblance it has been proposed to call the fossil animal, found near Cuckfield, the *Ignanodon*. The bones are in possession of Mr. Mantell, surgeon, Lewes. From the remains of birds and vegetables found with the *Ignanodon*, it appears to have been a land animal, or to have lived in marshes. An animal of nearly equal size, and also allied in form to the crocodile, was found some years since at *Lyme*; its monstrous head is now in the possession of Mr. Johnson of Clifton, near Bristol; but this animal had paddles like the turtle, and is supposed to have been an inhabitant of the ocean. The *lias stratum*, in which the remains of many new species of animals allied to the crocodile are most frequently found, runs along the whole southern side of Oxfordshire, from Lutterworth to Shipston.

June 20. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day, a most destructive fire broke out in the village of *Honiton Clyst*, about four miles from Exeter on the London road; it proceeded from a bake-house or a blacksmith's shop, which nearly adjoined each other; both were instantaneously on fire; the wind being rather high, the flames communicated with the houses opposite, and spreading with rapidity (the roofs being mostly thatch, and from the state of the weather, dry as tinder), up the village, cleared as it went on both sides of the road till it reached the Parsonage-house, having in the space of three hours reduced nearly the whole of this thriving place to ashes. Two fire-engines arrived from Exeter in time to save the premises of the Rev. Mr. Bagnell, and the remainder of the village. Unfortunately when the fire broke out nearly the whole of the inhabitants were absent at their labour in the fields. From 32 to 34 dwelling-houses were destroyed; and the distress produced was indescribable. Many gentlemen and farmers in the neighbourhood opened their houses and barns to shelter the sufferers. The remains of two aged people were found among the ruins.

In the Court of King's Bench an action was brought by Mr. Blore, an architect, against Mr. Stockdale, the bookseller, for a libel on the plaintiff which appeared in the "Memoirs of Harriette Wilson," a well-known work published by the defendant. It was alleged that the libel was in every way calculated to injure the plaintiff; while, on the other hand, Mr. Stockdale, who defended his own cause, maintained that the allusion to the plaintiff was by no means made out. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 800*l*.

PROMO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 17. To be Maj.-gen. in the Army: Col. Campbell.—To be Majors in the Army: Capts. Hull, Timpson, Ramsey, Ross, Perry, Astlett, Garthwaite, and Priddle.—To be Lieut.-gens.: Major-gens. Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B. Cuppage, Dyce, Corner, Gordon, Clarke, Blachford, Grant, Baillie, Cuppage, Laurence, Sir G. Martin-dell, K. C. B. Rumley, Sir G. S. Brown, K.C.B. and Sir T. Brown.—To be Major-gens.: Cols. Cuninghame, Shuldham, Leith, Piers, and Hewitt.—To be Colonels: Lieut.-cols. Carpenter, Caldwell, and Osburne.—3d Reg. of Light Drag. Brevet Col. Lord R. Manners, to be Lieut.-col.—4th Ditto, Major Sale to be Lieut.-col. without purch. vice Feodall.—6th Reg. of Drag. Lieut.-col. Keane, to be Lieut.-col.—5th Ditto, Lieut.-col. Sutherland, from the 2d W. I. Reg. to be Lieutenant.—9th Ditto, Brevet Colonel Campbell, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Peebles, to be Major, vice Campbell.—11th Ditto, Lieutenant-col. Keightley, to be Lieut.-col. vice Fitz Clarence, appointed to the 7th Foot.—15th Ditto, Major Mackintosh, to be Major, vice Conolly.—16th Brevet Col. Ximenes, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieut.-col.—38th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Evans, to be Lieut.-col. without purchase: Capt. Baillie, to be Major, vice Evans.—45th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Stackpoole, to be Lieut.-col. without purchase, vice Ximenes.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Stackpoole, to be Major, vice Stackpoole.—52d Ditto, Lieut.-col. Ferguson, 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—56th Ditto, Capt. Cairnes, to be Major, by purchase, vice Montague.—59th Reg. of Foot.—To be Majors: Maj. Bathurst, vice Graham, Brevet Maj. Cust, vice Bathurst.—63d Ditto, Brevet Major Fairclough, to be Major, by purch. vice Geyte.—68th Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Hawkins, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—Brevet Major Reed, to be Major, vice Hawkins.—71st Ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. Jones, to be Lieut.-col. without purch.—Brevet Major Fidgeon, to be Major.—77th Ditto, Capt. Clarke, to be Major, by purch. vice Place. Brevet: Lieut.-col. A. Bethune, and Lieut.-col. T. Weston, to be Colonels in the Army. Capt. D. Denham (Major in Africa); Capt. W. H. Newton, 75th Foot; Capt. J. S. Hamilton, 1st Royal Vet. Bat.; and Capt. J. B. Orde, 39th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff: Col. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B. to be Deputy Quarter-master-gen. to the Forces serving in Ireland, vice Major-gen. Browne; Lieut.-col. A. Macdonald, to be Adj.-gen. to the forces in East Indies, vice Maj.-gen. Sir T. M'Mahon; and Maj. Hon. T. S. Bathurst, 39th Foot, to be Inspecting

Field-Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-col. in the Army.

Office of Ordnance, June 23. Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieut.-col. F. R. Thackeray, to be Colonel, vice Bridges, dec.; Brevet Major E. Figg, to be Lieut.-col. vice Thackeray.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-col. of Infantry by purchase: Major Baumgardt, 8th Light Drag.—To be Majors of Infantry, by purch.: Captains Coles, 12th Light Dragoons; Yorke, from 52d Foot; Taylor, from the Cape Corps of Cavalry.

Brevet: Major Wetherall, 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-col. in the Army.—Staff: Major Love, 52d Foot, to be inspecting Field Officer in New Brunswick, with the rank of Lieut.-col.—Garrisons: Lieutenant-gen. Lachlan Maclean, to be Lieut. Governor of Quebec, vice Patterson, dec.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry, by purch.: Major Montague, 56th Foot, vice Sir W. Cox; Major Hon. G. Anson, 7th Drag. Guards, vice Hon. W. Gore.—To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase: Capt. Gascoyne, 54th Foot, vice Midgley; Capt. Maberly, 84th Foot, vice Clavering; Capt. Peel, Gren. Foot Guards, vice Campbell.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Chas. Rich. Sumner, (now D.D.) Librarian to the King, and Prebendary of Worcester, to a Prebendal Stall in Canterbury Cathedral, vice Percy.
Rev. T. Gaisford, a Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, vice Sumner.
Rev. Wm. Potchett, to be Prebendary of the Cathedral of Sarum, vice Smith.
Rev. J. Chamberlayne, Eastwick R. Herefordshire.
Rev. T. Crick, Little Thurlow R. Norfolk.
Rev. S. Davies, Brington R. Radnorshire.
Rev. R. Edmonds, Church Lawford R. and Newnham V. co. Warwick.
Rev. P. Gurden, Reymenstone R. Norfolk.
Rev. — Hume, Melksham V. co. Wilts.
Rev. F. Lockey, Blackford P. C. parish of Wedmore, co. Somerset.
Rev. Alex. Nivison to the Church and Parish of Robertson, Presb. and co. of Selkirk, vice Hay, dec.
Rev. H. W. Rawlins, M.A. Hill Bishops P.C. vice Codrington, dec.
Rev. C. A. Sage, St. Peter Brackley V. co. Northampton.
Rev. F. Woodforde, Weston Banfylde R. Somerset.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. C. S. Miller, Vicar of Harlow, Essex, to hold the living of Matching, Essex.

BIRTHS.

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May 17. At his Lordship's residence, in Cavendish-square, Viscountess Duncannon, a dau.—18. At York Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of John Conyers Hudson, esq. a dau.—22. In Great Portland-st. the wife of Lionel D. Eliot, esq. a son.—30. At Weymouth, the Lady of Sir Orford Gordon, bt. a dau.—At Gladwins, Essex, the wife of Rev. T. Clayton Glyn, a dau.—31. The Hon. Mrs. Carleton, a dau.—At the Vicarage, at Tillingham, Essex, the wife of Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, a dau.

Lately. At Rufford Hall, Lancashire, the lady of Sir T. D. Hesketh, bt. a dau.—At Walton Hall, Lancashire, the wife of Henry Bold Hoghton, esq. a dau.

June 2. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady

of Sir Rich. D. Henegan, a dau.—6. At his Lordship's house in Upper Brook-street, the Countess of Kinnoull, a dau.—10. At Brighton, the Baroness de Rutzen, a son and heir.—The wife of the Hon. Jas. Caulfield, R.N. Lower Mount street, Dublin, a son.—14. At Menie, in Aberdeenshire, the wife of Major Turner, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.—15. The wife of Lieut.-col. Thornton, Gren. Guards, a dau.—19. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John J. Scott Douglas, bt. a son and heir.—21. At Dundalk, the wife of Dr. Barry, Royal Dragoons, a son.—24. At Ramsgate, the wife of H. J. Adeane, esq. of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, a son and heir.—26. At Barham Wood, the wife of the Hon. Col. Knox, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. John son of Right Hon. John Radcliff, to Maria, dau. of Alex. Marsden, esq. of Clifford-street.—At St. George's, Lionel Hervey, esq. to the dau. of late Adm. Wells.—Rev. Edw. Hawke Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill, to Hannah, dau. of late Benj. Heywood, esq. of Stanley Hall, near Wakefield.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Bidlake Bray, son of Col. Bray, to Sabina Eliza, only dau. of late Major Malkin.

May 8. At Steppney, Rev. H. Gogge, Vicar of South Creake, Norfolk, to Mary, dau. of Capt. Coley, of Mile-end.—10. At West Malling, Alex. Maitland, esq. of Gloucester, to Susannah, dau. of late Sir Stephen Langton.—Rev. Paul Leir, Rector of Charlton Musgrave, Somerset, to Fanny, widow of the late Wm. Morton Pleydell, esq.—11. At St. Veep, Edw. Bedford Hamilton Pim, esq. R.N. to Sophia-Soltau Harrison, eldest dau. of J. F. Harrison, esq.—12. At Longnor, co. Salop, Rev. Edw. Burton, to Helen, second dau. of Archd. Corbett, of Longnor Hall.—J. Sidebottom, esq. Barrister-at-Law, co. Worcester, to Mary Abigail, dau. of J. Freeman, of Gaines, Herefordshire, esq.—13. At Barcoe, Surrey, Capt. John Bowen, R.N. to Elizabeth Lindley, only dau. of Jeremiah Cloves, esq. of Manchester-square, and niece to the Countess of Newburgh.—14. At Eltham, John Messiter, esq. of 28th Reg. to Frances-Emma, dau. of late Rev. G. A. Thomas, LL.D. Prebendary of Lichfield.—17. Rev. Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Buriton, Hants, to Harriette, dau. of late Jas. Morley, esq. formerly of Kampshot, Hants, and Member of Council at Bombay.—19. At the palace, Milan, George Francis Bridges, esq. Capt.

R.N. nephew of late Lieut.-gen. Bridges, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. D.D. Berger, Rector of Everley, co. Wilts.—At Preston, Rev. Jas. Streynsham Master, of Croston, to Alice, dau. of S. Horrocks, esq. M.P. of that town.—24. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Capt. Rich. Clifford, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Lady Melville, to Catherine; and, at the same time and place, Robt. Clifford, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Sea Service, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the late Rev. T. Williams, Rector of Weybread, Suffolk, and Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces.—At Camberwell, the Rev. J. T. Duboulay, to Susan-Maria, dau. of Seth Ward, esq. of Camberwell.—25. At Lancaster, Rev. Jno. Couington, to Sophia-Christiana, eld. dau.; and, at the same time, Chas. Thos. Plumptre, Rector of Claypole, to Caroline, second dau. of John Chas. Lucas Calcraft, esq. of Ancaster, Lincolnshire.—26. At Brighton, Arthur Hill Montgomery, esq. third son of late Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, co. Down, Ireland, to Matilda-Anne, second dau. of Hon. Thos. Parker, of Ensham Hall, Oxfordshire.—At Gillingham, Norfolk, John Garden, esq. of Redisham Hall, Suffolk, to Amelia, dau. of Rev. John Lewis, Gillingham.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, 2d son of Earl of Harrowby, to Lady Georgiana-Augusta Somerset, 8d dau. of Duke of Beaufort.—31. In London, the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P. eldest son of Lord Stanley, and grandson to the Earl of Derby, to Emma-Caroline, 2d dau. of E. B. Wilbraham, esq. M.P.

June 1. At Brighton, Arth. Heywood, esq. of Stanley Hall, near Wakefield, to Mary,

Mary, dau. of late Col. Duronne, and niece to Sir Edmond Winn, bart. of Acton.—2. At Richard's Castle, near Ludlow, the Rev. Thos. Lavie, son of late Sir Thos. Lavie, K.C.B. to Octavia-Constance, dau. of Theophilus Rich. Salwey, esq. of the Lodge, co. Salop.—At Great Baddow, in Essex, Thos. John Golding, esq. to Louisa, dau. of Wm. Polley, esq. of Galley Hall.—At Clifton, Hon. Wm. Henry Yelverton, 2d son of late Viscount Avonmore, to Eliz. Lucy, only dau. of late John Morgan, esq. of Furnace, Carmarthenshire.—In Dublin, Jos. P. Waldo, esq. of Clifton, to Araminta, dau. of Samuel Waring, esq. of Springfield, co. Kilkenny, and niece of late Sir John Blunden, bart.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rev. Chas. Vernon Holme Sumner, Minister of Trinity Church, Newington, to Henrietta-Katherine, dau. of Wm. Mason, esq. of Necton Hall, Norfolk.—6. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Right Hon. George Augustus North Hurler, Earl of Sheffield, to Lady Harriet Lascelles, eldest dau. of Earl of Harewood.—7. At Ickham, Kent, Bernard Maynard Lucas, esq. to Eliza, only dau. of late Capt. John Wood, R.N.—At Ightham, near Sevenoaks, Capt. Jas. Chadwick, 86th Reg. to Anna-Isabella, dau. of Rev. Gen. Markham, D.D. late Dean of York.—At Hackney, Francis Hayles Wollaston, esq. son of late Archdeacon of Essex, to Caroline, dau. of H. S. Wollaston, esq. of Clapton.—Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N. to Mary, dau. of Capt. Stuart, R.N. of Montagu-square.—At Chichester, Rev. Thos. Baker, to Elizabeth Lloyd Carr, dau. of the Bishop of Chichester.—8. Lieut.-general Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, bart. to the Hon. Adamina Duncan, dau. of late Lord Viscount Duncan.—At Hurst, near Binfield, Berks, Wm. Johnson, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Judge Johnson, to Ellen Clare Glasse.—9. Lieut.-col. Haverfield, 43d Reg. to Anne, youngest dau. of Sam. Fisher, esq. M.D. of Johnstone-street.—At St. Marylebone Church, Rev. H. Wetherell, Rector of Thrupton, Herefordshire, to Harriette-Maria, only dau. of E. B. Clive, esq. of Whitfield.—At Lighthorne, Warwicksh. Jos. Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall, to Louisa, dau. of Rev. Robt. Barnard, and niece of Lord Willoughby de Broke.—10. At Edinburgh, Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Soham, co. Cambridge, to Henrietta, dau. of late Chas. Lockhart, esq. of New Hall, co. Cromartie.—At Kew, Henry North, esq. Capt. late 16th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Bryant, only dau. of Wm. Bryant, esq. of Great Ormond-street.—13. Rev. Wm. youngest son of late Christopher Tower, esq. of Weald Hall, Essex, to Maria, dau. of Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. and M.P. for Essex.—Sir J. B. V. Johnstone, bart. to Louisa-Augusta Vernon, 2d dau. of the Abp. of York.—16. At St. James's Church, Col. De Lancey Barclay, C.B. Gren. Guards, Aid-de-Camp to the King, to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne Lodge, Surrey.—At St. Marylebone Church, Lieut.-col. Geo. Higginson, Gren. Guards, to Right Hon. Lady Frances Elizabeth Needham, 3d dau. of the Earl of Kilmorey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. Willoughby Howland Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Bp. of London.—At Rushall, the seat of Sir Edw. Poore, bart. Fred. North, esq. of Rougham, co. Norfolk, to Janet, eldest dau. of Sir John Marjoribanks, bart. M.P. for Berwickshire.—20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Duncan, eldest son of Henry Davison, esq. of Cavendish-square, and Tullock, N.B. to the Hon. Eliz. Diana Bosville Macdonald, 2d dau. of Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.—21. Rev. Chas. Wimberley, Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary, 2d dau. of the late Major-gen. Charles Irvine.—At Malvern, Edward Graham, esq. to Catharine, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Williams.—22. At Clifton, Capt. Heley, H. P. 25th Light Drag. 2d son of Brig.-gen. Heley, to Mrs. Thomson, widow of late John Thomson, esq. of Clifton Hill, Bristol.—At Weymouth, Rev. Alfred Tookes, Rector of Thorne Coffin, co. Somerset, to Eliza, 3d dau. of Rev. Henry Poole.—23. At the house of the British Ambassador, in Paris, Visc. D'Estampes, of Barneville sur Seine, to Mira Hawkins Trelawny, 2d dau. of late Chas. Trelawny Brereton, esq. of Soho-sq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rev. Gibbs Walker Jordan, to Charlotte-Penelope, 2d dau. of late Rev. B. L. Selater, Vicar of Whittingham.—At St. Ann's Church, Westminster, Edward Downes, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Philippa-Frances, only dau. of the late Sir John Barton.—25. At St. Marylebone Church, Sir Wm. Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, Yorksh. to Mary, dau. of Thos. Swinnerton, esq. of Butterton Hall, Staffordsh.—27. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Wells, esq. son of late Vice-Adm. Wells, to Albinia, dau. of late Col. Stephens Freemantle.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Raikes Curria, esq. to Laura-Sophia, dau. of Hon. John Wodehouse, M.P.—29. At Kirkheaton, Thos. Wilson, esq. banker, Huddersfield, to Hannah, 2d dau. of Jos. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton.—At Cheltenham, Glouc. by his brother, the Rev. Yate Forbroke, John Forbroke, esq. surgeon of that place (son of the Rev. T. D. Forbroke, author of "British Monachism," the "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," &c.) to Sophia-Louisa, only dau. of the late W. Sarrel, esq. of Calcutta.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

LORD GLASTONBURY.

April 26. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 85d year, the Right Hon. James Grenville, first Baron Glastonbury, of Butley, Somerset, a Privy Councillor, and a Lord of Trade and Foreign Plantations.

His Lordship was born July 6, 1742, the second son of James Grenville, esq. by Mary, dau. and heir of James Smyth, esq. of Harden, Herts. His father was the third son of Richard Grenville, esq. of Wootton, by Hester, Countess Temple; and was a Lord of the Treasury, Cofferer of the Household, Privy Councillor, &c.

Mr. James Grenville, jun. was first elected to the House of Commons as Member for Thirsk, on a writ dated Dec. 17, 1766, he then taking the place of his uncle, the Hon. Henry Grenville, who was made a Commissioner of the Customs. At the general election in 1768 the family appear to have lost their interest in that borough; as Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. then returned without contest both members (himself and his brother), as he and his son have ever since. Mr. James Grenville; however, again entered the House in 1770, as Member for Buckingham town, on the death of another uncle, the Hon. George Grenville. In 1782 he was made a Lord of the Treasury and a Privy Councillor. He was re-chosen for Buckingham at the general elections of 1784 and 1790; but in Dec. that year was induced to accept the Stewardry of the Chiltern Hundreds for the purpose of succeeding to the representation of the county, and supplying the place of his first cousin the Secretary of State, then created Baron Grenville. He was again returned for Buckinghamshire at the general election of 1796, but retired in July, 1797, by again accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and Oct. 20 following was himself advanced to the Peerage by the title of Baron Glastonbury of Butley, co. Somerset, with remainder to his only surviving brother Richard, a General in the army; and his issue male. Neither his Lordship or his brother were ever married, and his brother having died before him, April 28, 1823 (see vol. xciii. i. p. 474), the title is extinct.

BARON DENON.

April 27. At Paris, in his 80th year, or, according to another account, aged 84, Baron Dominique Vivant Denon, so well known as Director of the French Museum, and for his travels in Egypt. He was attending on the 26th of April at the

sale of the valuable collection of paintings by the old Masters, the property of M. Perrier. The concourse of amateurs which this sale had drawn together was immense, and rendered the room in which they were assembled so oppressively hot, that the Baron, unable to endure it any longer, retired for relief to the fresh air. The day was chilly, and the sudden change of temperature produced an almost instantaneous effect upon him; he was seized with a trembling, and, getting into his carriage, proceeded immediately home: medical assistance was procured without delay, but the symptoms of approaching dissolution came on so rapidly as to convince the faculty that their aid was vain. In fifteen hours he was no more; a short illness thus terminating a long life.

M. Denon was born in a small town in Burgundy, of a noble family; destined to shine in courts, he was at first appointed Page of the Chamber. The King, at an early age, appointed him Gentleman in Ordinary, and soon after, Secretary of Embassy, and in this quality he accompanied Baron Talleyrand to Naples, and during the absence of the Ambassador remained as *Chargé d'Affaires*. In that post he had several opportunities of displaying a rare superiority of talent and a depth of conception which, lying concealed under an inexhaustible fund of wit and humour, was not even expected to exist, till the Wit and Courtier vanished to give room for the Diplomatist. His wit and gaiety were proverbial; and the former more than his politics, having the misfortune to displease the Queen of Naples, Marie Caroline, at the period of the emigration, he incurred her disgrace, and retreated from Naples, and went to reside at Venice, where he was known as the Chevalier Denon. His talents, his amiable disposition, and the elegance of his manners, gave him a ready introduction to the celebrated Madame Albrizzi, and he soon became one of her greatest favourites, and the soul of her delightful parties. She has drawn his portrait in all the flattering colours of an exalted and an Italian friendship. Devoted to the arts with a passion that knew no limits, his mornings were entirely occupied in Italy in improving himself in the study of the Fine Arts, and particularly in drawing, as if he had had a presentiment that one day he should have the good fortune to render his talents of use to society, in rescuing from the ravages of Time, and the still more barbarous hand of Ignorance, the treasures of remote antiquity.

Denon possessed a mind that resulted at

at tyranny and superstition, and when the Revolution broke out he adopted its principles, at least in appearance, for we can hardly suppose the man really to be a violent Jacobin who only made use of his revolutionary zeal for the purpose of preserving many persons from the revolutionary axe. Denon did not seek merely to preserve his personal friends; Virtue and Innocence were ever regarded as Friends and Relatives, and he always sought to succour them; and not only did he save their lives, but sent them money to make their escape.

Selected by Buonaparte to accompany him to Egypt, he by turns wielded the sword and handled the pencil, and it was difficult to say whether he excelled in arts or arms. His stock of gaiety never left him, even in the greatest reverses, and under the severest privations; it was not an insensibility to suffering, but an enlightened philosophy that bore him up under evils for which there was no remedy. Many instances are recorded of Denon's humanity and feeling on crossing the Desert. Those who have visited his cabinet at Paris will recollect the picture of the Arab dying in the desert of hunger and thirst; the sketch was taken from nature by Denon, whose modesty would not suffer the painter to tell the whole of the story. Denon returned with Buonaparte to France, and prepared his immortal "Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of General Buonaparte." It would be totally unnecessary here to descant on the merits of a work which has obtained the highest suffrages, and been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon said one day, on looking over Denon's work, "If I lost Egypt, Denon has conquered it."

Napoleon rewarded our traveller's attachment and superior talents by appointing him Director and Administrator-General of the Museum and Medal-mint. No medals were allowed to be struck of which the design and execution had not received the approbation of Denon; and to this cause is to be attributed the uniform superiority of the Napoleon medals in beauty of execution over every other collection in the world. When it was proposed to erect a column in the Place Vendôme, in honour of the grand army and the battle of Austerlitz, which was to be composed of cannon taken from the enemy in that campaign, Denon was appointed to superintend its execution. The column of Trajan at Rome was intended as the type, but Denon has greatly surpassed his model. In casting the bronzes in baso-relievo, many imperfections occurred in the plates which puzzled M. Denon to remedy; he at length hit upon a plan which perfectly succeeded, and he fancied

himself the happy inventor, or discoverer, of the secret. A less enlightened mind would therefore have felt mortified on finding that his secret had been known and practised above two thousand years.

On the fall of Napoleon, Denon was maintained in his place by Louis XVIII.; but on the return of the ex-Emperor from Elba, he could not resist the ties of old affection and gratitude, and he, of course, lost his place on the second return of the King. He since lived in retirement, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in its fullest extent. His cabinet of rarities in works of art, and choice but very numerous assemblage of Egyptian antiquities, drawings, paintings, and curiosities, which was open several days in the week, was the resort of strangers from all parts of the world, and his kindness and affability rendered him the most interesting object there. For the last seven years, he had employed the leisure moments disengaged from the offices of friendship, in the composition of a work on the History of Art, with between three and four hundred plates from his own cabinet. The subscription was closed in a short period after his intention was known. He resolved not to print one copy more than was subscribed for, and the number of subscribers was limited to five hundred.

The Baron was buried in the cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, attended by upwards of a hundred persons of the most distinguished literary eminence, as well as others of the highest military rank. His two nephews followed as chief mourners. An immense crowd of the poorer orders followed in the train, and their tears and benedictions bore testimony to the sincerity with which his loss was deplored. The body was removed at twelve o'clock from his house on the *Rue Voltaire* to the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, which was hung with black on the occasion, and high mass performed with the utmost solemnity. There were twelve mourning coaches, and a considerable number of private carriages at the obsequies. A detachment of the garrison were present to render the deceased military honours.

He possessed a vast fund of knowledge which he was ever ready to communicate; his sentiments on all subjects were liberal and elevated. In a word, he was an accomplished Nobleman of the old French school, the protector of rising merit, which he aided both by precept and example. Many of the first French artists owe to his interest and influence their introduction to public notice.

As he died unmarried, his property, which is very considerable, devolves on his two nephews; one of whom resided with him; the other is a Colonel in the French service.

SIR JOHN COXE HIPPISELEY, BART.

May 3. In Grosvenor-street, in his 80th year, Sir John Coxe Hippisley, first Baronet of Warfield-grove, Berks, Recorder of Sudbury, D.C.L. F.R. and A.S.

The Hippisleys are a Somersetshire family, which has been traced to an early period. Sir John was the only surviving son of William Hippisley, esq. of Yatton, Somerset, by Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Webb, esq. of Cromhall, co. Gloucester, (the representative of the ancient family of Clyfford House, Somerset); he was named Coxe, from his paternal grandmother Dorothy, only dau. of Wm. Coxe, esq. of East Harptree, Somerset.

He was a Student of Hertford College, Oxford, and created D.C.L. July 3, 1776; he was early entered as a Student, and became a Benchler of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple. In 1779 and 1780, being in Italy, he was engaged in many communications to Government. At Rome, early in the latter year, he married Margaret, 2d dau. of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, co. Berwick. By this lady, who died at Brompton, Sept. 24, 1799, aged 44, he had one son, John Stuart (born Aug. 16, 1790), who has succeeded to his title, and three daughters, Margaret-Frances, married (July 6, 1805) to Thos. Strangeways Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset, Windham-Barbara, and Louisa-Anne. On his return in the following year he was recommended by Lord North, then at the head of the Treasury, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, by whom he was appointed to that service with the advanced rank of four years. He resigned this employment in 1789, having held offices of great trust and importance in the kingdom of Tanjore during the war with Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after his return to England he was appointed Recorder of Sudbury, and he was thereby introduced, at the general election of 1790, into the representation of that borough. At the two following general elections, in 1796 and 1801, Sir James Marriot and Wm. Smith, esq. were returned, but at that of 1802 (Mr. Crespigny having transferred to Sir John his interest in the borough, which, though it had been frequently defeated, was of great power), he was again elected, and continued to sit for Sudbury till 1819, when, having represented it in five Parliaments, he retired.

In 1792 he returned to Italy, where he continued till 1796, employed in many important negotiations, the beneficial results of which were acknowledged in the most flattering manner by his Majesty's Ministers.

In 1796, at the instance of the late King of Wirtemberg, he was engaged in the negotiation of that Prince's marriage with

the Princess Royal of Great Britain, an alliance considered at the time as likely to be of great importance, his Serene Highness being the brother-in-law of the Emperors of Germany and Russia. In consequence of the success of that negotiation, Sir John Coxe Hippisley was created a Baronet, of Warfield Grove, Berks, April 30 1796. The reigning Duke of Wirtemberg, by letters patent, granted to Sir John and his posterity the right of bearing his ducal arms, with the motto of the Great Order of Wirtemberg, "*Amicitia virtutisque fœdus*." This grant was confirmed by the King of Great Britain's sign manual, July 7, 1797, and commanded to be registered in the College of Arms. The arms of Wirtemberg are borne on the breasts of the Baronet's supporters, which are eagles regardant rising sable. On the alliance taking place, Sir John was appointed, together with the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Chancellor Pitt, a Commissioner and Trustee of her Royal Highness's marriage settlement.

The benevolent and munificent act of his late Majesty towards the unfortunate representative of the house of Stuart, and the expressive feelings of dignified gratitude with which the boon was accepted and acknowledged, are facts generally known and applauded. The distresses of the Cardinal of York were originally notified to his Majesty, in consequence of the letters addressed to Sir J. Hippisley by the Cardinal Borgia; and the transactions may well be considered as an interesting feature in the reign of George the Good.

Sir John served as High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1800. In the same year he was named in the charter of the Royal Institution of Great Britain one of the first Managers of that Corporation.

Sir John Hippisley married, secondly, (Feb. 16, 1801), at Whatley, Somerset, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Horner, of Mells Park, esq. and relict of Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire (who was very distantly related to our Baronet, being descended from the heiress of the elder branch of the Hippisley family, seated at Camely, who, by a remarkable coincidence, had, by marriage with a Coxe, associated the two names in her family also.) By his second marriage Sir John acquired the mansion-house of Stone Easton, but had no issue.

On the installation of the Duke of Gloucester as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in 1811, he received the honorary degree of M.A. as of Trinity College. In 1816 he was Treasurer of the Inner Temple. He was also a Vice-President and a constant supporter of the Literary Fund Society, one of the principal promoters of the Literary Institutions at Bath and Bristol, a member of the Government Com-

mittee

mittee of the Turkey Company, and a Vice-President and efficient member of the West of England Agricultural Society. He was for many years an active magistrate for Somersetshire, and none exceeded him in the zealous discharge of his judicial duties.

In his senatorial capacity he bestowed considerable attention on the state of Ireland, and the question of Catholic emancipation, in favour of which he published "Observations on the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of additional Observations intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," 1806, 8vo.—"Substance of his Speech in the House of Commons on the motion of the Right Hon. H. Grattan, respecting the Penal Laws against the Catholics of Ireland, April 24, 1812," 8vo.—"Letters to the Earl of Fingal on the Catholic Claims," 1813, 8vo.

Sir John was also much interested on the Tread-Mill question, and in 1823 published an octavo volume, recommending the Hand Crank Mill as a substitute for that machine. The work consisted of correspondence and communications on Prison Discipline, addressed to his Majesty's Secretary for the Home Department, and is reviewed in vol. xciii. p. 532.

The particulars here related refer chiefly to the public life of Sir J. C. Hippley, but if the moral portrait of the deceased be sketched from his conduct as a husband, a father, a friend, and a neighbour, it forms the best estimate of his worth.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. KERR.

April 17. At his house in Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Major-General Thomas William Kerr.

He entered the army, Nov. 12, 1788, as Ensign in the 73d foot, with which he served in Bengal, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lord Cornwallis in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Malabar. He was present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1792, and in February of that year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 73d; with the same regiment he was engaged at the sieges of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, and Columbo. From the 73d he was removed, in April 1796, to the 74th foot, and May 15, 1799, to the 80th; neither of which he joined, being employed as Judge-Advocate and King's Paymaster in Ceylon. He obtained a company in the 2d Ceylon regiment, March 10, 1802, and commanded it during the Candian war under Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall. He succeeded to a Majority in his corps, April, 7, 1804; from which he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the first Ceylon regiment June 30 following; on the 28th of March, 1805, he removed to

the 2d Ceylon regiment, and commanded it in the district of Point-de-galle, in Ceylon, until Feb. 1810, when he obtained leave to return to England on private business. He subsequently served in Ceylon, and was Commandant of Colombo. He received the brevet of Colonel June 4, 1813; and that of Major-General Aug. 12, 1819.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY HALDANE.

Feb. ... Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Haldane, R. E.

This officer commenced his military career at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, March 1, 1768, where he was appointed cadet by the Marquess of Granby; and April 1, 1771, he was appointed Ensign in the corps of Engineers. Until 1776 he continued in Great Britain on duty as an Engineer; some part of the time at the forts in the north of Scotland, and a part of the time in the new works then erecting for the defence of Portsmouth dock-yard. In that year he embarked for America, and in the autumn joined the army in the field under the command of Sir W. Howe, and was present in the action of the White Plains towards the close of the year. He continued on duty with the armies in the field, and was present in various military scenes. The first day's march after the landing of the army in the Chesapeake in 1777, being with the advanced corps of the army, he was wounded, and obliged to return to the ships; but he joined it again in the Delaware, and was present at the capture of the fort on Mud-Island, which obstructed the passage of the ships to Philadelphia. Part of the years 1778 and 1779 he was garrisoned at New-York, where he acted as an Aid-de-Camp to the commandant of that place, as well as performing his duty as an Engineer.

Towards the end of 1779 he embarked with the army from New-York on the expedition against Charleston, where he served as an Engineer during the whole siege; and after the surrender of that place joined the army in the field under Lord Cornwallis, who remained in command of the army left in the Carolinas, and who appointed him extra Aid-de-Camp in his family. After the action of Camden, in Carolina, in Aug. 1780, his Lordship made favourable mention of this officer in his public letter to the Secretary of State; and after the severe action at Guildford Court-House, in March, 1781, in which our small army, consisting only of 1360 infantry, including a company of Yagers, and about 200 cavalry, and being opposed to at least 7000 of the enemy, had about 700 men killed and wounded upon the ground, his Lordship recommended him for one of the vacant Lieu-

tenants

tenancies in the Guards, that corps having suffered considerably in the action, and no Ensign being present except Ensign Stuart, who, being in Carolina on his private affairs, had volunteered his services with the detachment of Guards serving in the Carolinas. He continued in the same situation with Lord Cornwallis until the unfortunate close of the campaign at York Town, in Virginia, in Oct. 1781, when the British returned prisoners of war to New-York, and from thence he accompanied his Lordship to England.

From 1783 to 1785 he was employed as Engineer in Jersey, whence he was removed to the new works constructing in the vicinity of Gosport; but in 1786, Lord Cornwallis being appointed Governor-General of India, his Lordship did him the honour to invite him to accompany him thither. In May, 1786, he sailed with Lord Cornwallis for India; and upon their arrival at Madras his Lordship appointed him his private Secretary, and to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

Upon the war breaking out with Tippoo Sultan, Lord Cornwallis took the command of the army serving against that Prince; and the deceased accompanied his Lordship, and was with him in all his actions, sieges, and military operations. Soon after Lord Cornwallis nominated Captain Haldane to the office of Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's forces in the East Indies, vacant by Major Grant's death; and his Lordship at the same time requested for him the brevet rank of Major, and his Majesty confirmed these appointments. The war with Tippoo Sultan being terminated, Lord Cornwallis returned to Bengal, whither Major Haldane accompanied him. In the following year, 1793, Lord Cornwallis embarked for England; Major Haldane did not leave Bengal till some months after, and did not arrive in England till the end of April, 1794. He received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel April 13, 1796. In August that year, the commanding Engineer at Gibraltar having resigned his situation, Lord Cornwallis made Lieut.-Colonel Haldane an offer of it, leaving its acceptance entirely optional. For reasons not necessary to detail here, he begged his Lordship's permission to decline it; but towards the latter end of 1795 he was appointed a Member of the Committee of Engineers assembled at the Tower. On this duty he continued till the end of 1796, when finding his health much impaired, he requested his Lordship would permit him to retire upon the Invalid establishment of the corps of Royal Engineers, to which request his Lordship acceded. By this removal his brevet promotion ceased. It had hitherto been an invariable practice in the corps

under the military department of the Ordnance, that those officers who had either regimental or brevet rank of field officer on the Invalid establishment, should be continued in the future brevet promotion of the army; but in the general brevet promotion of April, 1802, the name of this officer was omitted.

THOMAS ROWCROFT, Esq.

Dec. 11. Thomas Rowcroft, esq. British Consul in Peru.

He was proceeding from Callao to Lima, and was unfortunately shot by the advanced guard of General Bolivar's army. The royalists, at the time of this distressing event, occupied Callao, and the patriot forces the capital of Lima. The advanced posts of the garrison of Callao, with two pieces of artillery, were very near to the advanced posts of General Bolivar. Mr. Rowcroft having to cross from the one advanced post to the other, was hailed by the patriot troops. Instead of answering the signal, and stepping into his carriage, Mr. Rowcroft got on horseback; and, with his servant, continued to proceed forwards. The sentinel again hailed, but received no answer, and conceiving, from the noise made by the trampling of the horses' feet and the rattling of the wheels of the carriage, that the enemy with two pieces of artillery was advancing, fired two shots; one of them unfortunately struck Mr. Rowcroft, and occasioned his death. Another account states that Mrs. Rowcroft wore a military dress (the uniform of the London Light Horse Association), and the accident is attributed to some measure to that circumstance, as he was taken for an officer of the royalists. His daughter was in the carriage, and returned to Callao with him, where he expired the next morning. It is stated that all the authorities, both Spaniards, Patriots, and English, evinced the utmost concern for this unfortunate event, which appears to have been purely accidental. General Bolivar in particular showed an unusual degree of sympathy, and called himself upon Miss Rowcroft to console with her.

Mr. Rowcroft was formerly an eminent provision merchant in London. He was elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward in 1803. In July, 1807, he contributed to this Magazine a Report of the Committee of the London Hospital, of which he was Chairman (see vol. LXVIII. p. 618). It may also be mentioned, that he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Livery Fund. He resigned his Alderman's gown in June, 1808; but he still continued an active member of various public institutions, and to exhibit his talents and eloquence at all important assemblies convened for the general good. In the latter part

part of the same year, it is worthy of remark, he exerted himself greatly in promoting the subscription to the Spanish Patriots (see vol. LXXVIII. p. 1189); and in September, 1819, he lost his eldest son in the service of the Independents, near the Spanish Main.

Mr. Rowcroft's remains were to be deposited at Lorenzo; but it was intended, when the new English church was built, that the body should be removed thither. It is said that his Majesty has granted a pension for life to Mr. Rowcroft's daughter.

REV. ROBERT BLAND, B.A.

The Rev. Mr. Bland (of whom before in p. 378,) was the son of an eminent London physician, distinguished as a man of letters and an author; and as an associate of Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrated literary men. The son received his education at Harrow, and on leaving Pembroke College, Cambridge, returned as an Assistant Master, entering the church about the same time. Having continued in this situation for some years, he resigned it, and was engaged for a time as reader and preacher at some of the London chapels.

He was subsequently appointed minister to the English church at Amsterdam; but the circumstances of the times not permitting him to fulfil the objects of his appointment, he returned to England after a short sojourn, and accepted the curacy of Prittlewell, in Essex, where, on his marriage with Eliza, third dau. of Archdale Wilson Tayler, esq. in 1813, he settled; but removed early in 1816 to the curacy of Kenilworth.

His works are mostly mentioned in p. 379. Those articles in the Greek Anthology which were from his own pen, are distinguished by the signature B. Many of them had been published in a smaller previous work of his, entitled "Translations, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with Tales and Miscellaneous Poems," 1806, small 8vo. He published also a manual of instruction in the composition of Latin Verse, entitled "Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters," which hath reached a fourth edition. He was a contributor, at different periods of his life, to some of our critical works. Some of his sermons were very eloquent, and his fine voice gave them full effect in the delivery.

Mr. Bland was a very accomplished scholar, both in the learned languages and in the French and Italian. His character, as an instructor of young men in the classics, stood high among his contemporaries; and the attainments upon which that character was founded, were increasing and heightening as he advanced in life. Well grounded from the first in

the grammatical knowledge of Greek and Latin, he expanded and strengthened that information, in his latter years, by the careful study, in their best editions, of the particular works upon which he purposed to be employed with his pupils.

The general improvement in the examinations at our Universities, and the corresponding stimulus given to the studies at our public schools, acted naturally as an incitement to his emulation in these respects; and his exertions and assiduity fully kept pace with the progress of learning around him. His MS. notes, which he was in the habit of putting down on the margins of a few favourite authors, prove the care with which he had studied Livy; and the same remark applies to Horace, into whose Græcisms, and other "curious felicities," he was very fond of enquiring. Latterly, indeed, he became much interested in general etymological pursuits, and shewed great ingenuity in tracing deviations through various languages. He was most highly valued where he was best known; and in the bosom of his family, it may be with truth affirmed (in his hours of health and peace), that it was impossible even to imagine a more affectionate husband and father—a kinder or sincerer friend. His conversation was often richly amusing, and had a vein of peculiar pleasantry—a sort of overflowing hyperbolic irony, as original in its effect as harmless in its application. He was, in a word, in his social moments most playful and good-humoured. His charity to the poor extended always as far as his means, and not unfrequently further; his considerate kindness to his servants, his tolerant spirit, as a minister of the church, towards those who dissent from it, and his devoted attachment, as a minister of the state, to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, combined to form a character of no common worth. He has left a widow and six young children in narrow circumstances, for whose benefit a liberal subscription has been made by his friends and admirers.

LIEUT. DANIEL COX, R.N.

March 10. In Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, aged 23, Lieut. Daniel Cox, R.N.

It appeared in evidence before a Coroner's Jury that the deceased had hung himself in his bedchamber, in a fit of insanity, and that his calamity was attributable to a deformed spine. Lieutenant Cox was brought up under Sir Thomas Hardy, who was much attached to him, and with whom he was during the whole time that officer commanded on the South American station.

He was distantly related to Mr. Alderman Cox, who was present at the Coroner's

ner's Inquest, and spoke to his intimacy with deceased, who had lately returned from his relations in Dorsetshire.

M. GIRODET.

Dec. 9. At Paris, after a short but severe illness, the celebrated artist Girodet. His paintings were chiefly historical; and his estimation was high in the Parisian school.

He was born of poor parents in the middle station of society, and was originally intended for the military profession; but his inclination to the arts was so urgent, that his parents consented to his admission, at the age of fifteen, into the school of David, where, in the estimation of many, he became equal, or even superior, to his master. David felt pride only in the reputation of his pupil, and gloried in the prizes which were awarded to him. Among his principal works are the Funeral Rites of Atala, and the Scene of the Deluge. For the latter of these Napoleon refused to bestow the prize adjudged by the Academy; a refusal which, however arbitrary in principle, was not equally disreputable to his imperial taste; for, whatever may be said in favour of the execution, the conception of this "Scene," the subject considered, is any thing but sublime. The idea of the old miser (borne on the shoulders of his clambering son, in unavailing flight from the waters) grasping with emaciated hand his little bag of money, is *outré*, even to the borders of caricature; fitter for the boorish groupings of Teniers than for the awful grandeur of sacra-historic composition. His figures unite even an ostentatious display of anatomical detail to something of plastic grandeur, derived from the study of ancient sculpture. The pictorial statuary of Girodet (for such, in effect, the naked figures of French painters, particularly of the school of David, are,) is undoubtedly very highly finished.

M. DE PELTIER.

Lately. In Paris, M. de Peltier, author of several political pamphlets.

Although at first possessing republican principles during the Revolution, as he has himself allowed in some of his writings published in England, he soon joined himself with Champetznac and Rivarol, and in concert with them published the "Acts of the Apostles," a periodical work, principally directed against the measures of the Constituent Assembly.

Obliged to quit France after the fatal 10th of August, in which he asserted that he took an active part, he fled to England, and settled in London, where he published his periodical work entitled "Paris pendant l'Année," &c. of which he completed more than thirty volumes. He afterwards

commenced his celebrated "Ambigu;" and in the short interval of the peace of Amiens, instead of lowering his hostile tones towards the different forms of government which succeeded one another in his native country, redoubled his former exertions, and even attacked Buonaparte, then First Consul. The latter was offended, and was weak enough to apply to the English Government for the suppression of the calumny. The answer he received was, "that it was an affair that did not come under the cognizance of Government, and that the courts of justice were as open to him as any other person who had to complain of the license of the press." Napoleon embraced the only course he had, and brought an action in the Court of King's Bench. It was Sir J. Mackintosh who undertook Peltier's defence, but was unable to save his client from being condemned as a libeller. The rupture of the treaty of Amiens, however, prevented the sentence from being carried into execution. On the restoration of the Bourbons he quitted England, and took up his abode in Paris—where, as he himself expressed in a letter to a friend, dated Feb. 9 last, "Je finis ma vie assez doucement après les vicissitudes sans nombre qui ont marqué ma longue carrière, parvenu aujourd'hui à 65."

MORLEY SAUNDERS, ESQ.

Lately. At Saunders Grove, co. Wicklow, Morley Saunders, esq. a man eminently distinguished for his benevolent disposition, affable and accomplished manners, and faithful discharge of every relative duty. As a resident landed proprietor, and an original member of the Farming Society of Ireland, he incessantly laboured to promote its prosperity; as an upright and intelligent magistrate, an active and humane commanding officer of Yeomanry, he had the gratification always successfully to enforce, through an extensive district, a due obedience to the laws; while his benevolent, though unostentatious exertions to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to increase their comforts, to alleviate their wants, and to impart happiness to all around him, were equally meritorious and unceasing, leaving, on the whole, to the landed proprietors of Ireland, an example most deserving of imitation.

COLIN CHISHOLM, M. D.

Lately. At his residence in Sloane-street, Colin Chisholm, M. D. well known by his medical writings. He was formerly Surgeon to his Majesty's Ordnance in Grenada; and for a long period resided in Bristol. Besides several papers in the Medical Repository, Duncan's Medical Communications, the Annals of Medicine, &c.

&c. he published "An Essay on the Malignant Pestilential Fever introduced into the West India Islands in 1793 and 4," 8vo. 1795. 2d edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 1801.—"A Letter to John Haygarth, M.D. exhibiting further evidence of the nature of Pestilential Fever in Grenada and the United States of America," 8vo. 1809. He gave up his professional practice, and left Bristol a few years ago. After travelling in Greece, Switzerland, and Italy, for the education of his children and his own health, he returned and settled in London about a twelvemonth since.

MR. PATRICK BARRETT.

Lately. In Augier-street, Dublin, aged 88, Mr. Patrick Barrett, the father of the Irish Stage, upon which he had been engaged as a performer of low comedy upwards of half a century! He was of an active, bustling, talkative disposition, and although never remarkable for abstemiousness, he enjoyed excellent health until a few days before his death.

Extremely fond of walking, he was constantly seen in the streets of the city going to one acquaintance or another, to beguile the time in recounting the often-told anecdote and antiquated jest. There was hardly a player of the last century of whom he had not some knowledge; he often said, that John Kemble, at the commencement of his theatrical career, paid him for lessons in acting. By a peculiar system of economy he saved a sum that made him independent, and which he left as a provision for the maintenance and education of his two granddaughters.

SIGNOR G. SAVERIO POLI.

April 7. At Naples, G. Saverio Poli, a man of considerable eminence in the literary world, Director of the Military Academy of Naples, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of several other learned bodies.

Signor Poli was born at Molfetta in 1746, and studied in the University of Padua: he was the friend of Morgagni, Facciolati, Polemi, Arduino, Valsecchi, and other eminent men. He was sent by the Government of Naples to travel in Germany, France, and England, chiefly for the purpose of viewing the improved machinery in those countries. He was formerly tutor to the present King of Naples, who always treated him with the greatest respect and attention. His Majesty, on his accession to the throne, addressed to Signor Poli a most affectionate letter; and visited him a short time before his death.

Among his works are his *Natural Philosophy*, which has gone through ten edi-

tions, and his *Traquise on Testacles*, of which two parts are published, and a third ready for the press. His funeral was conducted with great splendour, and the Abbé Scollin, delivered a very handsome and affecting discourse on the occasion.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

At Walmer, aged 49, the Rev. Brook Edw. Bridges, Rector of Bonnington and Vicar of Lenham, Kent. He was the fifth son of Sir Brook Bridges, third bart. of Goodneston, Kent, by Fanny, dau. of Edm. Fowler, of Graces, Essex. He was of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. A. B. 1801, A. M. 1803; was presented to Bonnington, in 1807, by D. Papillon, esq.; married, Nov. 22, 1803, Harriet, 2d dau. of late John Foote, esq. of Lombard-st. (a sister of whom his brother the baronet had married in 1800); was presented to Lenham, in 1810, by Mrs. Bridges; to Goodneston Perpetual Curacy, in 1816, by his brother Sir Brook William, the present bart.; and to Wingham Perpetual Curacy in 1817, by Sir H. Oxenden, bart. Rev. Jas. Carrington, Senior Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of St. Martin's in that town, of East Coler, Som. and Incumbent of Topham, Devon. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. LL.B. 1772; and early became connected with the Cathedral of Exeter: he was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of St. Martin's in 1770, was appointed a Prebendary in 1778, was presented by the same Patrons to Topham in 1785, and to East Coler in 1791.

At Teffont Arvis, Wilts, after only two days' illness, the Rev. John Coane, Curate of that place, and son of the late Conolly Coane, esq. of Norfolk-cr. Bath.

At Norwich, in his 85th year, the Rev. Laurence Gibbs, Rector of Brookdish, Norf. and Cainby, Linc. He was of Sidney Coll. Camb. A.B. 1764; was presented to both his livings in 1774, to Brookdish by Sam. Gibbs, esq. and to Cainby by L. Monck, esq.

The Rev. Wm. & James, Rector of Erenlade, Worc. to which he was presented in 1805 by Geo. Perrot, esq.

The Rev. D^r. Jessop, of Mount Jemop, to. Longford.

Rev. Jas. Jones, Rector of Shipham, Som. to which he was presented in 1791 by the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

At Colchester, aged 36, the Rev. Chas. Solly Keymer, eldest son of the late Mr. C. G. Keymer, of that place. He was of Cain Coll. Camb. A. B. post Com. 1823, and was lately Curate of Gosfield, Essex.

At Staverton, Devon, the Rev. John Lane Kitson, Vicar of that place, of Ashburton with Bickington and Buckland Moor chapels in the same county, and Minister of Leeds, Kent. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1789; was presented to Leeds chapelry

chapelry in that year by the Archb. of Canterbury, and to Staverton and Ashburton in 1803 by the Dean and Canons of Exeter.

The Rev. *Matthew Lowndes*, for 43 years resident Vicar of Buckfastleigh, Devon. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1777, and was presented to his living in 1782 by M. Lowndes and J. Jephson.

At Ayr, the Rev. *J. Nichol*.

Aged 77, the Rev. *Rob. Outlaw*, Rector of Longford, Salop. He was of Queen's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1769, and was presented to his rectory in 1773 by Mrs. Haynes.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Sam. Powell*, Rector of Bryngwyn, co. Radnor, to which he was presented in 1797 by the Bp. of St. David's.

At Orpington, Kent, aged 28, Rev. *J. W. Stephenson*, M.A.

The Rev. *C. A. Wighton*, Minister of Holt and Iscoyd, co. Denbigh. To these chapelries he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester; to the former in 1779, to the latter in 1797.

The Rev. *Wm. Holliday Woodroffe*, Rector of Swincombe, Oxon. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1779, and was presented to Swincombe in 1801 by the King.

May 14. At the Bear Inn, Hungerford, Berks, of an apoplectic fit, aged 27, the Rev. *John Brown Hawkins*, M.A. of Edgarley, near Glastonbury.

May 14. At Everton, aged 70, the Rev. *Thos. Rivett*. He was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, A.B. 1776, A.M. 1779.

May 21. At Newton Heath, near Manchester, the Rev. *J. C. F. Whitehead*, late of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

May 22. At Rake Hall, near Chester, after a long and painful illness, borne with truly Christian fortitude, the Rev. *J. Cheesebrough*, much and deservedly respected. He was Vicar of Stoak, to which Church Sir W. Bunbury, bart. presented him in 1808.

At Bantingford, aged 55, the Rev. *Araham Kirkpatrick Sherson*. He was of Merton Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1811.

May 25. At Ampthill, Beds. aged 83, the Rev. *Wm. Ralfe*, Rector of Maulden, to which he was presented in 1806 by the Earl of Aylesbury. He was father of Jas. Ralfe, esq. of Winchester.

May 27. At the Vicarage, Cannington, Som. aged 57, Rev. *Chas. Hen. Burt*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1804 on his own presentation, Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex and to Earl Grey, and a Magistrate for the county.

May 30. At Sharnbrook, Beds. aged 63, the Rev. *Thos. Watson Ward*, Vicar of that place and of Felmersham cum Pavenham. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788, and by which Society he was presented to Felmersham in 1792. To Sharnbrook he was presented in 1801 by the King.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. XCV. PART I.

At his lodgings, in the High-street, Cheltenham, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, regretted by a large acquaintance, the Rev. *Thos. Bartholomew Woodman*, Vicar of Brackley, co. Northampton, Rector of Daylesford, Worc. Prebendary of York, and Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence. He was of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, was presented to the Prebend of Bugthorpe in the Cathedral of York in 1807; to the Rectory of Daylesford in 1814 by his uncle the late Warren Hastings, esq. of Daylesford House; and to Brackley in 1815 by the Marquess of Stafford.

May 31. At Nottingham, aged 77, *Chas. Wylde*, D.D. Prebendary of Southwell, Officiate of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, 52 years Rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, Vicar of Waltham, Linc. and for 30 years an active Magistrate for Notts. He was the youngest son of Wm. Wylde, of Nettleworth in that county, was presented to St. Nicholas, Nottingham, by the King in 1773, to the prebend of Segeston in the Church of Southwell in 1798, and to the Vicarage of Waltham by that Collegiate Chapter in 1821.

June 3. At Melksham, Wilt., aged 76, the Rev. *Joseph Smith*, M.A. Vicar of that place, to which he was presented in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. In the same year he was preferred to the Prebend of Grantham Borealis in that Cathedral.

At Brompton, the Rev. *Wm. Walker*, M.A. Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and Rector of Monksilver, Som. to which he was presented in 1803 by the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

June 6. Suddenly, at Leathley, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Ayscough Hawkesworth*, Rector of that parish and of Guiseley cum Horsford, brother to Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, and to the late Francis Hawkesworth, esq. Registrar for the West-Riding, recently deceased. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802, was presented to Leathley in 1815 by the King, and to Guiseley in the following year by Jas. L. Fox, esq.—The presentation of Guiseley being in three portions, the present turn belongs to Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

June 7. At Ramsgate, the Rev. *Chas. Pryce*, Vicar of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, and Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1808, was for some years Joint Curate and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, where he preached in 1806 a Sermon on the death of the Rev. Chas. Barton, the Rector, which was afterwards published in 8vo. In 1810 he was presented to the Vicarage of Wellingborough by "W. Davies, executor of Wm. Pryce;" in 1812 he published "National Calamities averted, a Fast Sermon," 8vo. and in 1813

"A Ser-

"A Sermon preached at Kettering, at the Visitation of the Bp. of Peterborough," 8vo. In the same year he was preferred to the Priory of Hampton in the Cathedral of Hereford.

June 8. At Wilbraham Temple, Camb. aged 71, the Rev. Jas. Hicks, Perpetual Curate of Stowe cum Qui in that county, and Rector of Wistow, Hunts. He was educated at Coventry School; under that celebrated classical scholar Dr. Thos. Edwards. From thence he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1777, being the sixth wrangler of his year; he was elected a Fellow in 1779, and took the degree of M.A. in 1780. In 1781 he married Anne, eldest dau. of Rich. Townley of Bellfield Hall, Lanc. In 1782 he was presented to Wistow by Edw. Palmer, esq. and in 1784 to Stowe cum Qui by the Bp. of Ely. He was possessed of an active and intelligent mind, and his useful and unremitting exertions in the discharge of the arduous duties of the Magistracy will long be remembered with gratitude. He frequently presided as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and gave his best and heartiest support to Mr. Pitt, and to those principles which carried this country triumphantly through the arduous struggle in which she was so long engaged.—His near residence to the University from the time of his marriage enabled him to preserve his private connections with its members, and particularly with those of his own College, in whose welfare he always expressed a warm and affectionate interest.

June 11. At Datchet, near Windsor, the Rev. Jas. Phillips, Lecturer of Wymondsbury, Berks. He was of University Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1797.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Feb. ... At Putney, aged 54, after two years illness, brought on entirely by his indefatigable application and intense study of the hautboy, Mr. Friedrich Griesbach. He was for three years a pupil of Fischer, and belonged to the band of Queen Charlotte. He had been a Member of the Concert of Ancient Music for 38 years, of the Philharmonic Concert from its institution, and for 25 years first hautboy at the Opera House. In the performance of that instrument he was unrivalled. He was brother to the late George and Heinrich Griesbach, also of the Queen's band, and uncle of John Henry, a celebrated composer now living.

At the house of Mrs. Smith, Portland-pl. Belinda, wife of Sir Chas. Smith, 2d bart. of Tring-park, Herts, now of Suttons, Essex.

In Sloane-st. Capt. C. Forbes.

In Hutter-st. Brunswick-sq. the Hon. Christiana, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary

of State for Ireland, and Christiana, Baroness of Donoughmore; and sister of the present Earl.

At the house of her son, Geoffry Nightingale, esq. in Middlesex-pl. Lisson-green, Eleonor, widow of Sir Edward N. 6th bart. of Kneeworth House, Catib. She was only child and heir of Robt. Nightingale, of Kneeworth, esq. by Mary, dau. of Chas. Ethelston, esq. and was married in 1781 to her first cousin, whose claim to the Baronetcy as heir male of Thomas the first Bart. was admitted in 1797. She had issue by him, Sir Chas. Ethelston, the present Bart. five other sons, and five daughters.

March ... In Henrietta-st. the widow of Rev. S. Langston, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

At Newington, Lieut. Wm. Webb, R.N. Mr. T. Rodwell, Proprietor and Manager of the Adelphi Theatre, and author of several dramatic productions.

In George-st. Portman-sq. Mrs. S. E. Otley. She was Sarah, eldest dau. of Sir William Young, 3d Bart. of Delaford, Bucks, by Sarah, dau. of Chas. Laurence, esq.

April 30. In Wimpole-street, aged 17, Anne, third dau. of Gen. and late Lady Eliz. Loftus, and grand-dau. of Field Marshal George first Marquess Townshend, and his first wife Charlotte Baroness Compton and de Ferrars of Chartley.

Aged 18, Francis-Pierpont, eldest son of Hon. Sir Francis Burton, K.G.H. (twice brother of the Marquess Conyngham) by Valentine-Alicia, 2d dau. of Nicholas, first Lord Cloncurry.

May ... In Smith's-square, Westminster, aged 91, Ann, widow of V. Waterhouse, esq.

In Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Wm. Walpole, 3d. son of Horatio, 3d and present Earl of Orford, by Mary, dau. of late Wm. Aug. Fawkenor, esq. (Clerk of the Privy Council.)

Lately. In Russell-pl. aged 80, Lieut.-gen. Thos. Trent, E. I. C. Service.

May 4. In Curzon-st. May-fair, Lieut.-gen. A. Brown, many years a distinguished Officer on the Madras Establishment.

May 17. Suddenly, in Chancery-lane, aged 51, Chapman Barber, esq. an eminent Solicitor.

May 27. Suddenly, in Montague-place, Col. Wm. Cowper, E. I. C. service.

June 4. In Great Portland-st. aged 73, Ann, wife of Wm. Richardson, esq.

June 6. Catharine, wife of David Caldwell, esq. of Golden-sq.

June 9. Thos. Porter, esq. aged 88, who held distinguished appointments in the Custom-house for nearly half a century.

June 10. In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 74, Robt. Brent, esq.

June 17. In Manor-st. Chelsea, aged 78, Charles Smith, esq. late of Croydon.

At the house of his son-in-law, J. Green Wilkinson, esq. in Devonshire-pl. aged 59, Geo. Caswell, esq. of Sicombe Park, Herts.

June

JUNE 28. At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 88, Louisa Frances, wife of Mr. Hundleby, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill; and eldest daughter of the late John Curtis, esq. of Horae Hill.

BERKS.—*March 6.* At Caloot Park, aged 90, Hen. Sperling, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

CHESHIRE.—*June 21.* At Little Neston, aged 79, Thos. Cottingham, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb. ...* At Workington, aged 41, Capt. S. Martindale.

March ... Aged 50, the wife of J. L. Harrison, M.D. Penrith.

DEVON.—*April 24.* At Teignmouth, Ann, dau. of late Sir Fred. Lemon Rogers, fourth Baronet of Wisdome, and sister of the present Baronet.

June 2. At Tiverton, John Baptist Questel, esq. of the Inner Temple.

June 9. At Exeter, Laura, fifth and youngest dau. of Col. Payne.

June 18. At Devonport, aged 22, Edw. Thurlow Cunyngname, esq. 24th reg.

ESSEX.—*May 24.* Aged 73, at Stansted Mount Fitchet, Rich. Spencer, esq.

GLOUCE.—*Feb. ...* At Olveston Vicarage, Mary, wife of Rev. J. Charlton, D.D.

At Cheltenham, Capt. Murray, 22d foot.

Aged 82, Diana, wife of Very Rev. John Plumptre, D.D. Dean of Gloucester.

At Chipping Sodbury, upwards of 100, Sarah Dando.

March ... At Clifton, T. Monkhouse, esq. of Gloucester-place, London.

April 8. At her residence, Sion-place, Clifton, aged 73, lamented by a most extensive acquaintance, Mrs. Sophia Woodford, aunt to Sir Ralph Woodford, second Baronet of Carleby, Linc. and Governor of Trinidad.

April ... At Redcliff House, aged 87, Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Hugh Smyth, 2d bart. of Long Ashton, Som.; and sole dau. and heiress of Henry Woolnough, esq. of Pucklechurch, Glouc. She was married as long since as Sept. 1, 1757, when her fortune was estimated in our Magazine (see vol. xxvii. p. 435) at 40,000*l.* As Sir John Hugh had no issue, the title has successively descended to his two nephews.

HANTS.—*April ...* At Fratton, near Portsmouth, 66, Lieut. G. Franklin, R.M.

HERTS.—*April 21.* At Boxmoor House, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Mead, esq.

KENT.—*March 10.* At her house in Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Frances, 2d and last surviving dau. of Sir Wm. Ashburnham, bt. Bishop of Chichester, by Margaret, dau. of Thos. Pelham, esq. of Lewes; and great aunt to the present Baronet.

April 27. At Sevenoaks, Ann, widow of Wm. Hall Timbrel, esq. of Lewisham, and formerly Capt. of Berks. Militia.

LANC.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, aged 41, Lieut.-col. Nigel Kingscote, late of the 56th foot. He became first Lieutenant of 23d foot, March 22, 1800; Captain 2d

West India reg. Oct. 6, 1803; Captain 50th foot, Sept. 7, 1804; and Major 53d foot, Dec. 11, 1806. He served with the army in Spain and Portugal in 1809; was promoted to a Lieut.-colonelcy of the 56th foot, Oct. 17, 1811; and at the reduction in December that year, was placed on the half-pay of the same regiment.

LEIC.—*April ...* At Market Harborough, aged 88, the Hon. Anna Maria, widow of Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, Rector of Broughton, Northants. She was the only surviving dau. of six of Charles, fourth Viscount Cullen, by his first wife Anne, dau. of his uncle Borlace Warren, esq.

LINC.—*May 2.* Aged 17, John, eldest son of Rev. John Wayet, Lecturer of Boston, and Vicar of Pinchbeck.

At Buckden Vicarage, aged 53, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Maltby, Rector of Holbeach, and Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 19.* At Hanwell, Catherine, dau. of late Thos. Phillips, esq. of Sedgley, and sister of G. Phillips, esq. M.P.

NORF.—*April 14.* Aged 82, Isabella, widow of Thos. Kerrich, esq. Geldeston Hall.

April 16. At Lynn, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Rich. Hamond.

NORTHAMP.—*April ...* At Wansford, on her road from Buckminster to London, aged 25, the Hon. Caroline Talmash, fourth dau. of Wm. Lord Huntingtower (eldest son of the Countess of Dysart), by Catharine, dau. of Francis Grey, esq. of Lehen, co. Cork.

NORTHUMB.—*April ...* At Alnwick, aged 79, the widow of Dr. Peacock.

NOTTS.—*Feb. ...* At his seat, Holme Pierrepont, nr. Nottingham, J. Bettison, esq.

SALOP.—*March ...* At Shrewsbury, the wife of Maj.-gen. Rob. Lethbridge.

SOM.—*Feb. ...* At Bedminster, Henrietta, 4th dau. of H. Visger, esq. Consul at Bristol for the United States.

At Bath, Mary, wife of Rear-adm. Rob. Williams.

March ... At Bath, T. Creaser, M.D. of Cheltenham.

April ... At Evercreech, Jane, widow of Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L. Prebendary of Wells (of whom see vol. xciv. 644).

May 21. In Burlington-st. Bath, aged 48, And. Hamilton, esq.

May 24. At his house in Lansdown-place, Bath, in his 75th year, Henry White, esq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Magistrate for the County of Somerset.

SURREY.—*June 14.* At Ditton, aged 87, George Pears, esq.

June 15. At Leigh Rectory, near Reigate, aged 56, Samuel Wilton, esq.

June 24. At Richmond, Pierce Butler, youngest son of Col. Carrington Smith.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. ...* At Hastings, Major J. Sharp, of Kincarratie, Perthshire.

April ... At Brighton, the wife of his Excellency Lieut.-col. Ready, Gov. of Prince Edward's Island.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*April*... At Coventry, R. Brunton, esq. 3d light drag.

June 18. Aged 84, Edward Croxall, esq. of Shustock.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb.* 14. At Worcester, of an apoplectic fit, aged 66, Major-Gen. Richard Harry Foley. He was appointed first Lieut. in the Royal Marines, June 10, 1778; Captain, April 21, 1793; brevet Major, April 29, 1802; in the Royal Marines, Dec. 21, 1803; Lieut.-Col. in the Royal Marines, Sept. 24, 1806; Colonel in the army, June 4, 1814; and Major-Gen. July 19, 1821.

YORKSHIRE.—*March* 1. In his 19th year, Edw. Foljambe, of Trin. Coll. Camb. eldest son of Thos. F. esq. of Wakefield.

June 1. At Scarborough, Henry, son of late Maj. Wm. Willey Hitchin, of Bengal Establishment.

June 18. The wife of Rev. John Langley, Minister of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and sister of Rev. W. Bolland, A.M. Vicar of Swineshead, York.

June 28. At Harrowgate, Lieut. Alexander Graham, 17th regt. second son of Lieut. Graham, of Stirling; a young officer of great promise.

WALES.—*March*... At Llangemarch, co. Brecon, aged 102, T. Morgan, after a short illness, and in full possession of his mental faculties.

April. At Carmarthen, aged 51, Margaret, widow of Col. Williams, of Henllys.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.*... The eldest dau. of late J. Bruce, esq. Sheriff of Clackmannanshire.

March... At Kensials, near Annan, aged 76, Capt. G. Irving.

April. At Rankellour, co. Fife, Mrs. Margaret Maitland Macgill, widow of the Honourable Fred. Lewis Maitland, Capt. R. N. sixth son of Charles 6th Earl of Lauderdale. She was the heiress of Rankellour and Lindores, in right of her mother, the sister of James Macgill, who claimed the title of Viscount Oxenford; she was married to the late Captain, Aug. 27, 1767; he died Dec. 16, 1786, leaving her the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom Fred. Lewis, Capt. R. N. had the good fortune, when commanding the Belle-rophon, to receive the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte.

April 25. At Dingwall, co. Ross, Rose, wife of Capt. T. Munro, 42d reg.

April 29. At Achnagairn, co. Inverness, aged 83, John Fraser, esq. of that place, formerly of the house of M'Tavish, Fraser, and Co. of London.

IRELAND.—*March*. At Kells, co. Meath, aged 109, Mark Begg, esq.

ABROAD.—*Lately*. Lieut.-Gen. A. Brown, of the Madras Army.

At Napoli di Romania, in the 20th year of his age, Robert John, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Brown, ship-owner of Hull. Although his future prospects in life were flattering,

yet he left his country and friends to afford his services to the cause of independence in Greece, and there finished his mortal career.

Feb. 2. At Berhampore, East Indies, Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Towers Smith, esq. Judge and Resident of the District, and wife of John Macan, esq. of the Company's Military Service, and of Armagh, Ireland.

March 10. At the Isle of France, George Cleaveland Scott, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance, eldest son of late Col. Geo. Scott, Royal Artillery.

April 27. At Perkins Pen, Jamaica, aged 29, Frances Eves, lady of Dr. Lipscombe, Bp. of Jamaica, after giving birth to a boy. She had arrived at the island only eleven weeks, and the regretted event took place on the day she completed the ninth month of her marriage. (See our last vol. p. 176.)

June 5. At Paris, aged 80, Lucy Frances, wife of Thomas Finimore Hill, esq.

Lately. In Paris, Wm. Lawless, esq. a native of Dublin, General in the French army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

At Baltimore, U. S. aged 60, Gen. R. G. Harper.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, France, Lieut.-col. Horton Coote Brisco, third son of the Rev. John Brisco, D. D. of Crofton Hall, Cumberland, by Catharine, dau. of John Hylton, esq.; brother of Sir John Brisco, created a baronet of Crofton in 1782, and uncle of the present Sir Wastell, 2d bart. He became Lieut. 77th foot, Dec. 16, 1800; Capt. 80th foot, Aug. 6, 1803, 73d foot, Aug. 16, 1804, 9th drag. Sept. 18, 1806; brevet Major, Aug. 25, 1808; Major Bourbon reg. Sept. 2, 1813; brevet Lieut.-col. June 4, 1814; and Major 63d foot, April 18, 1815; he exchanged to the half-pay of the same reg. in June 1818.

At Madras, aged 73, Lieut.-gen. Lalande.

At Madeira, G. W. D. son of Vice-adm. Philip Stephens, by Sophia, dau. of Wm. Worth, esq. of Haynesford, near Norwich.

At Valparaiso, aged 26, Capt. R. B. Addison, of the Chilian, and formerly of the British Navy.

At Jamaica, aged 40, Major R. Mackenzie, 77th reg.

On his passage from Rangoon to Madras, Lieut.-col. C. Hodgson.

On board the *Atlas*, on his passage to England, Ens. R. Mendes, 37th reg. nephew of late Sir Rob. Mendes.

At Nattore, aged 27, E. Barry, esq. of E. I. C.'s civil service, 2d son of J. Barry, esq. of St. Leonard's Nazing, Essex.

At Moorabedebad, W. Loch, esq. resident at the Court of the Rajah of Bengal.

At Bombay, F. Ayton, esq. Solicitor in the Supreme Court.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 18, Elizabeth-Charlotte, 2d dau. of H. Robertson, M.D.

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